

WELLCOME'S
Excerpta Therapeutica
1913
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO

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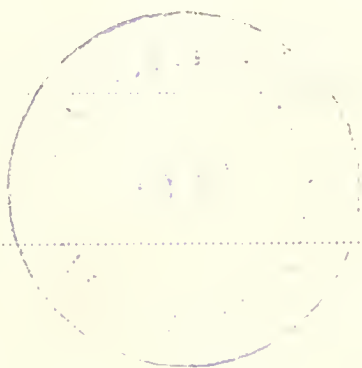
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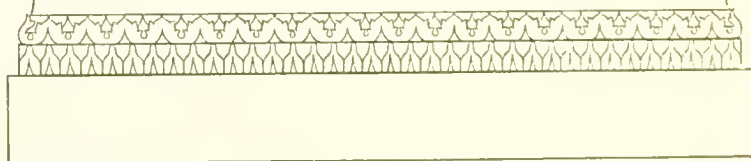


1913

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The Greek Deity of Health

Hygeia was regarded by the Antients as the personification of physical and mental health.

The Greeks believed her to be the daughter of Asklepios, their deity of medicine.

She was associated with Asklepios in the Temples of Healing, and to her was entrusted the charge of the sacred serpents, which she fed and tended with loving care.

The Greeks represented her as a young and beautiful woman, dignified and graceful.

Around one arm or the body of the goddess is entwined a serpent, to which she offers food from a patera.

Hygeia was regarded as the "handmaid of medicine," and was worshipped in the Asklepiian temples at Argos, Athens and Corinth.

She was revered as the feminine embodiment of all that was gentle and soothing in the healing art.

The Romans termed her Salus, and a temple was erected in her honour on the Mons Quirinalis at Rome.

Here she was represented as seated on a throne, crowned with healing herbs and holding in her hand a globe.

Venerated as the Saviour of the Empire, she was thus designated on the Roman medals.

In her temple was performed the Augurium Salutis, an ancient ceremony revived by Augustus.

On the day appointed for the rite, the Romans supplicated their gods by divination, to ascertain if the people might pray for peace. On these occasions the Roman armies were forbidden to march or engage.

The priests of the Temple of Hygeia possessed the sole privilege of offering supplications for the health of individuals as well as for the well-being of the State.

Hygeia was sometimes represented by the Romans as a veiled woman, and to her the Roman matrons dedicated their tresses.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF RARE AND CURIOUS OBJECTS
Relating to Medicine. Chemistry, Pharmacy
and the Allied Sciences. London. 1913

I have been strongly urged and have decided to hold the Historical Medical Exhibition, which has been in process of organisation for some years past, at the same time as the International Medical Congress, which is due to take place in London in August next.

This decision will, I have no doubt, suit the convenience of the many medical practitioners from all parts of the world who will be visiting England on the occasion of the Congress. Further particulars will be duly announced.

The success of the Historical Medical Exhibition will depend largely upon the co-operation of those interested in the subject with which it deals, and I again appeal, therefore, to all who possess objects of historical medical interest, to render their kind assistance by lending them to me so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative. A new syllabus containing full particulars will be forwarded on request.

HENRY S. WELLCOME

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS
LONDON





HYGEIA

The Greek Deity of Health

WELLCOME'S
EXCERPTA THERAPEUTICA

1913

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

NEW YORK
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Leading pharmacists in all countries stock B. W. & Co. products

For Price List, see End Section, page xxiii



DANGEROUS ABBREVIATION

The words 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' should always be written in full to ensure the supply of genuine—B. W. & Co.—products.

When ordering a certain product, an abbreviation may bring you what you do not want, and thereby cause serious disappointment.

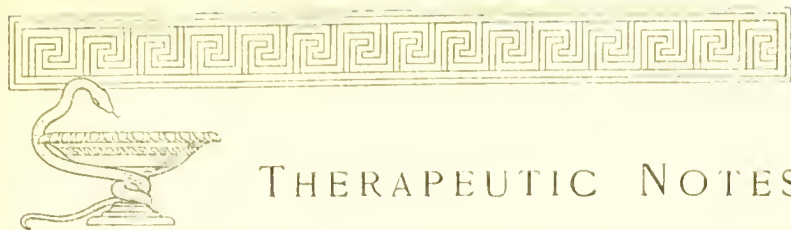
To write any contraction of 'Tabloid' or 'Soloid' when these brands are intended, introduces an element of doubt, and the chance of varying strength and activity.

Behind the brands 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' are years of research, experience and endeavour—the whole foundation of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s reputation.

When 'Tabloid' — — — or 'Soloid' — — — is written, in whatever part of the world the prescription is dispensed, the patient will receive the same genuine products of uniform strength and unvarying activity, compounded with exceptional accuracy from ingredients of the highest standard of purity.

It is best and safest, therefore, to write the word in full, thus—

R_x 'Tabloid' — — —



THERAPEUTIC NOTES

Acetanilide (*see Antifebrin, page 19*)

Acetyl-salicylic Acid

Anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic, prescribed in the conditions in which salicylic acid and the salicylates are commonly employed. 'TABLOID' 'XAXA' presents pure acetyl-salicylic acid, with no free salicylic acid. It is insoluble in the stomach, and causes no gastric irritation; it is absorbed gradually from the intestine. 'Xaxa' produces the therapeutic effects of salicylic acid and its salts after absorption, and does not appear to cause the depressant and toxic symptoms which may follow the administration of the latter. 'Xaxa' is prescribed in rheumatism, gout, glycosuria, headache and neuralgia, in chorea, in pleurisy, in eye diseases of rheumatic origin, and in any catarrhal condition associated with raised temperature. 'Xaxa' is also given to relieve the pains of tabes dorsalis and disseminated sclerosis, and it is employed generally as an analgesic. The usefulness of 'Xaxa' is in many cases enhanced by combination with phenacetin, Dover powder, or quinine. A dose of ten to fifteen grains of 'Xaxa,' combined with ten to fifteen grains of Dover powder, taken at bedtime, immediately on the appearance of the symptoms of a common cold, has marked power in checking its development, and is not followed by the headache and nausea commonly experienced when Dover powder is taken alone. 'Xaxaquin' is the quinine salt of 'Xaxa.' (*See also 'Xaxa,' page 204; and 'Xaxaquin,' page 205.*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.];
and 0.5 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, powdered, and swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains at intervals, until three to four doses in all have been taken.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET CAFFEINÆ [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Rx 'Xaxa,'	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET PHENACETINI, āā gr. 2½ [0.162 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

Acetyl-salicylic Acid (*continued*)

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION. One to six, swallowed with a little water. The full dose should never be taken except at bedtime, at the commencement of acute catarrh.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [B. W. & Co.]

R 'Xaxa,' gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,' gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Aconite

Aconite slows and weakens the action of the heart by stimulating the vagus centre, reduces temperature, and acts as a diaphoretic, anodyne and sedative. It stimulates the terminations of sensor nerves, and subsequently paralyses them, producing a sensation of tingling and numbness. It is given in neuralgia, in the early stages of catarrh and other febrile conditions.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. ACONITI, min. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.015 c.c.]; min. 1 [0.059 c.c.]
and min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either of the lesser strengths, dissolved in a little water, every ten minutes until slowing of the pulse is observed; or one of the min. 5 strength every two, three, or four hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI

(*see Quinine*)

Aconitine

The active principle of aconite, prescribed in neuralgia, asthma, rheumatism, gout and acute inflammations.

'Tabloid' products are prepared from a pure salt of the alkaloid. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ACONITINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$; and
0.0001 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in *warm water*. The injection may be repeated, with caution, after not less than two hours.

'Alaxa' BRAND AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

Presents in a pleasant acceptable condition the tonic laxative properties of cascara sagrada, in combination with stomachic and carminative principles. Each fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B.P.

DOSE.—One to two fluid drachms.

Aloes

Hepatic stimulant and cathartic, acting principally on the large intestine and the rectum. Small doses are used as a stomachic tonic, and large doses as an emmenagogue.

Aloes (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(*Sugar-coated*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

Aloin

Aloin is the active principle of aloes. (*See also page xxvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOINI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
(*Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ is sugar-coated*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Aloin is commonly prescribed in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ several times daily; or in larger doses—up to two grains—before, with or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Aloini,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]
(<i>Plain or sugar-coated</i>)		

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or one to three at bedtime, in habitual constipation.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,		
Aloini,		
Ferri Sulphatis,		
Pulv. Myrrhæ,		
Pulv. Saponis,	āā gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
(<i>Sugar-coated</i>)		

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Aloini,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
(<i>Sugar-coated</i>)		

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI, No. 2 [J&B B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	0.25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)	
Aloini,	0.005 gramme
(<i>Sugar-coated</i>)	

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

The aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the iron.

Aloin (*continued*)**'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP.** [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv. Capsici, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
 Aloini et Strychninæ et Acidi
 Arseniosi, $\frac{aa}{aa}$ gr. 1/30 [0.0022 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., No. 2[$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.5 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv. Capsici, 0.015 gramme
 Aloini et Strychninæ et Acidi
 Arseniosi, $\frac{aa}{aa}$ 0.002 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Alum

An astringent, used as a lotion, gargle or spray, as a mouth-wash and as an eye application.

Preparations**'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (T) ALUMINIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$** [0.00026 gm.][$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, applied to the surface of the conjunctiva, in any case where the local application of alum is indicated.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS, gr. 10 [0.648 gm.] [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an injection, one dissolved in one to three ounces of water; as an eye-wash, one in two ounces of warm (boiled) water; and, as a gargle or mouth-wash, one in one ounce of water.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Aluminis, gr. 15 [0.972 gm.]
 Zinci Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0.972 gm.]

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.) [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Aluminis, gr. 30 [1.944 gm.]
 Zinci Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a douche or injection, one to three of either of these products, dissolved in a pint of warm water.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS[$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
 Aluminis, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one product to about five ounces of water.

Ammonia, Aromatic

For use as "Smelling Salts."

Preparation**'VAPOROLE' AROMATIC AMMONIA** [$\frac{M}{B}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by absorbent material and silk) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled.

(See 'Vaporole' Products, pages 202-203)

Ammoniated Quinine (*see Quinine, page 147*)

Ammonium Bromide

A nerve sedative and indirect hypnotic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; 0.5 gramme; and 1 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains (or 0.5 gramme to 2 grammes), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.00168 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Sodii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme	[gr. 3]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Ammonium Carbonate

General stimulant; expectorant in small doses, emetic in doses of fifteen to thirty grains.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CARBONATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, powdered, and dissolved in a wineglassful of water, every two to three hours.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see 'Coffee-Mint,' page 53*)

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (*see 'Gingament,' page 76*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ (*sugar-coated*) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

Each product contains quinine and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) (*see Soda-Mint, page 168*)

Ammonium Chloride

Ammonium chloride stimulates mucous membranes and increases the secretion of mucus. It is used in torpid conditions of the liver, in cirrhosis and hepatic abscess; in subacute gastric and intestinal catarrh—especially in children; in those forms of chronic bronchitis in which thick tenacious mucus renders expectoration difficult; in painful dyspepsia due to excessive acidity; and, in combination with borax or with cubeb, in the treatment of sore throat.

Ammonium Chloride (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.];
gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; 0.25 gramme; and 0.5 gramme
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, thrice daily, after food; or (in catarrhal sore throat) allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth as often as may be necessary. The dose is from gr. 3 to gr. 20 (or 0.25 gramme to 1.5 gramme).

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET BORACIS [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1-1/4	[0.081 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 3-3/4	[0.242 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Potassii Chloratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ

[^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or swallowed with a little water, every hour, or every other hour.

'TABLOID' CUBEBAE COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Glycyrrhizini,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE
[^W B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammonium chloride, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (COMPOUND MENTHOL SNUFF,
B. W. & Co.)

Ammonium Chloride Vapour

Ammonium chloride vapour is useful in catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages. Only the *neutral* vapour should be inhaled. It is readily provided by the 'Vaporole' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler. This is a compact apparatus for conveniently and quickly preparing perfectly neutral vapour of ammonium chloride for inhalation. It should be used for a few minutes about four times daily.

Ammonium Hippurate

This is used in the treatment of gout, gravel and calculus, in which conditions it acts as a solvent of uric acid and urates. It is stated to reduce blood-pressure.

Preparation

'TABLOID' AMMONII HIPPURATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water.

Ammonium Valerianate

Prescribed in hysteria and other neuroses when it is desired to combine a stimulant effect with the anti-spasmodic action of valerian.

Preparation

'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERIANATIS [B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains ammonium valerianate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One-half to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Amyl Nitrite

A powerful dilator of the peripheral vessels, employed in angina pectoris, in conditions due to heightened arterial tension, in hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, in tetanus, in neuralgia, in asthma, in cocaine and strychnine poisoning and to check excessive sweating.

Preparations

'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITIS, min. 3 [0.178 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by absorbent material and silk) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled.

(See 'Vaporole' Products, pages 202-203.)

Anæsthesia (Local)

The hypodermic injection of solutions of cocaine, eucaine, and sodium chloride in combination, is used to produce local anæsthesia for operations. The first injection is made over the centre of the proposed incision, and further punctures at the circumference, to increase the anæsthetised area as far as may be necessary. The addition of 'Hemisine' or 'Epinine' aids the action of a local anæsthetic by causing constriction of the vessels—thus lessening hæmorrhage. The absorption of the drug into the general circulation is reduced to a minimum, so that toxic effects are less likely to be produced.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [B. W. & Co.]

R ₁ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 9/10	[0.058 gm.]

Anæsthesia (Local) (continued)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 9/10	[0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (C) [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Eucainæ Lactatis,	gr. 7/16	[0.028 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 3-15 16	[0.255 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 eucaine lactate and 9 in 1000 sodium chloride.

(See also Cocaine, Eucaine, 'Epinine,' 'Epicaine' and 'Hemisine')

Animal Substances (Medicinal)

[B. W. & Co.]

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. were the first chemical and pharmaceutical workers in the field of organo-therapy. The glands and other substances employed are carefully selected, and large numbers, in some cases many thousands, of glands are worked in one batch, so that an average percentage of the active constituents is obtained, and uniformity of therapeutic effect secured. Each 'Tabloid' product contains the complete activity of the substance from which it is prepared.

Preparations

'TABLOID'	BONE MEDULLA	...	...	...	gr. 5
"	CEREBRIN (Brain Substance),	gr. 5	and	0.3	gramme
"	DIDYMIN (Testicular Substance),	gr. 5	and	0.3	gramme
"	'MAMOS' (Mammary Gland)	...	...	...	gr. 5
"	OX BILE (PURIFIED)	...	...	...	gr. 4
"	PIG BILE (PURIFIED)	...	...	...	gr. 4
"	PITUITARY GLAND	...	...	...	gr. 2
"	PROSTATE GLAND	...	...	...	gr. 2½
"	RESIDUUM RUBRUM	...	...	...	gr. 5
"	SPINAL CORD SUBSTANCE	...	...	...	gr. 2½
"	SPLEEN SUBSTANCE	...	...	...	gr. 5
"	SUPRA-RENAL GLAND	...	gr. 5	and	0.3
"	THYMUS GLAND	...	gr. 5	and	0.3
"	THYROID COLLOID	...	...	...	gr. ½
"	THYROID GLAND (Standardised)	...	...	...	gr. ½
"	"	"	"	...	gr. 1
"	"	"	"	...	gr. 1½
"	"	"	"	...	gr. 2½
"	"	"	"	...	gr. 5
"	"	"	"	...	0.05
"	"	"	"	...	0.1
"	"	"	"	...	0.3
"	'VARIUM' (Ovarian Substance)	...	...	...	gr. 5
"	"	"	"	...	0.3
"	'ENULE' 'HEMISINE'	...	...	...	0.001

Animal Substances (Medicinal) (*continued*)

'HEMISINE'	...	...	...	...	1 in 1000
'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE	...	...	...	...	10 c.c.
'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE'	...	0.0012 gramme	and	0.005 gramme	
„ 'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE					
„ 'HEMISINE' COMPOUND WITH EUCAINE,					No. 1 and No. 2
„ 'HEMISINE' WITH ATROPINE SULPHATE					
'TABLOID' 'HEMISINE'	...	0.0003 gramme	and	0.001 gramme	
„ (OPHTHAL.) (CC) 'HEMISINE'	...	0.0006 gramme			
'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE'	1 in 1000	...	...	...	1 c.c.
„ 'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE HYDRO-					
„ CHLORIDE	...	...	...	...	1 c.c.
„ 'HEMISINE' AND EUCAINE HYDRO-					
„ CHLORIDE	...	...	...	...	1 c.c.
„ PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT					0.5 c.c.
„ „ „ „					1 c.c.

Antacid (*see Calcium Carbonate Compound; also Bismuth Salts; 'Coffee-Mint'; 'Gingament'; Magnesium Carbonate Compound; Potassium Bicarbonate; Soda-Mint; and Sodium Bicarbonate*)

Antifebrin (Acetanilide)

Antifebrin is used in the treatment of headache and neuralgia, in acute rheumatism and in acute catarrh and follicular tonsillitis. In obstinate vomiting following operations, and in sea-sickness, antifebrin is of great value, and is used in combination with caffeine citrate and camphor monobromate, as in 'Tabloid' Antifebrin Compound. It may be prescribed in this form in any of the cases in which antifebrin is indicated.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The maximum official dose is three grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI, 0.1 gramme; and 0.25 gramme
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, swallowed with a little water.

Antifebrin should be used *with great caution*.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 1-1/5 [0.078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1/5 [0.013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/8 [0.008 gm.]
Ext. Cascariæ Sagradæ, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour in the early stages of catarrh.

Antimony, Tartarated

Diaphoretic, expectorant and alterative, and, in larger doses, emetic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII TARTARATI, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.0013 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary, to produce free expectoration or diaphoresis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANILÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI,
āā gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANILÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI,
āā 0.005 gramme [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

Antipyrine (Phenazone)

Antipyrine depresses the circulation, reduces temperature and lessens pain. It relieves—most conspicuously when combined with caffeine—many forms of headache, especially those of migraine and gout.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] (*Sugar-coated*); and
gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, 0.25 gramme; and 0.5 gramme
(0.25 gramme is plain or sugar-coated.) [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the lesser strength, or one to two of the greater strength, swallowed with a little water.

It is often better to give repeated small doses than to give a full dose at once.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

R Caffeinæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Antipyrini (Phenazoni, P.B.), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP., No. 2 [^W B. W. & Co.]

R Caffeinæ, 0.05 gramme
Antipyrini (Phenazoni, P.B.), 0.25 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Anti-Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand

(see page 156)

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

Apomorphine administered hypodermically produces prompt emesis. It is used internally as an expectorant in small doses, alone or in combination, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.];
and 0.0025 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, repeated until free expectoration is induced.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or swallowed with a little water, every hour or every other hour.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET MORPHINÆ
HYDROCHLORIDI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, 0.0025 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{26}$]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, 0.0025 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{26}$]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
[0.0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0.0043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; 0.0025 gramme;
and 0.005 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET
STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically, to produce emesis. The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

'VAPOROLE' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.005 gramme
[gr. $\frac{1}{3}$] in 1 c.c. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically, to produce emesis.

Argyrol

An organic silver compound, strongly antiseptic, non-irritating and non-toxic in the strengths usually employed.

Five to fifty per cent. solutions are used in gonorrhœal ophthalmia and in lachrymal obstruction. There is some evidence to prove that a twenty-five per cent. solution of argyrol is a non-irritating and efficient preventive of ophthalmia neonatorum. In acute gonorrhœa, initial injections of a five per cent. solution, gradually increased in strength, are recommended. Rectal injections of one to five pints of a one per cent. solution are employed in mucous and ulcerative colitis.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGYROL, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5.45 [0.353 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One product of gr. 1 dissolved in eleven minims, or one of gr. 5.45 dissolved in one drachm, of distilled water, yields a ten per cent. solution.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (EE) ARGYROL, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.0027 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

Owing to the hygroscopic nature of argyrol, the containers should be securely corked after use.

Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium (*see Opium*)

Arsenious Acid (Arsenic)

Nerve tonic, alterative and anti-periodic. Arsenic is used in malaria, trypanosomiasis, syphilis, anæmia, lymphadenoma and cancer, in which conditions the organic preparations are chiefly employed. It is also used in diabetes, chorea, "senile heart" and chronic gastritis; and in psoriasis, pemphigus and other skin disorders which have passed the acute stage. Combined with iron, it is prescribed in anæmia and chlorosis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI ARSENIOSI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]; 0.001 gramme; 0.0025 gramme; and 0.005 gramme [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, or 0.001 gramme to 0.005 gramme, swallowed with a little water. If local action on the stomach be desired, the drug should be taken before meals; if a general action, after meals.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.00065 gm.]
	Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'SOAMIN' [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' 'SOAMIN,' gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.2 gramme [$\frac{1}{50}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—

For Oral Administration

Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1 [0.016 gm. to 0.065 gm.], dissolved in water, twice to thrice daily, after food.

Caution. The daily dose for oral administration should not exceed three grains.

For Hypodermic or Intramuscular Injection

Gr. 1 to gr. 3, or 0.065 gm. to 0.2 gm., dissolved in sterile water, on alternate days.

(*See also page 167*)

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Ferri Hypophosphitis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1 50	[0.0013 gm.]
	Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1 50	[0.0013 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1 64	[0.001 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Arsenious Acid (*continued*)'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN., No. 2
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.25 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi, 0.001 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH.
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
 Strychninæ, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH.,
No. 2 [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.25 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi, 0.0005 gramme
 Strychninæ, 0.0005 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv. Capsici, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
 Aloini et Strychninæ et Acidi
 Arseniosi, aa gr. 1/30 [0.0022 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., No. 2 [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.5 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv. Capsici, 0.015 gramme
 Aloini et Strychninæ et Acidi
 Arseniosi, aa 0.002 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
 Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0.00168 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, min. 10 [0.592 c.c.]
 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/30 [0.0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

This product represents the amount of ferric chloride in min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] of the official Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, P.B., and contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

Arsenious Acid (continued)**'TABLOID' FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI**[[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Digitalini (Amorph.),	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI (Sugar-coated) [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00168 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
Strychninæ,	gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

'VAPOROLE' FERRI ET ARSEN. (see page 101)**Arsenious Iodide**

A soluble salt formed by the direct combination of the elements arsenium and iodine, and exerting their combined therapeutic properties.

Preparation**'TABLOID' ARSENI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (Donovan Solution), min. 5** [0.296 c.c.] [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.003 gm.] of arsenious iodide and mercuric iodide, and represents min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] of Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi, P.B.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

Arylarsonates (see 'Soamin,' page 167)**Asafetida**

Anti-spasmodic, stimulant and carminative; useful in hysteria and in the nervous derangements of the menopause.

Preparations**'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP.** [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Asafetidæ,	
Camphoræ,	
Pulv. Opii,	
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, āā gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, when required.

In India, this product is used in cases of cholera.

'TABLOID' GALBANI COMP. (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.][[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP.

(Sugar-coated)

[[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Asafetidæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Aspirin'

Anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic, prescribed in the conditions in which salicylic acid and the salicylates are commonly employed.

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'ASPIRIN,' gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, powdered, and swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains or one gramme may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains at intervals until three to four doses in all have been taken.

Astringent Mixture

Combines astringents, anti-spasmodics, aromatics and sedatives, corresponding to the formula of the Board of Health, London. Of value in dysentery, cholera and other affections where diarrhœa is present.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [‡ B. W. & Co.]

R Conf. Aromat. (P.B. 1885),	gr. 4-1/2	[0.292 gm.]
Pulv. pro Mist. Cretæ,	gr. 20	[1.296 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Tinct. Cardamomi Co.,	min. 9	[0.533 c.c.]
Tinct. Catechu,	min. 15	[0.888 c.c.]
Tinct. Opii,	min. 1-1/2	[0.089 c.c.]
Ol. Cinnamomi,	min. 1/8	[0.007 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and mixed with water, and repeated as may be necessary.

Atomisation

The application of curative agents by atomisation is carried out conveniently by means of the Naso-Pharyngeal Atomiser (*see Price List at end*).

Atropine

Atropine lessens all the secretions of the body, except the urine. It dilates the pupil and paralyses accommodation, allowing refraction to be estimated. It paralyses the endings of the vagus in the heart, and is therefore often administered before chloroform anæsthesia, to check excessive inhibition of the heart. It antagonises the depressant effects of morphine on the respiratory centre. It is given previous to general anæsthesia, either alone or with morphine, or in combination with morphine and hyoscine as in 'Tabloid' Hypod. Hyoscine Comp. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{130}$] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, may be taken at bedtime to prevent sweating in phthisis.

Atropine (*continued*)*For Hypodermic Use*

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0043 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00108 gm.]; 0.0005 gramme; and
0.001 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, if needed, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically. The full dose has been commonly held to be about gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, but the maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0043 gm.],
ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0043 gm.],
ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0021 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically; used in cases of inebriety.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [B. W. & Co.]

R Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ [0.00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [B. W. & Co.]

R Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically.
'Tabloid' Hypod. Hyoscinæ Comp. (A or B) is generally given previous to general anæsthesia.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [B. W. & Co.]

(MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0.011 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.0009 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,	0.01	gramme
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	0.0003	gramme
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	[0.0054 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0.00026 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	[0.008 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	[0.00032 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0.011 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$	[0.00036 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	[0.00043 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0.022 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	[0.0054 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0.022 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0.00108 gm.]
(MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
" { ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.0005 gm.]

The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine.

'VAPOROLE' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{200}$] in
1 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

Atropine (*continued*)*For Ophthalmic Use*

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (X) ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00011 gm.]; (A), gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]; (LL) 0.0003 gramme; and (MM) 0.003 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

Used for rapid dilatation to prevent adhesion of the iris in cases of corneal ulcer.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty-four hours before the examination; but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty-five years of age, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (KK) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.0003 gramme, ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.0003 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

The cocaine increases the mydriatic effect of the atropine, and tends to prevent conjunctivitis.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0.272 [0.0177 gm.] ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing atropine sulphate one-half per cent., and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

For Intramuscular or Intravenous Injection

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

R 'Hemisine,' 0.0002 gramme [gr. 1/324]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, 0.001 gramme [gr. 1/65]

DIRECTION.—For intramuscular injection, one, dissolved in 1 c.c. to 2 c.c. of distilled water: for intravenous injection, one dissolved in 50 c.c. of physiological saline solution, and injected at a temperature of 100° F. (37.8° C.).

This product is for use in cases of emergency only.

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid'

Brand (*see Price List at end*)

Bandages, Pleated Compressed

'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List at end*)

Beef and Iron Wine, 'Bivo'

(see page 33)

Beef and Iron Wine, 'Bivo,' with Quinine (see 'Bivo,' page 33)

Beef Juice, The Perfected (Wyeth)

A highly-concentrated nutrient, obtained by submitting choice lean beef to great pressure in the cold. The hæmoglobin is presented unaltered, and all the nutritive albuminous principles of beef are retained in a soluble form capable of ready assimilation. In nervous or muscular prostration, in pulmonary consumption, and during convalescence from severe illness, it is used as a restorative food. The Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice should never be mixed with hot fluid, as heat coagulates its valuable albuminous principles. It is pleasant to take, and its administration presents no difficulty. It is retained and assimilated when other foods are useless. When food may not be given by the mouth, this preparation can be administered per rectum.

DIRECTION.—Half to one teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of cold water, milk or aerated water, repeated as may be necessary. During crises in illness, and in febrile diseases, fifteen to thirty minims, diluted with water and given at intervals.

Belladonna

The physiological action of belladonna is that of the alkaloid atropine. It is used in constipation, in the enuresis of children, in epilepsy and asthma, in the early stages of catarrh and as an anti-spasmodic, anodyne and narcotic. It is of especial value in the bronchitis of children. (See also pages xvii, xviii)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. BELLADONNÆ, min. i [0.059 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one to fifteen minims, once, twice or thrice daily, always beginning with a small dose.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. i 4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. i 8	[0.008 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. i 4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. i 12	[0.0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. i 60	[0.00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. i 20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour; a third in two hours; and a fourth in three hours.

Belladonna (*continued*)**'TABLOID' CUBEÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (Effervescentis)**[⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily. It is useful in relaxed or inflamed conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat, is employed by singers and public speakers as a voice tonic and is found to relieve the irritable winter cough of the aged. It is also used to allay irritability of the bladder or urinary passages.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP.**[⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP.** [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]**'ENULE' EXT. BELLADONNÆ, gr. ¼ [0.016 gm.]; gr. ½ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]** [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]**'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ** [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, containing morphine and belladonna, are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases, before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis and in conditions of the deep urethra causing pain or discomfort.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61)

Benzoic Acid

Externally, a stimulant antiseptic; internally, a stimulant, expectorant, antiseptic, antipyretic and diuretic. It is also administered in catarrh of the bladder, to render the urine acid.

Preparations**'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]** [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is fifteen grains.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]

R Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0.0037 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [⁵¹¹ B. W. & Co.]

R Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]
Gummi Rubri,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

Benzo-naphthol

Antiseptic and diuretic; used in typhoid fever, fermentative dyspepsia and other conditions where an intestinal antiseptic is indicated.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BENZO-NAPHTHOL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Beta-naphthol

Antiseptic and germicide, used in enteric fever, in the early stages of cholera, in dilated stomach and fermentative dyspepsia and as a vermifuge. In these cases it is commonly given with charcoal and peppermint, as in 'Tabloid' Beta-naphthol Comp. Beta-naphthol is employed externally in scabies, and in hyperidrosis of the hands and feet. It is contra-indicated in Bright's disease.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 3 strength, or one to two of the 0.25 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

Rx Beta-naphthol,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ol. Menthae Piperitæ,	min. 1½	[0.03 c.c.]
(Gelatin-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Bile (*see Ox Bile, page 132; and Pig Bile, page 139*)

Bismuth

Astringent and sedative. It is used in gastric catarrh and ulcer for its protective action on the mucous membrane. For the same reason it is also useful in diarrhoea and inflammatory conditions of the intestine. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI CARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to three of the 0.5 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

Rx Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3-1½	[0.227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2-1½	[0.162 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI [B. W. & Co.]

Rx Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Bismuth (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PEP SINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ**[³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.3 gramme; and 0.5 gramme [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 or 0.3 gramme strength, or one to three of the 0.5 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Tabloid' Bismuth Salicylate is *physiologically pure*.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.][³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'ENULE' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr. 10 [0.648 gm.][³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, three or four times daily, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; 0.3 gramme; and 0.5 gramme[³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 or 0.3 gramme strength, one to two of the gr. 10 strength, or one or more of the 0.5 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS[³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS, No. 2 [³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	0.25 gramme
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	0.25 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP. [³³ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In diarrhœa and dysentery, good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs.

Bismuth (*continued*)**'PEPULE' PEP SINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINI** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pepsini,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
'Zymine,'	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'PEPULE' ZYMINI COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R 'Zymine,'	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Bismuth Gauze, 'Tabloid' Brand
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Gauze medicated with bismuth salts has been used with success in place of iodoform gauze. It is equal to the latter in deodorant and antiseptic properties, and possesses the advantages over it of being odourless and non-toxic.

It has given very good results in operative work (especially in nasal and aural surgery), as a dressing for wounds, burns, etc., and as a packing for the uterus in gynecological conditions. (*See also Price List at end*)

Bismuth Subsantonate

This is a useful, safe and effective form of prescribing santonin for children. It does not cause the nausea or sickness which often follow the administration of ordinary preparations of santonin.

Preparation**'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP.** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Bismuthi Subsantonatis,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Phenolphthalein,	gr. 1½	[0.097 gm.]

(Chocolate basis)

DIRECTION.—For children, one to two, swallowed, chewed or sucked, at bedtime. For adults, correspondingly larger doses may be given.

Bismuth Tartrate (Soluble)

This is a scale preparation of bismuth, readily soluble in water. It is slightly acid, and therefore both chemically and physiologically compatible with pepsin, with which it is frequently prescribed. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparation**BISMUTH TARTRATE (Soluble), 'WELLCOME' BRAND**

DIRECTION.—A solution corresponding in strength to the official Liquor Bismuthi may be made by dissolving 185 grains [12 grammes] of 'Wellcome' Brand Bismuth Tartrate (Soluble) in distilled water to make 3½ fluid ounces [100 c.c.].

DOSE.—Gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] to gr. 5 [0.324 gm.].

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine[^{III} B. W. & Co.]

Restorative and stimulant. A pure detannated wine is employed as the solvent for the iron salt, thus avoiding the precipitation of albuminous bodies, and to this solution the soluble and non-coagulable nitrogenous constituents of beef are added. Taken either alone, or with other foods, it proves an excellent general tonic, improving the appetite and increasing strength in convalescence.

Each fluid ounce represents two ounces of lean beef and one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form.

DIRECTION.—From one teaspoonful for children to one tablespoonful or more for adults, twice or thrice daily.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine [^{III} B. W. & Co.]

A pleasant means of administering quinine and iron in combination with other restoratives.

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, and two-fifths of a grain of quinine sulphate.

DIRECTION.—One tablespoonful, or more, plain, or diluted with water, twice or thrice daily.

Black Wash (*see Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, page 109*)**Blaud Pill** (*see Iron, page 98*)**Blood Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand Blue Pill**

Alterative purgative. (*See also Mercury, page 115*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI, P.B., gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]

[^{III} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or (preferably) at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP. [^{III} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., P.B., gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI [^{III} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Pil. Colocynthis et Hyoscyami, P.B., gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS

[^{III} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Pulv. Digitalis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, after food, twice or thrice daily, or one to two at bedtime.

Bone Medulla

Used in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia, lymphadenoma, leukæmia and rickets; in various cachexiæ, in inflammations of bone and in osteo-arthritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' MEDULLÆ (CAPSULA), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water after food.

'VALULE' MEDULLÆ [B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of fresh substance.

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Borax

An antiseptic, used for mouth-washes, lotions and gargles. It is also given internally in epilepsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BORACIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For internal administration, one to four or more, twice or thrice daily, always after food. The initial dose should be small. Where a local effect is desired, 'Tabloid' Borax is preferable to a gargle, as it may be dissolved slowly in the mouth, a concentrated solution of the drug being thus brought into prolonged contact with the mucous membrane of the throat.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET BORACIS [B. W. & Co.]

(See page 16)

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ
COMP. (VOICE) [B. W. & Co.]

(See also *Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal products*,
'Soloid' Brand, page 125)

Boric Acid

Employed internally as a stomachic and intestinal antiseptic, and in the treatment of epilepsy. Externally, it is largely used in general surgery. A saturated solution in 'Hazeline' relieves the irritation of many skin conditions, and notably that of pruritus ani and pruritus vulvæ. In urethral surgery it is used, in the strength of ten grains to the ounce of warm water, to maintain an aseptic condition of the bladder when repeated catheterisation is needed. It is also used as a powder insufflation in uterine and aural surgery, as a lotion in conjunctivitis and catarrhal ophthalmia and in various conditions of the nose and throat. Gauze, lint and cotton impregnated with boric acid are largely employed as surgical dressings.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, three or four times daily, after food.

Boric Acid (*continued*)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.] [M B. W. & Co.]
(*Scented with Otto of Rose*)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 15 [0.972 gm.]; and 1 gramme
(*Unscented*) [M B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a collyrium, 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 6, powdered and dissolved in one ounce of warm (boiled) water, may be applied frequently. For injection into the rectum, a solution of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 15, or 1 gramme, in five ounces or 150 c.c. of water, may be employed. To mucous surfaces generally, solutions of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 15, may be applied, varying in strength from one to three in five ounces of water.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [M B. W. & Co.]
(*Scented with Otto of Rose*)

R	Acidi Borici,	gr. 6	[0.389 gm.]
	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of warm (boiled) water, to make a lotion or injection, or as an astringent antiseptic application to the eye.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [M B. W. & Co.]

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC COTTON, 'TABLOID' BRAND
[M B. W. & Co.]

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC GAUZE, 'TABLOID' BRAND
[M B. W. & Co.]

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND
[M B. W. & Co.]

'**Borofax**' BRAND BORIC ACID OINTMENT [M B. W. & Co.]

An antiseptic, emollient and sedative preparation, superior to the ointment or glycerin of boric acid. It contains ten per cent. of boric acid. 'BOROFAX' is uniform in consistence and composition, and never becomes rancid. It prevents or relieves irritation of the skin and mucous membranes, such as may follow injury, infection or exposure to wind and weather. As an antiseptic and stimulating dressing for ulcerated and abraded surfaces, it cleanses the part, encourages granulation, promotes healing and relieves pain. Applied to the fingers of the operator, it facilitates massage. 'Borofax' is an excellent antiseptic lubricant for obstetric forceps, catheters and other surgical instruments.

DIRECTION.—As a dressing, applied alone, or on lint; as a lubricant, smeared on the instrument.

Bromides

(*See Ammonium Bromide, Potassium Bromide, Sodium Bromide and Strontium Bromide*)

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate

This drug is prescribed in cases of migraine, tic douloureux and headache due to eye strain. Its usefulness is believed to be enhanced, especially in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, when given in combination with gelsemium or gelsemine hydrochloride.

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate (*continued*)**Preparation**

‘TABLOID’ BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ

[³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1 200	[0.00032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary.

Caffeine

Caffeine is a cardiac tonic and diuretic of value in opium poisoning and in migraine. Especially when combined with phenacetin or with antipyrine, it controls some forms of headache, and relieves the pain of dysmenorrhœa. For its diuretic effect caffeine is of value in cardiac dropsy. Caffeine sodio-salicylate and sodio-benzoate are used hypodermically in nervous or migrainous headache, and in rheumatism and neuralgia. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations‘TABLOID’ CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; 0.01 gramme; and 0.1 gramme [³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 2 strength, or one to four of the 0.1 gramme strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary. The maximum official dose is ten grains [0.65 gramme].

‘TABLOID’ CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.] [³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

Represents the effervescent caffeine citrate of the British Pharmacopœia, and contains about two-and-a-half grains of caffeine citrate in each drachm.

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

‘TABLOID’ CAFFEINÆ COMP. [³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Antipyrini (Phenazoni, P.B.),	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

‘TABLOID’ CAFFEINÆ COMP., No. 2 [³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Caffeinæ,	0.05 gramme
Antipyrini (Phenazoni, P.B.),	0.25 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

‘TABLOID’ ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.),	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

This product is used in obstinate vomiting following operations, and in sea-sickness.

‘TABLOID’ PHENACETINI COMP. [³/₃₂ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Caffeine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP., No. 2** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Phenacetini, 0.25 gramme
Caffeine, 0.05 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Phenacetini, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Quinine Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Caffeine, gr. 2/3 [0.043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' 'NAXA' ET CAFFEINÆ [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R 'Naxa,' gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
Caffeine, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLATIS, gr. 1/2
[0.032 gm.]; 0.03 gramme; 0.05 gramme; and 0.1 gramme
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of any strength, repeated, if necessary, for the relief of pain. The full hypodermic dose is four grains [0.259 gramme].

'VAPOROLE' CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOATIS, 0.25 gramme
[gr. 3 3/4] in 1 c.c. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

Cajuput Oil

A green volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Leucadendron*. It is a powerful general stimulant, anti-spasmodic and diaphoretic. It is used in flatulence and colic.

Preparation**'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP. (CAPSULA)**

[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Phenol, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Ol. Cajuputi, min. 1 [0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed whole, with a little water, after food.

Calcium Carbonate

Used in acid dyspepsia and heartburn, the therapeutic effect being enhanced by the addition of magnesium carbonate. It is also used as an astringent in certain forms of diarrhoea and dysentery, generally in association with aromatics and an anodyne, as in 'Tabloid' Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium.

Preparations**'TABLOID' CALCI CARBONATIS COMP.** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati, gr. 3-1/2 [0.227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

Calcium Carbonate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PULV. CRETÆ AROMATICI CUM OPIO, P.B.

gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains for repeated administration; for a single dose, ten to forty grains.

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Confect. Aromat., P.B. 1885,	gr. 4-1 2	[0.292 gm.]
	Pulv. pro Mist. Cretæ,	gr. 20	[1.296 gm.]
	Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
	Tinct. Cardamomi Co.,	min. 9	[0.533 c.c.]
	Tinct. Catechu,	min. 15	[0.888 c.c.]
	Tinct. Opii,	min. 1-1 2	[0.029 c.c.]
	Ol. Cinnamomi,	min. 1 8	[0.007 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and mixed with water, and repeated as may be necessary.

Calcium Formate (*see Formates*)**Calcium Glycerophosphate**

(*see Glycerophosphates and page xvi*)

Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate

Calcium iodo-ricinoleate is a salt containing a large proportion of iodine. It is tasteless and odourless, and is not affected by the gastric juice. It produces no digestive disturbance, and is absorbed from the bowel without causing irritation.

Calcium iodo-ricinoleate possesses, in a marked degree, the valuable action of its components, and in syphilitic cases, the results obtained compare favourably with those of treatment by the iodides. It has proved very successful in the treatment of gummata and other specific manifestations, whilst in stubborn cases of ulcers, which resisted other treatment, it has been reported to produce a healthy granulating surface. Various affections of lymphatic glands and of the thyroid, have been favourably influenced by its administration.

Calcium iodo-ricinoleate is well tolerated by patients who cannot take potassium or sodium iodide.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CALCI IODO-RICINOLEATIS (CAPSULA), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, three or four times daily.

Calcium Lactate

Administered with the object of increasing blood coagulability, which has been shown to be deficient in urticaria and certain other affections. Calcium lactate is much less irritating than the chloride, is non-deliquescent and has no unpleasant taste. Its administration has proved successful in urticaria, chilblains, some forms of albuminuria and of headache, in pneumonia, in epilepsy and in serum rashes.

Calcium Lactate (*continued*)

It is also employed in aneurism and in various conditions of hæmorrhage, including the hæmorrhagic forms of the infectious diseases; in hæmophilia, in purpura, in uterine hæmorrhages and preliminary to surgical procedure where undue hæmorrhage is feared.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CALCII LACTATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MSB} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, one hour before food.

Calcium Sulphide (*Calx Sulphurata, P.B.*)

Used for boils, suppurating glands, scrofulous sores and acne. Commercial varieties of calcium sulphide are often impure, but confidence may be placed in the purity of 'Tabloid' Calcium Sulphide.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCII SULPHIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [^{MSB} B. W. & Co.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One-tenth grain to one grain, three to four times daily, one hour after food.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [^{MSB} B. W. & Co.]

R	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
	Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

Calomel

Alterative, cholagogue, purgative and anti-syphilitic. The 'Tabloid' products are prepared with pure sublimed mercurous chloride. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.005 gramme; 0.01 gramme; and 0.1 gramme [^{MSB} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The smaller doses as alteratives, the larger as purgatives. A small dose of calomel, say gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, or 0.005 gramme, repeated every half-hour or hour, is often found to have a more marked effect than one large dose. In certain conditions, especially following head injuries, doses of ten grains and more are given with great advantage. 'Tabloid' Calomel, gr. 5, is exceedingly useful in tropical countries, where large doses are more commonly used. It should be noted that children and infants tolerate comparatively large doses of calomel.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMP. (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.] [^{MSB} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as an alterative and mild aperient.

Calomel (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET CREOSOTI**[[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Creosoti,	min. 1	[0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Used in pulmonary phthisis, and in lupus and other skin diseases.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ[[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ,	℥r. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if necessary, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET PIPERINÆ[[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Piperinæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI[[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Santonini,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that the smaller dose should always be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [[℥] B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocythidis Comp.,	gr. 1-1/3	[0.086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. [[℥] B. W. & Co.]*(Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)*

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three at bedtime, as a purgative.

'SOLOID' LOTIO. HYDRARGYRI NIGRÆ [[℥] B. W. & Co.]*(see page 109)***'VAPOROLE' CALOMEL, 0.05 gramme** [gr. $\frac{3}{4}$] in 1 c.c.[[℥] B. W. & Co.]

A sterile suspension of calomel in a neutral fatty basis with creosote and camphor; for use in the treatment of syphilis.

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected intramuscularly.

Cambo^gia (*see Gambo^ge*)

Camphor

Diaphoretic, mild expectorant, gastric stimulant, carminative, sexual and general sedative. (*See also page xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. CAMPHORÆ COMP., min. 2 [0.118 c.c.];
min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0.888 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

(*Gelatin-coated*)

DIRECTION.—The pharmacopœial dose is half to one drachm. The smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' ESSENTIÆ CAMPHORÆ (Saturatæ) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to three, allowed to dissolve in the mouth slowly.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ
[B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI
[B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Tinct. Aconiti,	min. 1	[0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'VAPOROLE' CAMPHOR, 0.1 gramme [gr. 1½] in 1 c.c.
[B. W. & Co.]

A sterile solution in olive oil for use in cardiac failure during anæsthesia, and as a general stimulant.

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

Camphor, Monobromated

Sedative and hypnotic. 'Tabloid' Antifebrin Compound is used in obstinate vomiting following operations, and in sea-sickness.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.),	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

Cannabine Tannate

Employed with hydrastine and ergotin in uterine hæmorrhages and dysmenorrhœa.

Cannabine Tannate (*continued*)**Preparations****'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP.** [^{LM} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), P.B.,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [^{LM} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), P.B.,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Cannabis Indica

Hypnotic, narcotic, analgesic; of value in migraine and neuralgia. (*See also pages xvii, xviii, xix*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' TINCT. CANNABIS INDICÆ, P.B., min. 5** [0.296 c.c.]; and 0.1 gramme (1 in 10) [^{LM} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, of either strength. As there is occasionally marked idiosyncrasy to this drug, it is better to employ small doses until the response of the patient has been observed.

The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically controlled* Ext. Cannabis Indicæ.

Capsicum

Stimulant of mucous membranes, stomachic and carminative, used in relaxed sore throat, and in anorexia, flatulence and spasm. (*See also pages xvi, xix*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' TINCT. CAPSICI, min. 1** [0.059 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [^{LM} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in water, between or after meals. The maximum official dose is fifteen minims.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [^{LM} B.W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT** [^{LM} B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{10}$ [0.00243 gm.].

Capsules (*see 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page 181*)**Carbolic Acid** (Phenol)

Used locally as an antiseptic and anæsthetic for the mouth and throat; internally it is prescribed in flatulent distension, in typhoid fever, in diarrhoea, and in influenza. For the immediate

Carbolic Acid (*continued*)

preparation of antiseptic solutions, 'Soloid' Carbolic Acid is convenient.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and 0.015 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of any strength, swallowed with a little water, or slowly sucked, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), (CAPSULA), gr. I [0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) ET ULMI FULVÆ (SLIPPERY ELM) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains carbolic acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'SOLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 20 [1.296 gm.]; gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]; and 1 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Twenty grains, dissolved in five ounces, or one gramme in 100 c.c. of (preferably soft) water, yield approximately a one per cent. solution. Five grains dissolved in five ounces, or twenty grains dissolved in a pint of water, make a solution suitable for use as a mild disinfectant, or as an antiseptic spray for the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and throat. Sixty grains, dissolved in 2½ ounces of water, form a 1 in 20 solution. Care should be taken to ensure that solution is complete, and that no undissolved acid remains at the bottom of the vessel.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND [B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP. (CAPSULA) [B. W. & Co.]

R	Phenol,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
	Ol. Cajuputi,	min. 1	[0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed whole, with a little water, after food.

'PHENOFAX' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT [B. W. & Co.]

'PHENOFAX' presents the valuable antiseptic, anæsthetic and healing properties of pure phenol (of which it contains four per cent.) in a combination specially convenient for application. 'Phenofax' is employed in skin diseases. It relieves itching, destroys infection, soothes the part and encourages its repair. It cleanses ulcerated and denuded surfaces, stimulates healthy growth, and promotes recovery. Its antiseptic and anæsthetic powers are of value in many affections of mucous membranes, in which also its emollient nature is advantageous. 'Phenofax' is an excellent application for the hands, and for catheters and other surgical instruments, to lubricate and keep them sterile.

DIRECTION.—As a dressing, applied alone or on lint; as a lubricant, smeared on the hands or on instruments.

PLEATED COMPRESSED CARBOLISED LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Carlsbad Mineral Water Salt

Useful in gout, constipation, congestion of the abdominal and pelvic organs, diabetes and obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CARLSBAD SALT EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of water, represents an equal volume of Carlsbad-Sprudel water in all its essential constituents. One, two or three, as required, should be dissolved in a tumblerful of *hot* water, and sipped slowly whilst dressing; or they may be placed in cold water, and taken when the effervescence has subsided.

Cascara Sagrada

Cascara sagrada is probably the most valuable of all drugs in the treatment of habitual constipation. The dose should begin with two grains (or 0.15 gramme) of the extract, after food, once daily, and be increased, if necessary, until six grains (or 0.4 gramme) are taken thrice daily. This quantity should be maintained until the habit of regular action is established, when the dose should be gradually reduced, and eventually discontinued. The quality of cascara sagrada is subject to considerable variation. Much of the bark imported is not cascara sagrada, but even when the genuine bark is employed, the extract is sometimes rendered inert by the process of manufacture. Some of these defective preparations cause nausea, severe purging and even bloody evacuations.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have unusual facilities for obtaining the true cascara sagrada collected during the proper season. This is carefully selected, and the valuable therapeutic principles are extracted by a process which is the result of long and unique experience. 'TABLOID' Cascara Sagrada is prepared with the most scrupulous care; it produces the full physiological effects of the true drug, and is preferred by the Profession because of its uniform reliability. 'TABLOID' Cascara Sagrada should therefore be specified in prescribing. (*See also pages xvii, xviii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.15 gramme; and 0.25 gramme (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Cascara sagrada is best taken in the way indicated above. The maximum official dose is eight grains [approximately 0.5 gramme].

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

R	Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Ext. Euonymi Sicci,	gr. 1 2	[0.032 gm.]
	Iridini,	gr. 1 2	[0.032 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1 16	[0.004 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis,	gr. 1 3	[0.022 gm.]
	(<i>Plain or sugar-coated</i>)		

DIRECTION.—One to four, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

Cascara Sagrada (*continued*)**'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP.**[³³³ B. W. & Co.]

R	Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomice,	gr. 1 5	[0.013 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Capsicini,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ[³³³ B. W. & Co.]

R	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1 2	[0.032 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, No. 2[³³³ B. W. & Co.]

R	Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	0.25	gramme
	(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
	Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	0.025	gramme

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [³³³ B. W. & Co.]**'ALAXA' BRAND AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA**[³³³ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B.P.

DOSE.—One to two fluid drachms.

'VALOID' AROMATIC CASCARA SAGRADA [³³³ B. W. & Co.]

One fluid ounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully-selected true cascara bark.

DOSE.—Fifteen minims to one fluid drachm.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA (*see page 112*)**Castor Oil** (*see 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page 181*)**Cathartic Compound**

An excellent cholagogue and purgative combination.

Preparation**'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP.** [³³³ B. W. & Co.]

R	Ext. Colocynthis Comp.,	gr. 1-1/3	[0.086 gm.]
	Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Ext. Jalapæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Pulv. Cambogiæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative.

Cerebrin (Brain Substance)

This substance, obtained from the sheep's brain, is used as a sedative in chorea, hysteria, melancholia, epilepsy and insanity.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CEREBRINI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 gramme
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, gradually increased if necessary, three to four times daily, preferably after food.

Cerium Oxalate

Used in sea-sickness, in the vomiting of pregnancy, in inflammatory and erosive conditions of the gastric mucous membrane, ulcer of the stomach, hyperchlorhydria, hunger pain and allied conditions.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CERII OXALATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two. This drug is given in doses of from two to ten grains, the larger doses often succeeding when small ones fail.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1.16	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ,	gr. 1.2	[0.032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	<i>q.s.</i>	

DIRECTION.—One to four or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium (*see Opium*)

Charcoal

Absorbent; used, alone or in combination, in the treatment of flatulent dyspepsia and gastralgia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CARBONIS LIGNI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to six of the 0.25 gramme strength, swallowed dry or with a little water.

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Beta-naphthol,	gr. 1	[0.055 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]
<i>(Gelatin-coated)</i>		

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI
[^W B. W. & Co.]

Chemical Food (*see Iron*)

Chinosol

Chinosol is an antiseptic much stronger than carbolic acid and equal to mercury perchloride. It is non-caustic, non-hygroscopic, a powerful deodoriser, and non-poisonous in the quantities ordinarily employed. It does not coagulate albumin. For sterilising instruments it may be used in solutions of 1 in 1500. Internally, it is prescribed in phthisis and in sprue.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CHINOSOL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, three to five times daily, after food.

'SOLOID' CHINOSOL, gr. 1.75 [0.113 gm.]; and gr. 8.75 [0.567 gm.]
[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—A solution of 1 in 1000, made by dissolving gr. 8.75 in one pint of water, or gr. 1.75 in four ounces of water, is of suitable strength for general surgical work and midwifery.

Chloral Hydrate

Hypnotic and anodyne.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CHLORAL HYDRATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and gr. 10
[0.648 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to twenty grains, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

'TABLOID' CHLORAL HYDRATIS, 0.25 gramme; and 1 gramme
[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five of the lesser, or one of the greater, strength, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

Chloralamide

Used as a hypnotic in heart disease and nervous affections, and as a sedative in sea-sickness. It has little or no action in directly relieving pain.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CHLORALAMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Three to six, swallowed with a little water. Forty-five to sixty grains are occasionally prescribed.

Chloroform

It is frequently maintained that one reason for the varying results obtained in anæsthesia is the difference in the chloroform employed, and that this is due either to the material used in its manufacture or to the method of preparation.

It has been found that the small quantity of ethyl chloride, often present in chloroform, has a marked beneficial influence on its action as an anæsthetic.

Chloroform (*continued*)

'WELLCOME' Brand Chloroform is particularly characterised by containing a small but definite amount of ethyl chloride. In its production, great care is taken to ensure purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition. These qualities have caused this brand of chloroform to be widely used.

Inhalations of chloroform have been used with good results in hæmoptysis. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

CHLOROFORM, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

(*See 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORMI ET ETHYL IODIDI COMP.

(*see page 70*)

Cinchona

Tonic, anti-malarial; antipyretic and stomachic. 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture is especially useful in the equipment of expeditions, as it provides a convenient means of carrying an essential drug. (*See also pages xviii, xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. CINCHONÆ, min. 30 [1-776 c.c.] [W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' TINCT. CINCHONÆ COMP., min. 30 [1-776 c.c.] [W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [W B. W. & Co.]

R Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,	gr. 1	[0-065 gm.]
Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.),	gr. 1-1.5	[0-078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1.5	[0-013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1.8	[0-008 gm.]
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1.4	[0-016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

Citric Acid

Used in scurvy, acute and chronic rheumatism, hepatic inactivity, catarrhal jaundice and to decrease blood coagulability.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ACIDI CITRICI, gr. 5 [0-324 gm.] [W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to four, powdered, and dissolved in a draught of water.

Coca

Coca is a stimulant, tonic and restorative, which decreases the sensation of fatigue in prolonged muscular exertion or mental effort. 'Tabloid' Kola Compound contains the active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. It allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain. Each 'Tabloid' product represents about ten grains of coca leaves. (*See also page xviii*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' KOLÆ COMP. [W B. W. & Co.]

(Formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March')

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth every hour, when undergoing continued mental strain or physical exertion.

Cocaine

A local anæsthetic used in ophthalmic, dental, nasal, laryngeal, urethral, rectal and general surgical practice. Unless kept under special precautions, solutions of cocaine hydrochloride lose their anæsthetic action (*see* note on 'Vaporole' containers, *page* 52). In the absence of these precautions, solutions should be freshly prepared with 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride. (*See also page* xvi)

Preparations

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP. (VOICE) [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked occasionally, in catarrhal relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat, associated with cough.

'TABLOID' KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Ext. Krameriz,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked occasionally, in irritable relaxed throat.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0.0037 c.c.]
	Gummi Rubri,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.] [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RED GUM AND COCAINE [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

For External and Local Use

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.05 gramme; and 0.25 gramme [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five grains in 100 minims, one grain in twenty minims, half-grain in ten minims, 0.05 gramme in 1 c.c., or 0.25 gramme in 5 c.c., of water, form approximately a five per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS [$\frac{55}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
	Eucainæ Lactatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One in twenty minims of distilled water forms a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

Cocaine (*continued*)

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS,
No. 2 [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.025 gramme
Eucainæ Lactatis, 0.025 gramme

DIRECTION.—One in 1 c.c. of water forms, approximately, a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride)
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

(*See under 'Epinine,' page 66*)

'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

(*See under 'Hemisine,' page 82*)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [‡ B. W. & Co.]

For Ophthalmic Use

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed on the conjunctiva (*see page 128*).

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
[0.00032 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
[0.00032 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (KK) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI,
0.0003 gramme, ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.0003 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

The cocaine aids the atropine, and tends to prevent conjunctivitis.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AA) COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]; (C) gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0032 gm.]; and (NN)
0.003 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Local anæsthetic and slight mydriatic.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0.00027 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0.0027 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

A prompt and not too persistent mydriatic and anæsthetic. It does not fully paralyse the ciliary muscle.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
[0.0013 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

This combination possesses the properties of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (O) in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three-quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty-four hours before the examination;

Cocaine (*continued*)

but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty-five years of age, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (TT) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.00025 gramme, ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.0025 gramme [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$
[0.00013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
[0.00032 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Promotes the absorption of opacities and inflammatory products. The cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
[0.00026 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
[0.00032 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0.272 [0.0177 gm.], ET COCAINÆ
HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing atropine sulphate one-half per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine hydrobromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine methylbromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
[0.0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.];
0.01 gramme; 0.015 gramme; 0.02 gramme; and
0.03 gramme [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The hypodermic dose is gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, repeated with caution, when necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	[0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. $\frac{9}{10}$	[0.058 gm.]

Cocaine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [B. W. & Co.]

Rx Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/5 [0.013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 9/10 [0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength (A or B), dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water and injected hypodermically.

'VAPOROLE' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{10}$]
in 1 c.c.; and 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$] in 1 c.c.

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c. of the required strength injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia.

'VAPOROLE' 'EPICAINÉ' ('Epinine' et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi)

[B. W. & Co.]

Rx 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gramme [gr. 1/216]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.02 gramme [gr. 1/3]
Aquam, ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr. $\frac{1}{324}$, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{17}$, in each 10 minims.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16) injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia in dental work.

'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINÉ' ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI

[B. W. & Co.]

Rx 'Hemisine,' 0.00003 gramme [gr. 1/2160]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.02 gramme [gr. 1/3]
Aquam, ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Hemisine,' gr. $\frac{1}{3240}$, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{17}$, in each 10 minims.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16) injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia in dental work.

Special glass is used for these 'Vaporole' containers, in order to preserve the anæsthetic action of the cocaine.

For Rectal Use

'ENULE' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, to relieve local pain or irritation. (*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61*)

Codeine

In diabetes mellitus, codeine is believed to reduce the quantity of sugar. If it produce constipation, it may be combined with nux vomica, as in 'Tabloid' Codeine and Nux Vomica. In bronchial irritation and cough, it is prescribed alone or in combination with tar. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.032 gm.]

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, taken after food, once, twice or thrice daily, or at bedtime. The maximum official dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS, 0.03 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$]

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, taken after food, once, twice or thrice daily, or at bedtime.

Codeine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomice,	gr. 14	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0.0037 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Picis Liquidæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Codeinæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four in a single dose; or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin,' and may be slowly sucked.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and 0.015 gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The full dose is two grains or 0.13 gramme.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP.** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]**Cod Liver Oil**

In prescribing cod liver oil, alone or in combination, the initial doses should always be small. If full doses be given at once, the oil may not "agree." The assimilation of cod liver oil is greatly facilitated when it is administered as 'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract).

(See 'Kepler' Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)

'Coffee = Mint'

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT,' whilst retaining the neutralising and stimulating properties of 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint, possesses a further range of usefulness. It relieves flatulence and acidity, and the insomnia and palpitation which frequently arise therefrom, and is prescribed in the nausea which often accompanies liver derangement. Owing to the presence of cerium oxalate, it is of special value in the treatment of the vomiting of pregnancy.

Preparation**'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT'** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Coffee,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Colchicine

The active principle of *colchicum corn.*

Preparation

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.032 gm.]
[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water.

Colchicum

Colchicum is employed in the treatment of gout, to relieve tension and pain. It may be combined with salicylic acid. In large doses it is a powerful stimulant of the liver and intestines. (*See also pages xvii, xviii, xix*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' COLCHICI COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colchici,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Acidi Salicylici,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Colocynth

A drastic hydragogue cathartic, usually prescribed with other aperients. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. (B. P. PILL), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (B. P. PILL),
gr. 4 [0.259 gm.] (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE [J.B. W. & Co.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET
HYOSCYAMI [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B.,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Pil. Colocynthis et		
Hyoscyami, P.B.,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

Copper Sulphate

Crystals of copper sulphate are applied as a caustic to exuberant granulations. A lotion of one grain to the ounce of water is used in ophthalmia. Copper sulphate has been stated to purify water by destroying algæ and typhoid bacilli. Small

Copper Sulphate (*continued*)

doses are given by the mouth, or by rectal injection, in severe diarrhœa; larger doses are emetic. Copper sulphate is invaluable in phosphorus poisoning.

Preparation

'SOLOID' CUPRI SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of water, as an eye-lotion; one, dissolved in ten to fifty gallons of water, to destroy algæ or typhoid bacilli.

Corrosive Sublimate

(*see Mercury Perchloride*)

Cotarnine Hydrochloride

Hæmostatic and uterine sedative, employed in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis. Contra-indicated in threatened abortion. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.049 gm.] [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; 0.015 gramme; and 0.025 gramme [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Creta Præparata (*see Calcium Carbonate*)**Creosote**

Creosote, alone or combined with calomel, is used in phthisis, in fermentative dyspepsia and in lupus and other skin diseases. It is also useful in gastro-enteritis and infantile diarrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET CREOSOTI [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Rx Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]
Creosoti, min. 1 [0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP. ET CREOSOTI [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains creosote, min. 1 [0.059 c.c.], and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, sodium, potassium, manganese, iron and quinine and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.001 gm.] of strychnine hypophosphite (equivalent to one fluid drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites).

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

Cubeb

Employed in bronchorrhœa, relaxed or inflamed throat, and pharyngeal catarrh; and as a diuretic, sedative and antiseptic in gonorrhœa. (*See also page xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ COMP. [³³ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ,	gr. 14	[0.016 gm.]
	Aminonii Chloridi,	gr. 12	[0.032 gm.]
	Glycyrrhizini,	gr. 14	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness.

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (Effervescentis)

[³³ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 12	[0.032 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 120	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily.

Culture Media, 'Soloid' Brand

(*see page 306*)

Curara

Paralyses the peripheral terminations of motor nerves, and has been employed to control the spasms in hydrophobia, tetanus and strychnine poisoning.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CURARÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.0054 gm.] [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, injected hypodermically. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

'Dartring' Preparations (*see 'Lanesine' and Lanoline, page 105*)

Dialysed Iron (B. W. & Co.)

A neutral solution of highly basic oxychloride of iron, without the astringent taste or the constipating effect of the normal salts.

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty minims, in water or on sugar, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Didymin (Testicular Substance)

This substance has been used in premature senility; neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia and sterility.

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIDYMIN, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 grannime [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, of either strength, may be given three to four times daily, preferably after food.

Digitalin (Amorphous)

This glucoside increases the force of the heart's action, and steadies and slows the pulse.

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIGITALINI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary. It is stated on reliable authority that the dose to be given by the mouth at one administration is from gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, and that the total quantity given in twenty-four hours should not exceed gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI
[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS
[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET
TRINITRINI [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Trinitrini, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two.

Digitalin (Crystalline)

Crystalline digitalin is official in the French Codex. It is a much more potent preparation than the amorphous digitalin, and corresponds to the glucoside known in Germany as "digitoxin." The administration of this drug requires to be *most carefully* watched.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI CRYST., 0.0005 gramme
[gr. $\frac{1}{200}$] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary, with great caution.

'VAPOROLE' DIGITALINI CRYST., 0.0001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$]
in 1 c.c. [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary, with great caution.

Digitalis

Digitalis increases the force and regularity, and lessens the rate, of the heart-beat. Its diuretic action is of especial value in dropsy of cardiac origin. (*See also pages xviii, xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. DIGITALIS, min. 1 (0.59 cc.); min. 5 (2.95 cc.); and 0.1 gramme (1 in 10) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION. One of the one-minim strength, frequently, one of the five-minim strength or one to three of the 0.1 gramme strength, thrice daily. The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically-standardised* digitalis tincture.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI, SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS

[B. W. & Co.]

Dionin

This derivative of morphine possesses properties very similar to those of codeine, though its action is said to be more pronounced and more lasting. In ophthalmic work it is employed as an anodyne in iritis, keratitis and glaucoma, and to promote the absorption of inflammatory products. It is contra-indicated in arterio-sclerosis of the aged.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (BB) DIONIN, 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{130}$]; and (FF) 0.005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{20}$] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be used, and repeated from time to time as found necessary.

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome'

(*see Sera and Serum-Therapy*)

Donovan Solution (*see Arsenious Iodide*)

Dover Powder (*see Opium*)

Duboisine

A mydriatic alkaloid of the same class as atropine and hyoscyamine.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (OO) DUBOISINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.00025 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$] [B. W. & Co.]

Easton Syrup (*see Iron*)

Effervescent TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Products [B. W. & Co.]

Certain drugs appear to be best administered as effervescent draughts. The saline constituents assist the therapeutic action, whilst the carbonic acid promotes absorption. Ordinary granular effervescent preparations, however, are bulky and prone to deteriorate. 'TABLOID' EFFERVESCENT PRODUCTS are accurate

Effervescent 'Tabloid' Products (*continued*)

in dosage, portable, convenient and compact, offering a relatively small surface for deterioration. In water they produce fresh effervescent draughts of the various drugs at the moment desired. If the draught be required in full effervescence, the 'Tabloid' products may be powdered before adding the water.

The therapeutic effect of such as are aperient in action may be increased by taking them in hot water, slowly sipped.

'Tabloid' Brand Effervescent Products**'TABLOID' BRAND—**

- „ CAFFEINE CITRATE EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]
Each contains approximately gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.15 gm. actually] of caffeine citrate.
- „ LITHIUM CITRATE EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]
Each contains approximately gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] of lithium citrate.
- „ *LITHIUM CITRATE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Effervescent)
- „ *LITHIUM CITRATE, 0.25 gramme (Effervescent)
- „ LITHIUM CITRATE AND SODIUM SULPHATE (Effervescent)
- „ MAGNESIUM CITRATE (TRUE), EFFERVESCENT, gr. 60
[3.89 gm.]
- „ MAGNESIUM SULPHATE EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60
[3.89 gm.]
Each represents gr. 30 [1.944 gm.] of magnesium sulphate.
- „ MAGNESIUM SULPHATE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT
- „ *PIPERAZINE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Effervescent)
- „ QUININE BISULPHATE AND POTASSIUM CITRATE
(Effervescent)
- „ SODIUM PHOSPHATE EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]
Each represents gr. 30 [1.944 gm.] of sodium phosphate.
- „ *SODIUM SALICYLATE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Effervescent)
- „ SODIUM SULPHATE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT
- „ SODIUM SULPHATE EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]
Each represents gr. 30 [1.944 gm.] of sodium sulphate.
- „ THREE BROMIDES, EFFERVESCENT

(*See also Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent, page 120*)

* *The weights stated are those of the therapeutic agents only, and do not refer to the total weights of the 'Tabloid' products, as in the case of the official preparations.*

Elaterin

Elaterin is a crystalline product obtained from elaterium. It consists of a mixture of substances which have been designated α -elaterin and β -elaterin, the latter being the physiologically active constituent of the preparation.

Elaterin is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, used in renal and cardiac dropsies, and especially in those of the abdominal cavity due to cirrhosis of the liver. It should be given in small doses at first.

Elaterin (*continued*)**Preparation**

'TABLOID' ELATERINI, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DOSE.—One to four.

TRADE
MARK**'Elixoid' BRAND Products**[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

These are fluid preparations of drugs, agreeably flavoured, which will keep perfectly in any climate.

'Elixoid' Brand Products

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

- „ AMMONIUM VALERIANATE (*see Ammonium Valerianate*)
- „ FORMATES COMPOUND (*see Formates*)
- „ GLYCEROPHOSPHATES (*see Glycerophosphates*)
- „ MUCIN (*see Mucin*)
- „ PINE TAR COMPOUND (*see Pine Tar*)

Emetine Hydrobromide

This salt of the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha (not the mixed alkaloids formerly known as emetine) is expectorant and diaphoretic in small doses, and emetic in large doses. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	[0.0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	[0.0008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally, as required.

Enemata, Nutrient

Nutrient enemata often cause rectal discomfort, for the mucous membrane becomes irritated and inflamed. Where continued rectal feeding is necessary, it is best to use the 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of predigested foods. These preparations keep for an indefinite time in all climates. When the patient is unable to swallow, three to six ounces of warm water should be injected and retained occasionally, to combat the thirst common in cases requiring rectal feeding. The rectum may be emptied periodically by the use of a Glycerin 'Enule' Suppository.

TRADE
MARK**'Enule' BRAND Rectal Suppositories**[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

The word 'Enule' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and should always be specified when prescribing. These suppositories possess conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and are sometimes even expelled. The 'Enule' Suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using. They contain

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories (*continued*)

accurate doses of pure drugs, and their active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass. 'Enule' Suppositories are easy to administer, cleanly and comfortable in use and are retained with certainty. Before introduction, they preserve their shape and consistence, and are convenient to handle; in the rectum, the active constituents are liberated at the normal temperature and produce a continuous uniform effect. The lower bowel should be emptied before the insertion of nutrient or medicated suppositories.

PROF. CASPARI, in his *Treatise on Pharmacy*, says:—

"The usual shape of rectal suppositories is that of a cone with a rounded apex, but the difficulty of readily introducing them into the rectum has led to the designing of a new shape by H. S. Wellcome, of London, the great advantages of which become apparent when it is remembered that the bulbous end is inserted into the rectum, and that as soon as the greatest diameter has been passed, expulsion of the suppository is impossible by reason of the very contractile force of the sphincter muscle, which renders retention of the ordinary conical shape often so difficult."

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories**'ENULE' BRAND—**

- „ BELLADONNA EXTRACT, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; and gr. 1
- „ BISMUTH SUBGALLATE, gr. 10
- „ COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
- „ GALL AND OPIUM
- „ GLYCERIN (ANHYDROUS), 95% (Adults)
- „ „ „ „ (Children)
- „ 'HAZELINE' COMPOUND (containing 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide)
- „ 'HEMISINE,' 0.001 gramme. A preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland.
- „ LEAD AND OPIUM
- „ MEAT (PREDIGESTED), (Adults)
- „ „ „ „ (Children)
- „ MILK (PREDIGESTED), (Adults)
- „ „ „ „ (Children)
- „ MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; and gr. 1
- „ MORPHINE AND BELLADONNA
- „ OPIUM EXTRACT, gr. 1
- „ QUASSIN, AMORPHOUS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
- „ QUININE BISULPHATE, gr. 5
- „ SANTONIN, gr. 3
- „ SOAP COMPOUND

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories should be kept in a dry and cool place.

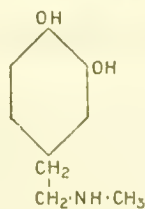
'Epinine'

Soon after the discovery of the active principle of the supra-renal medulla and its isolation, many investigations were made with the object of synthesising the substance. This was done by Stolz and Dakin almost simultaneously, the substance obtained being the racemic, optically inactive modification, the natural base being lævo-rotatory. Cushny showed that the synthetic substance had an action on the blood-pressure only about half as powerful as that of the natural active principle, the dextro-rotatory base having only a small fraction of the activity of the lævo-rotatory. Subsequently the lævo-rotatory base itself was successfully isolated from the racemic mixture. More recently, at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, a large number of synthetic substances having the adrenaline action, in greater or less degree, have been subjected to physiological trials.

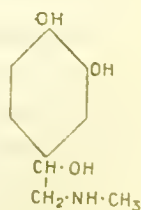
The action of the natural supra-renal principle resembles very closely that of the true sympathetic system; that is to say, the muscle fibres and gland cells which are innervated by the sympathetic respond usually in the same way to the action of supra-renal medulla. Certain differences in the mode of response were found on investigating the actions of a large number of synthetic substances related to adrenaline. These all belong to the class known as amines or substituted ammonias. The general action of the whole series, however, bore a definite relation to the action of the true sympathetic system, and the term "sympathomimetic" has been proposed by Barger and Dale (*Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XLI., pp. 19-59, 1910) to denote the mode of action of the whole group of substances.

The series of amines that possess the most marked adrenaline-like action are the catechol derivatives, *i.e.* those containing the two phenolic hydroxyl groups in the 3:4 position relatively to the side chain. Among this group is 3:4-dihydroxyphenylethyl-methylamine or 'Epinine,' which was first synthesised in the laboratories of the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works (Pyman, *Journ. Chem. Soc. Trans.*, 1910, Vol. XCVII., p. 266).

This has the formula $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_2CH_2NH(CH_3)$ and is closely related to adrenaline itself, as is shown in the structural formulæ below.



'Epinine'



Adrenaline

It will be seen that 'Epinine' differs from adrenaline only in the absence of an alcoholic hydroxyl group in the side chain.

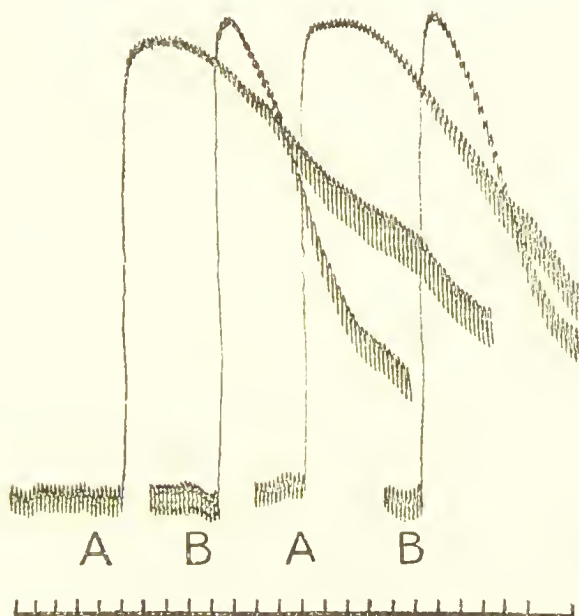
'Epinine' (continued)

Thus 'Epinine' may be described chemically as 3:4-dihydroxy-phenylethylmethylamine, and adrenaline as 3:4-dihydroxyphenyl-hydroxyethylmethylamine.

'Epinine' is a colourless crystalline compound which melts at 188° – 189° C. and forms, with acids, beautiful crystalline salts. By this means it can readily be purified.

'Epinine' has been subjected to extensive pharmacological experiment. Its most striking action, like that of adrenaline, is to cause a marked rise of blood-pressure. The rise in blood-pressure produced by the intravenous injection of 'Epinine' was compared with that produced by adrenaline and other amines.

KYMOGRAPHIC TRACINGS SHOWING EFFECTS OF 'EPININE' AND 'HEMISINE' ON THE BLOOD-PRESSURE



A = Injection of 0.5 mgm. 'Epinine'

B = Injection of 0.05 mgm. 'Hemisine'

Note equal heights of A and B, but greater persistence of A

The activities of the various substances closely related to 'Epinine' and adrenaline can be expressed as the reciprocals of the doses required to produce equal sub-maximal rises of blood-pressure, care being taken to make the injections equal in volume and uniform in rate. It was found that in the cat the pressor activity of 'Epinine,' as compared with that of adrenaline, was as 1:10. It will be seen from the tracings above, however, that the rise of blood-pressure produced by 'Epinine' persists longer than

'Epinine' (continued)

that produced by a dose of adrenine which raises the pressure to an equal maximum. The action of 'Epinine' is in all other respects similar to that of the natural supra-renal active principle. The rise of blood-pressure on intravenous injection is due principally to the contraction of the arterioles, but also to the increased force of the heart-beat.

Applied locally to a mucous membrane, 'Epinine' produces marked constriction of the capillaries and consequent local anæmia. The dilatation of the pupil, contraction of the pregnant and inhibition of the non-pregnant uterus of a cat, secretion of saliva, which are characteristic of the natural supra-renal principle, are all produced by 'Epinine.' A 1 in 1000 solution produces marked and sustained pallor of the conjunctival mucous membrane when instilled into the eye.

'Epinine' possesses a marked advantage over the natural supra-renal active principle, in that its solutions are more stable than the latter and less liable to deterioration. Being a pure synthetic preparation its composition and characters are constant, and it can always be relied upon to produce the characteristic action of supra-renal extract. Solutions of 'Epinine' can be sterilised by boiling, without undergoing decomposition.

Qualitatively, the actions of 'Epinine' and natural supra-renal principle are very similar. Quantitatively, the ratio of their activities is as 1 to 10 according to the indication mentioned above. In order, therefore, to produce the well-known therapeutic effects of a 1 in 1000 solution of the natural supra-renal principle, a solution of 1 in 100 of 'Epinine' must be used. 'Epinine' may be diluted by normal saline according to the strength required.

The uses of 'Epinine' correspond in every respect to those of the natural supra-renal extract. Its principal use is for producing local hæmostasis and anæmia. Applied to mucous membrane in any part of the body, 'Epinine' has a local ischæmic effect owing to its direct vaso-constrictor action on the capillaries. Many clinical reports have been received confirming the marked styptic action. One report states that it has been found of value in submucous resections of the nasal septum.

The following table, based on clinical reports, shows the principal indications for the therapeutic use of 'Epinine':—

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION	PURPOSE	DOSE OR STRENGTH EMPLOYED
Local application	Hæmostatic astringent To cut or raw surfaces and to mucous membranes	A strength of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 100 may be employed. The former is obtained by diluting 1 part of 'Epinine' with 9 parts of normal saline

'Epinine' (continued)

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION	PURPOSE	DOSE OR STRENGTH EMPLOYED
Eye application	Astringent in conjunctivitis, iritis, etc.	One 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Epinine' may be placed on the conjunctiva, and repeated if necessary, or a solution of 'Epinine,' 1 in 1000, may be used
Rectal administration	Hæmostatic astringent for piles, fissures, etc.	A solution of 'Epinine,' 1 in 100, may be used
Application to tooth and gum For local anæsthesia by subcutaneous injection	Hæmostatic in dental work	Half to one c.c. of 'Epicaïne' or 'Vaporole' 'Epicaïne,' or a solution of 'Epinine' 1 in 500, combined with a 2 per cent. solution of cocaine, may be used for this purpose

With regard to the value of intravenous and intramuscular injections, few clinical reports are, as yet, available, but the close resemblance between the action of 'Epinine' and that of adrenine suggests that 'Epinine' may be given in doses and strengths as under :—

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION	PURPOSE	DOSE OR STRENGTH EMPLOYED
Oral administration	(1) Local effect on gastro-intestinal mucous membrane Vaso-constrictor Hæmostatic astringent	'Epinine,' 1 in 100 solution. Dose, five minims
	(2) General effect after absorption — tonic stimulating — on sympathetic nervous system, circulatory system, uterus	'Epinine,' 1 in 100 solution. Dose, fifteen minims
Hypodermic injection	In asthma	'Epinine,' 1 in 100 solution, five to ten minims
Intravenous injection	Stimulant in cardiac failure and collapse	10-50 c.c. of a solution of 'Epinine' 1 in 25,000 to 1 in 5000 in normal saline may be used
Intramuscular injection	Uterine stimulant in post-partum hæmorrhage	Solutions of 'Epinine,' 1 in 1000, in normal saline may be used

'Epinine' (continued)**Preparations**

'EPININE,' 1 in 100, in bottles of 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100.

'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), in bottles of 10 c.c. [^W B. W. & Co.]

Each c.c. contains 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3], or each 10 minims contain 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16), injected into the gums, or subcutaneously, for the production of local anæsthesia.

'TABLOID' OPHTHALMIC (AC) 'EPININE,' 0.006 gm. [approx. gr. 1/11] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be placed on the conjunctiva, where it is immediately dissolved; or one in 0.6 c.c. [10 minims] of water forms a solution of 1 in 100. Solutions of 1 in 100 to 1 in 1000, and even weaker, are suitable for general ophthalmic use.

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

R 'Epinine,'	gr. 1/1000	[0.000065 gm.]
Heroin Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/30	[0.002 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One dissolved in the mouth, every hour or two.

'VAPOROLE' 'EPININE,' 1 in 100, 1 c.c. [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100.

'VAPOROLE' 'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi) [^W B. W. & Co.]

R 'Epinine,'	0.0003 gm.	[gr. 1/216]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	0.02 gm.	[gr. 1/3]
Aquam,	ad 1 c.c.	

This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11, in each 10 minims.

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16), injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia in dental work.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP.

(Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.)

'Ergamine'

'Ergamine' (β -Iminazolyethylamine) is an organic base, occurring in ergot and its extracts, and particularly in the watery preparations such as the "extractum ergotæ liquidum" of the B.P. It is derived from the hexone base histidine by the elimination of carbon dioxide, a change which can be produced by some putrefactive bacteria as well as by the ergot fungus, and which has also been brought about by certain chemical agents. The base can now be prepared chemically pure by synthesis. It is a very intense stimulant of plain muscle generally, conspicuously of that of the uterus, which responds to mere traces of this very potent substance. In rodents it produces a rise of blood-pressure, causing in the guinea-pig an asphyxiating constriction of the bronchioles. In carnivora, and in the monkey (and therefore probably in man), it has a weaker action on the bronchioles, and causes a fall of blood-pressure due to general vasodilatation.

'Ergamine' may be given in cases where prompt contraction of the uterus is desired, *e.g.* in post-partum hæmorrhage.

'Ergamine' (continued)**Preparation**

'TABLOID' HYPOD. 'ERGAMINE,' 0.001 gm. [gr. $\frac{1}{65}$]
 [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly, to produce contraction of the uterus. The dose should be increased only with great caution.

KYMOGRAPHIC TRACING

Showing contraction of uterus (non-pregnant) of a pithed cat in response to 1 mgm. 'Ergamine,' intravenously

Ergot (see also 'Ernutin')

Many preparations of ergot are uncertain in action, and may be devoid of therapeutic effect. All products of ergot issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are prepared from physiologically-tested ergot, which represents a definite uniform strength of the active therapeutic principles. Ergot is prescribed as a vaso-constrictor, ecbotic and uterine stimulant, employed in uterine hæmorrhage, and to promote contraction of the uterus, especially after delivery. (See also pages xvii, xviii)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI (EXT. ERGOTÆ, P.B.), gr. 1 [0.065 gm.];
 gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme
 (Sugar-coated) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 1 or gr. 2 strength, or one to two of the gr. 3 or 0.25 gramme strength, according to the indication of the case, repeated as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is eight grains [approximately 0.5 gramme].

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/30 [0.0022 gm.]
 (Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Ergot (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP.** [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), P.B.,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
<i>(Plain or sugar-coated)</i>		

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), P.B.,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
<i>(Plain or sugar-coated)</i>		

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'VALOID' ERGOT [‡ B. W. & Co.]

One fluid ounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully-selected fresh Spanish ergot.

DOSE.—Ten to thirty minims.

Ergotinine Citrate

The activity of commercial ergotinine is due to the ergotoxine which it contains, pure ergotinine being inactive. It is used in headache and in uterine hæmorrhage. Subcutaneous injections are used in the treatment of hæmorrhages. Its action is enhanced by the addition of strychnine, and many prescribers order it with morphine.

Preparations**'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS**, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.0005 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm.]; and 0.0005 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The full dose is usually stated to be gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, but doses of gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ are frequently ordered.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis,	gr. 1/100	[0.0005 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis,	gr. 1/100	[0.0005 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

Ergotoxine

Ergotoxine is the active alkaloid specific to ergot. It has a marked effect in stimulating the uterus, and in raising blood-pressure by its vaso-motor action.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Ergotoxine presents this active principle as a soluble salt in a chemically-pure condition. It is chiefly employed to prevent or check post-partum hæmorrhage.

Ergotoxine (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS
[B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotoxinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.017 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS
[B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotoxinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'Ernutin'

The characteristic effects on the blood-pressure and on the uterus which are desired when ergot is employed, are due to certain active principles which have been isolated at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. Many ergot preparations, which contain little or none of these principles, give negative or even harmful results.

'Ernutin' products present the active therapeutic principles of ergot—ergotoxine, 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine'—in stable solution and in a state of chemical purity.

'Ernutin' is free from undesirable constituents, and produces the exact therapeutic effect. The fact that it is prepared from active principles whose purity can be determined by chemical means removes the necessity for physiological standardisation, and enables this product to be produced in unvarying strength and of the highest degree of purity.

(See also special literature on 'Ernutin')

NOTE.—'Ernutin' preparations should be protected from light

Preparations

'ERNUTIN' (ORAL). In bottles of 1 fl. oz., 4 fl. oz., 16 fl. oz. and 30 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For oral administration, the dose is thirty to sixty minims.

'VAPOROLE' 'ERNUTIN.' In hermetically-sealed containers of min. 10 and 0.6 c.c., of sterile solution [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For hypodermic or intramuscular injection, five to ten minims, or 0.3 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.

In parturition, it is recommended that 'Ernutin' be not administered till labour is completed.

Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin)

This drug reduces blood-pressure, and is used in angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, cardiac pains and headache. It may be used in the class of cases in which trinitrin is prescribed; the action of the latter is more powerful, though less prolonged.

Erythrol Tetranitrate (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' ERYTHROL TETRANITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, cautiously repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is three grains, but the smallest dose should always be used at first.

Eserine (*see Physostigmine*)**Ether**

Ether is employed as a local anæsthetic in cases of neuralgia and for minor operations; hypodermically or internally, as a cardiac stimulant and anti-spasmodic in fainting, palpitation, heart-failure and asthma; and by inhalation to produce general anæsthesia. 'Wellcome' Brand Ether is prepared specially for anæsthesia. It is pure and reliable, conforms to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for *Æther purificatus*, and has a specific gravity of 0.720 to 0.722. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparation

ETHER, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

Ethyl Chloride

Ethyl Chloride is used as a spray to produce local anæsthesia by cold. Recently, it has been largely employed by inhalation to induce general anæsthesia. It is given alone when the anæsthesia required is of short duration; for longer periods, it is used in conjunction with other general anæsthetics. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparation

ETHYL CHLORIDE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

Ethyl Iodide

A volatile colourless liquid of penetrating odour, containing a large proportion of iodine. It is useful for inhalation in bronchial catarrh and laryngitis. Combined with chloroform it is recommended for all forms of laryngeal spasm, *e.g.* in the dyspnœa of bronchitic asthma, in whooping cough and in cedematous laryngitis.

Preparation

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORMI ET ETHYL IODIDI COMP.

[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx Chloroformi,	min. 10	[0.592 c.c.]
Ethyl Iodidi,	min. 5	[0.296 c.c.]
Menthol,	gr. 18	[0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One capsule to be crushed and the contents inhaled as directed.

Eucaine (β -Eucaine)

β -Eucaine is equal to cocaine as an anæsthetic, and is much less toxic. Solutions of the hydrochloride and the lactate may be sterilised by boiling, without undergoing decomposition. Two per cent. solutions are used for ophthalmic purposes, and for laryngoscopy and rhinoscopy; four to eight per cent. for the nose, previous to the use of the galvano-cautery; six to eight per cent.

Eucaine (*continued*)

for removal of tonsils; and two to four per cent. for catheterisation and for endoscopic examinations. In dental work, two per cent. solutions are commonly used, though much stronger ones may be employed. In general surgery, eucaine is used as a local anæsthetic by hypodermic injection of four per cent. solutions.

It has been found that the action of eucaine is enhanced by association with 'Hemisine' or 'Epinine.' Local anæsthesia, by infiltration of the tissues of the part to be operated on, has been successfully obtained by means of 'Vaporole' 'Hemisine' and Eucaine Hydrochloride, or with a solution of one 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 1, in 100 c.c. [3-1/2 fl. oz.], or one No. 2 product in 10 c.c. [170 minims], of water. Of this solution 5 c.c. to 50 c.c. (or more, if the field of operation be very large) are injected in successive portions, so as to ensure thorough permeation of the whole area.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1/3 [0.022 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr. 1/3 [0.022 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One-third grain dissolved in fifteen minims or one grain in forty-four minims, of sterile water, forms, approximately, a two-and-a-half per cent. solution for hypodermic injection, or for injection into the gums, to produce local anæsthesia.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (C) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]
 R Eucainæ Lactatis, gr. 7/16 [0.028 gm.]
 Sodii Chloridi, gr. 3-15/16 [0.255 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 eucaine lactate, and 9 in 1000 sodium chloride. For mode of administration, see *Anæsthesia, Local*.

'SOLOID' EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.05 gramme; and 0.25 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One grain in twenty minims, 0.05 gramme in 1 c.c., or 0.25 gramme in 5 c.c., of water, forms, approximately, a five per cent. solution. The solubility of eucaine hydrochloride is greater in warm water, which does not decompose it, nor lessen its anæsthetic value.

'SOLOID' EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One grain in five minims, or five grains in twenty-six minims, of water, forms, approximately a twenty per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
 Eucainæ Lactatis, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One in twenty minims of water makes a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, No. 2 [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.025 gramme
 Eucainæ Lactatis, 0.025 gramme

DIRECTION.—One in 1 c.c. of water forms approximately a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

Eucaine (*continued*)

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMP. ET EUCAINÆ, No. 1
[**B. W. & Co.**]

R	'Hemisine,'	0.001 gramme	[gr. 1/65]
	Sodii Chloridi,	0.9 gramme	[gr. 14]
	Eucaine Lactatis,	0.2 gramme	[gr. 3]

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMP. ET EUCAINÆ, No. 2
[**B. W. & Co.**]

(*One-tenth the strength of No. 1*)

DIRECTION.—One of No. 1 dissolved in 100 c.c. [approximately 3½ fl. oz.], or one of No. 2 in 10 c.c. [approximately 170 minims], of water, yields a saline solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000, and eucaine lactate 2 in 1000, suitable for use as a local anæsthetic. Solutions should be freshly prepared.

'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE' ET EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI
[**B. W. & Co.**]

R	'Hemisine,'	0.00016 gramme	[gr. 1/400]
	Eucainæ Hydrochloridi,	0.022 gramme	[gr. 1/3]
	Aquam,	ad 1 c.c.	

This formula is equivalent to 'Hemisine,' gr. $\frac{1}{625}$, and Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in each 10 minims.

DIRECTION.—One c.c. [16 minims], injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff,
B. W. & Co.)

'VAPOROLE' EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, 0.01 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$] in 1 c.c.
[**B. W. & Co.**]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia.

'Eucalyptia'

A pure volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Preparation

'EUCALYPTIA' [**B. W. & Co.**]

DIRECTION.—Externally: applied undiluted as an antiseptic and anæsthetic in inflammation, ulceration, hæmorrhage, wounds, bruises, etc. Internally: as an anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic, stimulant, expectorant, or diuretic, half to three minims, thrice daily. As a non-irritant antiseptic and germicide, 'Eucalyptia' possesses three times the power of carbolic acid.

'Eucalyptia' Compound (*see page 125*)

Eucalyptus Gum (*see Red Gum*)

Eucalyptus Oil

Respiratory disinfectant and deodorant. It is also employed as a stomachic and carminative, as a genito-urinary antiseptic and for its antipyretic and anti-periodic effects.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS
[**B. W. & Co.**]

R	Menthol,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
	Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]

Euonymin (*Ext. Euonymi Siccum, P.B.*)

A valuable hepatic stimulant. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' EUONYMINI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more of the lesser, or one to two of the greater strength, twice to four times daily, after food, or at bedtime. The maximum official dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Podophylli Resinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi Siccæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION. One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

Euphthalmine Hydrochloride

Euphthalmine, a mandelic acid derivative of eucaine, rapidly produces, when applied to the conjunctiva, full dilatation of the pupil with moderate or slight disturbance of accommodation, and no change in intra-ocular pressure. The administration of a 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product causes, in twenty minutes, very effectual dilatation which passes off entirely in four hours.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (Y) EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, applied to the conjunctiva, repeated in fifteen to twenty minutes if necessary.

Euquinine

Euquinine is the ethyl carbonate of quinine. It is employed as an anti-periodic, antipyretic and analgesic. It is preferred by some to the salts of quinine in ordinary use, on account of the absence of bitter taste, and because it is said neither to derange digestion nor to induce toxic symptoms.

Preparation

'TABLOID' EUQUININE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, taken whole, or powdered, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Exalgine

Methylacetanilide is analgesic and anti-neuralgic. In larger doses it acts as an antipyretic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' EXALGINE, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Half to one, swallowed with a draught of water or spirit and water.

Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand

(*see pages xvii, xviii*)

'Fairchild' Products

(*see Pepsin and 'Zymine'*)

Fehling's Sugar Test

In 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, the reagents are so provided in the dry state that a fresh and fully accurate solution may be prepared when required (*see Urine Analysis, page 293*).

Ferrum (*see Iron*)

Fluorescein

Used for the diagnosis of corneal lesions. With weak solutions the normal cornea is not stained, but ulcers or parts without epithelium become green, and remain so for a few hours. Loss of substance in the conjunctiva is indicated by a yellow hue.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (Z) FLUORESCĒINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0020 gm.]
[³³ B. W. & Co.]

All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed on the conjunctiva.

'**Forced March**' (*now known as 'Tabloid' Kola Compound. See Kola Nut*)

Formates

Formates have been stated to produce a tonic and stimulating effect on nerve and muscle. They are employed in muscular fatigue, cardiac weakness and dilatation, neurasthenia and diphtheria. In pneumonia and phthisis they are said to stimulate the appetite and improve nutrition. Formates are also given in gout and rheumatism. (*See also page xvi*)

The 'Elixoid' product is a convenient and palatable means of administering the salts, and causes no gastric disturbance.

Preparation

'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP. [³³ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains calcium formate, gr. 12 [0.778 gm.]; sodium formate, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.]; and magnesium formate, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two fluid drachms, thrice daily, in water, after food.

Galbanum

Stimulant, expectorant and anti-spasmodic. Used in chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane, in amenorrhœa and in chronic rheumatism.

Preparation

'TABLOID' GALBANI COMP. (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
[³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated as may be necessary.

Galls (*see Tannic Acid*)

Gamboge

A gum resin possessing powerful hydragogue cathartic properties. It is employed in the treatment of dropsy associated with constipation. It should never be given to children or old persons.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Ext. Colocynthis Comp.,	gr. 1.1 ³	[0.086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ,	gr. 1 ⁴	[0.016 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

Gauzes, 'Tabloid' Brand

(see Price List at end)

Gelsemium

Gelsemium is used in neuralgia and in spasmodic retention of urine. Gelsemine hydrochloride is used, especially in combination with butyl-chloral hydrate, in the treatment of neuralgia of the cranial nerves. (See also pages xviii, xix)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. GELSEMI, min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ

[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Butyl-Chloral Hydratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/200	[0.00032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary.

Gentian

A bitter tonic and stomachic, commonly prescribed with sodium bicarbonate and rhubarb. (See also pages xvii, xviii, xix)

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Inf. Gentianæ Comp.	fl. dr. 2	[7.1 c.c.]
Inf. Rhei,	fl. dr. 1	[3.55 c.c.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/6	[0.01 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

Gentian (*continued*)

'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP. (MIST. GENTIANÆ ALKALINA) [M B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Carbonatis,		
= Sp. Ammon. Arom.,	min. 3	[0.178 c.c.]
Inf. Gentiane Comp.,	fl. dr. 2-1 2	[8.9 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP.
[M B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [M B. W. & Co.]

'Gingament' (Neutralising Compound)

A valuable antacid and stomachic, employed for the relief of dyspepsia, nausea, heartburn and flatulence. It promotes appetite and digestion, relieves griping and has a general stimulant action.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' [M B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1 12	[0.0054 gm.]
Gingerini,		
Saccharini.		
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	āā q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth, from time to time.

Ginger

An aromatic stimulant and carminative. (*See also page xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. ZINGIB. FORT., min. 5 [0.256 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [M B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The equivalent of five to twenty minims of tincture should be powdered, and made into a draught with hot water.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [M B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [M B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
[M B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
[M B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [M B. W. & Co.]

Glycerin

Applied locally, is demulcent in affections of the mouth and throat. Taken internally, glycerin stimulates nutrition and increases body weight, and is employed in various forms of dyspepsia, in phthisis, in general debility and in diabetes. It

Glycerin (*continued*)

is largely used, as a rectal injection or 'Enule' suppository, for the purpose of producing free, rapid and painless emptying of the lower bowel. The vehicle in the Glycerin 'Enule' Rectal Suppository does not dissolve, but, acting like a sponge, holds the glycerin mechanically until inserted, when the moisture, warmth and pressure soften the vehicle, and cause it to shrink, and so liberate the glycerin.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN AND BLACK CURRANT
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ [0.00243 gm.]

GLYCERIN 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains 95 per cent. of pure anhydrous glycerin. Issued in two sizes—for adults and for children.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61)

Glycerophosphates

Glycerophosphoric acid is a constituent of lecithin, the principal phosphoric element of food. Its salts are readily assimilable and are prescribed in phosphaturia, neurasthenia, diabetes, tuberculosis, general paralysis, melancholia and locomotor ataxia. Combined with digestives and tonics, as in 'Tabloid' Glycerophosphates Compound, they have been reported to produce marked improvement. (See also pages xvi, xvii)

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (=Syrup of Glycerophosphates), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.776 c.c.]; and 2 c.c. [‡ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

These products contain calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and iron glycerophosphates, pepsin, diastase and kola, with strychnine glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and 0.00009 gramme, respectively, and are equivalent to half a fluid drachm and 2 c.c. of syrup of glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to four of either strength, swallowed with water, with or after meals.

Glycerophosphates (*continued*)**'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM** [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains calcium glycerophosphate, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; sodium glycerophosphate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; potassium glycerophosphate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and magnesium glycerophosphate, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Gregory Powder (*see Rhubarb*)**Grey Oil**

A sterile suspension of metallic mercury (10 per cent.) in a neutral fatty base.

Preparation

'VAPOROLE' GREY OIL, 0.1 gramme [gr. 1½] in 1 c.c.

[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected intramuscularly.

Grey Powder (*see Mercury with Chalk*)**Guaiacol**

Salts of guaiacol are preferred to creosote because they do not produce irritation or gastric discomfort. Guaiacol carbonate has been employed with success in chronic rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis. Both the carbonate and camphorate are prescribed in pneumonia and phthisis, to act as antipyretics and respiratory antiseptics, as well as to improve the general condition. In typhoid fever, administration of guaiacol is by many considered the medicinal treatment of most value. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIACOL CAMPHORATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' GUAIACOL CARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 gramme [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Guaiacum

Stimulant, alterative and diuretic. Combined with sulphur, it acts well in sciatica and lumbago, and in the chronic fibrous rheumatism of old people. It is also prescribed in dysmenorrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIACI RESINÆ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS [J.B. W. & Co.]

R	Guaiaci Resinæ,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

Gualacum (*continued*)

‘TABLOID’ GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Sulphuris,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

‘TABLOID’ HYDRARGÝRI SUBCHLORIDI COMP. (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as an alterative and mild purgative.

Hæmoglobin

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron-containing constituent of the blood, is said to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron. (*See also page xvi*).

Preparations

‘TABLOID’ HÆMOGLOBIN, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

‘KEPLER’ MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN [B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains hæmoglobin, gr. 8½.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, after food.

These products contain Hæmoglobin, ‘Wellcome’ Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

‘**Hazeline**’ BRAND HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA

‘HAZELINE’ Brand *Hamamelis virginiana* is a preparation of the volatile principles of the bark of the fresh young twigs of the shrub. It is a styptic and anodyne fluid of great value. It is used in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages; as an astringent in diarrhoea and enteritis; locally in granular and congested conditions of the nares and pharynx; in hæmorrhoids; and as a urethral injection in gonorrhœa.

Preparations

‘HAZELINE’ BRAND *Hamamelis virginiana* [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Internally, one to three drachms may be taken, and repeated according to the indication of the case.

‘HAZELINE’ CREAM [B. W. & Co.]

An astringent and sedative ointment, presenting the valuable astringent properties of ‘Hazeline’ in combination with an emollient base of exceptional purity. This product is of very marked superiority as a toilet preparation. It allays irritation, relieves chafing, removes roughness of the skin, and is a valuable application in eczema, acne rosacea, and other skin affections. It is employed largely in the treatment of hæmorrhoids; for this purpose a special vulcanite nozzle is obtainable, which can be screwed on the collapsible tube in which this product is supplied.

DIRECTION.—To be applied alone, or on lint.

'Hazeline' (*continued*)**" 'HAZELINE' SNOW "** [B. W. & Co.]

A preparation containing a high percentage of 'Hazeline,' adapted for application to the skin, by which it is rapidly absorbed, leaving no trace of greasiness. It renders the skin soft and smooth, and removes redness and roughness.

DIRECTION.—To be applied alone, or on lint.

'HAZELINE' COMPOUND 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY
[B. W. & Co.]

This 'Enule' Rectal Suppository contains 'Hazeline,' extract of hamamelis and zinc oxide. It should be noted that it stains linen.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61*)

'HAZELINE' SUPPOSITORY [B. W. & Co.]

This suppository is used in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

'Hemisine'

The active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland has been prepared of varying degrees of purity, and issued under various names. 'HEMISINE' is a brand name which denotes preparations of the active principle issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Hemisine' preparations are issued in both liquid and solid states, and are physiologically standardised, uniformly to represent the supreme activity of the medulla of the supra-renal gland. They are stable in all climates, and their therapeutic effect is precise and certain.

The direct action of 'Hemisine' on the circulatory system is to cause great acceleration and augmentation of the heart-beat, and powerful constriction of the smaller arteries. The result is a great and rapid rise of the systemic blood-pressure, and secondary slowing or temporary arrest of the heart-beat through the vagi. These general effects are rapidly produced by intravenous or intramuscular injection. Applied to a mucous membrane, administered by the mouth or the rectum, or injected hypodermically, 'Hemisine' quickly produces a local ischæmic effect, and, being slowly absorbed, exercises at most a remote tonic action on the heart and the blood-vessels.

When given in repeated doses, to produce a tonic effect on the circulation, 'Hemisine' is best administered by the mouth or the rectum. The usual dose by the mouth is 0.25 c.c. to 1.25 c.c. (min. 5 to min. 20) of the 1 in 1000 solution. Hypodermic injection should be reserved for the production of local anæmia by very dilute (*e.g.* 1 in 100,000) solutions. Stronger solutions, up to 1 in 1000, may be applied to a mucous membrane or a cut surface, to avert or to arrest bleeding.

'Hemisine' is taken internally to arrest the bleeding in acute gastric ulcer, and for its tonic effect is given in the

'Hemisine' (continued)

circulatory weakness of surgical shock and acute fevers. It is also employed in Addison's disease, purpura, diphtheritic paralysis, and asthma.

Hypodermic injections of 'Hemisine,' 1 in 100,000, are employed in conjunction with cocaine or eucaïne, to blanch the tissues, increase the anæsthetic, and diminish the toxic effect of these drugs. 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaïne, No. 1 and No. 2, permit of the ready preparation of such solutions.

In dental practice, application to the gums of a solution of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 5000 constricts the vessels and blanches the part.

Solutions and sprays of strengths from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 5000 are applied to congested mucous membranes, as in conjunctivitis, acute coryza, hay fever, asthma, tonsillitis and stomatitis, œdema of the pharynx and larynx.

In cardiac syncope, as in chloroform anæsthesia, intravenous injection of a solution of 'Hemisine' with atropine (prepared with one 'Soloid' product of 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate) is recommended.

When large saline infusions are given for shock or collapse, 1 c.c. of 'Hemisine,' 1 in 1000, or 'Soloid' 'Hemisine,' 0.0012 gm., may be added to each 500 c.c. (about a pint) of fluid.

The injudicious administration of large doses of preparations of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland has in some instances been followed by remote toxic effects, the most easily recognised being glycosuria, associated with polyuria. This is a signal for reducing the dose or stopping the treatment.

It is therefore very desirable that the urine be examined daily when 'Hemisine' is being administered, and that intravenous and intramuscular injection be restricted to emergencies such as heart-failure and post-partum hæmorrhage, and to the safe doses mentioned above.

(For full details, see special booklet on 'Hemisine')

Preparations

'HEMISINE,' 1 in 1000, in bottles of 5 c.c. and 10 c.c.


[ B. W. & Co.]

A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0.23 gramme, is included with the above products, for use as a diluting agent.

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000.

For internal administration, 0.25 c.c. to 1.25 c.c. [min. 5 to min. 20] of the 1 in 1000 solution may be given twice or thrice daily.

'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, in bottles of 10 c.c.

[ B. W. & Co.]

Each c.c. contains 'Hemisine,' 0.00003 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{21875}$], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{50}$]; or each ten minims contain 'Hemisine,' gr. $\frac{1}{3600}$, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

DIRECTION.—Half to 1 c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16) injected into the gums or subcutaneously for the production of local anæsthesia.

'Hemisine' (continued)

'TABLOID' 'HEMISINE,' 0.0003 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{216}$]; and 0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{65}$] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with water, and repeated twice or thrice daily. The dose may be considerably increased according to the reaction of the patient.

'TABLOID' OPHTHALMIC (CC) 'HEMISINE,' 0.0006 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{165}$] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be placed on the conjunctiva, where it is immediately dissolved; or one in 0.6 c.c. [10 minims] of water forms a solution of 1 in 1000. Solutions of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 10,000, and even weaker, are employed for general ophthalmic use.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE,' 0.0012 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{84}$]; and 0.005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{18}$] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the 0.0012 gramme strength, dissolved in 1.2 c.c. [20 minims], or one of the 0.005 gramme strength, dissolved in 5 c.c. [84 minims], of distilled water, forms a solution containing one part of 'Hemisine' in 1000 of normal saline.

Solutions of 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000 are employed for general use.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMP. ET EUCAINÆ, No. 1 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	'Hemisine,'	0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{65}$]
	Sodii Chloridi,	0.9 gramme [gr. 14]
	Eucainæ Lactatis,	0.2 gramme [gr. 3]

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMP. ET EUCAINÆ, No. 2 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

(One-tenth the strength of No. 1)

DIRECTION.—One of No. 1, dissolved in 100 c.c. (approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces), or one of No. 2, dissolved in 10 c.c. (approximately 170 minims), of distilled water, gives a solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000, and eucaine lactate 2 in 1000, suitable for use as a local hæmostatic and anæsthetic.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	'Hemisine,'	gr. 1/200 [0.00032 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/8 [0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—The dry product is employed in dental practice to produce pressure anæsthesia. Solutions may also be made.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	'Hemisine,'	0.0002 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{324}$]
	Atropinæ Sulphatis,	0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{65}$]

DIRECTION.—For intramuscular injection, one, dissolved in 1 c.c. to 2 c.c. of distilled water; for intravenous injection, one, dissolved in 50 c.c. of physiological saline solution, and injected at a temperature of 100° F. (37.8° C.). This product is for use in cases of emergency only.

'ENULE' 'HEMISINE,' 0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{65}$] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE,' 1 in 1000 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000.

'Hemisine' (continued)**'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE' ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI**[⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Hemisine,' 0.0003 gramme [gr. 1/2160]
 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.02 gramme [gr. 1/3]
 Aquam ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Hemisine,' gr. $\frac{3}{810}$, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, in each ten minims.

DIRECTION.—Half to 1 c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16) injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia in dental work.

'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE' ET EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI[⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Hemisine,' 0.00016 gramme [gr. 1/400]
 Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.022 gramme [gr. 1/3]
 Aquam ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Hemisine,' gr. $\frac{1}{675}$, and Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, in each ten minims.

DIRECTION.—One c.c. (min. 16) injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia.

Heroin

Heroin (diacetyl-morphine) is stated to possess the therapeutic properties of morphine, to be active in smaller doses, and not to cause constipation. It appears to possess a more powerful respiratory sedative action, with less narcotic effect, than corresponding doses of morphine. It is employed chiefly to relieve bronchial irritation and cough; in respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, phthisis and pneumonia, its administration has proved satisfactory.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.0026 gm.]; and 0.0025 gramme [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with water, and repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.011 gm.]. It is recommended that the initial doses should be small.

'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]

Prepared with a demulcent base. [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked occasionally.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.0026 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.] [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The hypodermic dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0.0026 gm.] to gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.0054 gm.].

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP. [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Homatropine

Homatropine dilates the pupil more rapidly than atropine, and its action is less prolonged. The effect of the methylbromide has been stated to pass off more quickly than that of other salts. (See also page xvi)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.]; and 0.00025 gramme [⁵⁸⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.] to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.].

Homatropine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (H) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.00016 gm.]; (E) gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]; and (SS)
0.00015 gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0.00027 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$
[0.0027 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.0013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
[0.0013 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Possesses the properties of the foregoing in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three-quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

(See also page 128)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (TT) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.00025 gramme, ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.0025
gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Dilates the pupil, and relieves pain.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.]
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine hydrobromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr. 0.545 [0.0353 gm.]
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1.09 [0.0706 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine methylbromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum (*see Calomel*)**Hydrargyrum** (*see Mercury*)**Hydrastine Hydrochloride**

This astringent, useful in uterine hæmorrhages, is commonly employed in combination with ergotin, cannabine tannate and cotarnine hydrochloride. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP.** [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), P.B.,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), P.B.,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cannabinae Tannatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Hydrastis Canadensis

The extract obtained from the dried rhizome and rootlets of *hydrastis canadensis* contains the active principles hydrastine and berberine. It is tonic, stomachic and alterative, and also causes uterine contractions.

Preparation**'TABLOID' HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS (FLUID. EXT.), gtt. 10**
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide)

A powerful sedative used in cerebral excitement, mania and epilepsy. The larger doses are only for exceptional use, as in cases of mania, when smaller doses have been tried without producing the full physiological effect. As a mydriatic, its action is more rapid than that of atropine. Combined with morphine it has been employed hypodermically to produce general anæsthesia. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.0003 gramme** [gr. $\frac{1}{216}$]
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{216}$
[0.00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{108}$ [0.00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{72}$ [0.00086 gm.]; and
0.0003 gramme [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{216}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{72}$ [0.0003 gm. to 0.0008 gm.] The smaller dose should be given first, and increased, if necessary, with very great care. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{108}$ [0.00065 gm.]

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscine Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1 100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphine Sulphatis,	gr. 1 6 [0.011 gm.]
Atropine Sulphatis,	gr. 1 180 [0.00035 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscine Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1 100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphine Sulphatis,	gr. 1 4 [0.016 gm.]
Atropine Sulphatis,	gr. 1 150 [0.00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (U) HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$
[0.00011 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated in twenty minutes, if necessary.

'VAPOROLE' HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.0005 gramme
[gr. $\frac{1}{200}$] in 1 c.c. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., injected hypodermically.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Has all the ordinary actions of atropine in increased degree, being nearly twice as powerful in producing mydriasis and checking secretions. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$
[0.00081 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.0032 gm.]; and 0.001 gramme
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The official dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00032 gm.] to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]. Doses gradually increased to gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.0032 gm.] are used, but the greater doses should be given with extreme caution, and never until the smaller ones, given previously, have proved insufficient. These 'Tabloid' hypodermic products may be given by the mouth when required for long-continued regular administration, as in paralysis agitans.

Hyoscyamus

Used as a nerve sedative where opium is inadmissible, as an adjunct to purgative drugs, and in irritation of the urinary passages. (*See also pages xvii, xviii, xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. HYOSCYAMI, min. 10 [0.592 c.c.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (B.P. Pill), gr. 4
[0.259 gm.] (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI
(*see Blue Pill*)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 106*)

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. (*see Podophyllin*)

Hypodermic Medication

By the hypodermic method the physiological action of drugs is quickly obtained. When injected in solution, the active principles are rapidly absorbed, and the action is in many cases more reliable than when the drugs are introduced into the stomach. For these reasons hypodermic injection is adopted in emergencies, where it is of the highest importance that the drugs should be pure and reliable, of high accuracy of dosage, and ready for immediate use. The 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products possess all these qualities, and have none of the disadvantages of ready-made solutions, which may undergo rapid changes and become septic and irritating. 'Tabloid' Hypodermic preparations remain unaltered for many years in any climate; and from them the desired dose

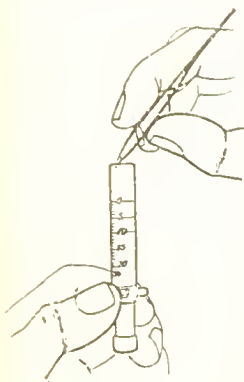


FIG. 1

may be prepared, at the moment required, in the following way: Draw about ten minims of sterile water into the syringe, remove the nozzle, and drop a 'Tabloid' Hypodermic product into the barrel (*fig. 1*).

Replace the nozzle. Still holding the syringe upward, press home the piston sufficiently to expel all air; then, putting a finger (sterilised, or covered by a piece of sterile rubber or aseptic lint) on the nozzle, draw down the piston so as to create a partial vacuum within the barrel (*fig. 2*). Shake gently. Solution takes place almost immediately without the loss of a trace of the drug. The needle is then fitted into position on the nozzle (*fig. 3*) and the injection may be made. In cases where it is not convenient or possible to administer a hypodermic injection, any of the 'Tabloid'

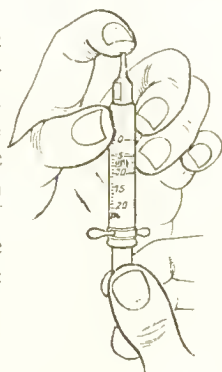


FIG. 2

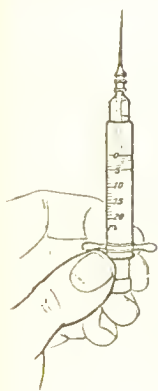


FIG. 3

Hypodermic products may be taken internally, and there is evidence that the prompt action of these preparations can be produced by placing them under the tongue, when they are rapidly absorbed.

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products

[B. W. & Co.]

(In tubes of 20, except those marked by an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

„ Aconitine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ and 0.0001 gramme

„ *Anæsthetic Compounds (see *Anæsthesia, Local*)

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—(*continued*)

- „ Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$,
0.0025 gramme and 0.005 gramme
- „ Apomorphine Hydrochloride and Strychnine Hydrochloride :—
- * { Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
- " { Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
- „ Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$, 0.0005 gramme
and 0.001 gramme
- „ Atropine and Morphine (*see* Morphine)
- { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
- " { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
- " { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
- „ Caffeine Sodio-salicylate, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, *0.03 gramme,
*0.05 gramme and *0.1 gramme
- „ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$,
0.01 gramme, *0.015 gramme, *0.02 gramme and
*0.03 gramme
- „ Codeine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ and 0.015 gramme
- „ Cotarnine Hydrochloride, *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, *0.015 gramme and
*0.025 gramme
- „ Curara, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$
- „ Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- „ Digitalin and Strychnine Sulphate :—
- { Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- " { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- „ Digitalin (Amorphous), Strychnine Sulphate and Trinitrin,
āā gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- „ Digitalin (Crystalline), 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{200}$]
- „ 'Ergamine,' *0.001 gm. [gr. $\frac{1}{60}$]
- „ Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and 0.0005 gramme
- „ Ergotinine Citrate and Morphine Sulphate :—
- * { Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- " { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
- „ Ergotinine Citrate and Strychnine Sulphate :—
- * { Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- " { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
- „ Ergotoxine, *gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- * { Ergotoxine, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- " { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
- * { Ergotoxine, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
- " { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
- „ Eserine (*see* Physostigmine)
- „ Eucaine Hydrochloride, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ and *gr. 1
- „ Eucaine Lactate, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ and *gr. 1
- „ Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
- „ Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ and 0.00025 gramme
- „ Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{7}$ and
0.0003 gramme

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products (*continued*)**'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—(continued)**

- „ Hyoscine Compound, A:—
 „ * { Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
 { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
 { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$
 „ Hyoscine Compound, B:—
 „ * { Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
 { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
 { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$
 „ Hyoscyamine Sulphate, *gr. $\frac{1}{80}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ and *0.001 gramme
 „ Mercuric Chloride (Hydrargyri Perchloridum), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$,
 gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, 0.001 gramme and 0.01 gramme
 „ Mercuric Succinimide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
 „ Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$,
 0.005 gramme, 0.01 gramme, 0.015 gramme,
 0.02 gramme and *0.03 gramme
 „ Morphine Hydrochloride and Atropine Sulphate:—
 „ * { Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
 { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$
 { Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gramme
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, 0.0003 gramme
 „ Morphine Meconate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
 „ Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$,
 *gr. 1, 0.01 gramme, 0.015 gramme, 0.02 gramme,
 *0.03 gramme and *0.05 gramme
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
 „ * { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
 „ { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
 „ { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
 „ { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
 „ Morphine Tartrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
 „ New Tuberculin (W), Human, containing 0.00001 mgm.
 of tubercle bacillary substance
 „ „ „ „ 0.0001 mgm. „ „ „
 „ „ „ „ 0.001 mgm. „ „ „
 „ New Tuberculin (W), Bovine, containing 0.00001 mgm.
 of tubercle bacillary substance
 „ „ „ „ 0.0001 mgm. „ „ „

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products (*continued*)**'TABLOID' BRAND** (Hypodermic)—(*continued*)

- „ New Tuberculin (W), Bovine, containing 0.001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
'Tabloid' Hypod. Tuberculins are issued in tubes of six
- „ Nitroglycerin (*see* Trinitrin)
- „ Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ and 0.0005 gramme
- „ Picrotoxin, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
- „ Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{16}$]
- „ Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 0.01 gramme
- „ Potassium Permanganate, *gr. 2
- „ Quinine Bihydrochloride, *gr. 1, *gr. 3 and *gr. 5
- „ Quinine Bisulphate, *gr. 5
- „ Quinine Hydrobromide, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, *0.03 gramme and *0.05 gramme
- „ Sparteine Sulphate, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
- „ Strophanthin, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$
- „ Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
- „ Strychnine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, 0.0005 gramme and 0.001 gramme
- „ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
- „ Strychnine Sulphate and Trinitrin:—
 { Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
 { Trinitrin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
- „ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
- „ Tuberculin, New, (W) (*see* New Tuberculin)
- „ 'Tyramine,' *0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$]

'Vaporole' Brand Hypodermic Products

[B. W. & Co.]

Sterilised fluid preparations in hermetically-sealed containers.

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

- „ Apomorphine Hydrochloride (*see* pages 21 and 202)
- „ Atropine Sulphate (*see* pages 25 and 202)
- „ Caffeine Sodio-benzoate (*see* pages 37 and 202)
- „ Cammel (*see* pages 39 and 202)
- „ Camphor (*see* pages 41 and 202)
- „ Cocaine Hydrochloride (*see* pages 51 and 202)
- „ Digitalin (Crystalline) (*see* pages 57 and 202)
- „ 'Epinine' (*see* pages 62 and 202)
- „ 'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride) (*see* pages 66 and 202)
- „ 'Ernutin' (*see* pages 69 and 202)
- „ Eucaïne Lactate (*see* pages 71 and 202)
- „ Grey Oil (*see* pages 78 and 203)
- „ 'Hemisine' (*see* pages 80 and 203)
- „ 'Hemisine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride (*see* pages 81 and 203)

'Vaporole' Brand Hypodermic Products (continued)

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—(continued)

- „ 'Hemisine' and Eucaine Hydrochloride (see pages 83 and 203)
- „ Hyoscine Hydrobromide (see pages 85 and 203)
- „ Iron and Arsenic (see pages 95 and 203)
- „ Morphine Hydrochloride (see pages 121 and 203)
- „ Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract (see pages 142 and 203)
- „ Quinine Bihydrochloride (see pages 147 and 203)
- „ Strychnine Sulphate (see pages 176 and 203)

Hypodermic Syringes and Cases

'Tabloid' Brand (see Price List at end)

Hypophosphites

The hypophosphites, tonic and alterative, are indicated in phthisis, in the debility and anæmia of young children, and in exhaustion following over-work, child-bearing, lactation or wasting diseases. For patients suffering from various functional nerve disorders, who are ordered prolonged periods of travel, the hypophosphites, regularly taken, form one of the most important methods of treatment. In such cases 'Tabloid' Hypophosphites Compound provides the best means of prescribing this medicine. (See also pages xvi, xvii)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.] (= Syr.
Hypophosphitum Comp., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Each contains gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine, with gr. $1\frac{1}{8}$ of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half-a-drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] (= Syr.
Hypophosphitum Comp., dr. 1) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Each contains gr. 3 of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to one drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., 0.1 gramme

(Sugar-coated)

[J&B B. W. & Co.]

Each contains calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine hypophosphites, with 0.0005 gramme of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half-a-teaspoonful of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Hypophosphites (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., 0.2 gramme

(*Sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains 0.001 gramme of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to one teaspoonful of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP. ET CREOSOTI

[B. W. & Co.]

Each contains creosote, min. 1, and gr. 3 of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, sodium, potassium, manganese, iron, quinine, and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of strychnine hypophosphite (equivalent to one fluid drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites).

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr. 1 [3.5 c.c.]

[B. W. & Co.]

Rx Syr. Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina
et Strychnina (Easton), min. 15 [0.888 c.c.]
Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., min. 15 [0.888 c.c.]
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish), min. 30 [1.776 c.c.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

Each contains strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00076 gm.].

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*see page 112*)

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*see page 103*)

Ichthyol

Local anodyne and bactericide. Used internally in skin diseases, in erysipelas, in phthisis, and in carcinoma and sarcoma.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ICHTHYOL, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]; and 0.1 gramme

[B. W. & Co.]

(*Coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, thrice daily, after food.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE ICHTHYOL SOAP (*see page 105*)

Insufflations

By insufflation, drugs may be applied to parts not otherwise readily accessible.

Preparation

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.) [B. W. & Co.]

This snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common cold, if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis, and in hay asthma. It contains menthol, ammonium chloride, bismuth oxychloride, 'Epinine,' eucaine lactate ($\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), camphor and lycopodium. It is issued in miniature snuff-boxes, which may be carried in the pocket.

Iodic-Hydrarg. (*see Mercuric Potassium Iodide*)

Iodoform Cotton and Gauze

'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List at end*)

Ionic Medication

The method of treatment known as cataphoresis, or ionic medication, has recently been re-introduced as a result of the work of Leduc and others. It has been found to have a distinct field of usefulness, and is finding increasing vogue. The treatment consists essentially in the electrolytic dissociation of drugs by the galvanic current, the dissociated ions being carried by the current through the skin and reaching the deeper tissues. Drugs intended for absorption, applied in the form of liniments or ointments, penetrate the skin either with difficulty or not at all; but, by means of electrolysis, they can be introduced with ease into the deeper tissues.

A variety of 'Soloid' products has been introduced to enable practitioners to carry out this method of treatment. The strength of each 'Soloid' product is 4.37 grains, and this, dissolved in 1 ounce of water, gives a 1 per cent. solution. This strength has been found most suitable for ionic medication.

(*For list of products, see Supplementary Price List at end*)

Ipecacuanha

Ipecacuanha is a diaphoretic and expectorant, a gastric and hepatic stimulant and an emetic in large doses. It has a specific value in amoebic dysentery. Ipecacuanha from which the nauseating principles have been removed, is stated to retain its anti-dysenteric properties. (*See also pages xvi, xviii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One every fifteen minutes until nausea arises, and then less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an expectorant, one of either strength, thrice daily. As an emetic, one to three of the gr. 5 strength, or four to eight of the 0.25 gramme strength, taken in warm water, or one repeated every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETINÂ, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents five grains of ipecacuanha deprived of its emetic principles.

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, may be given in a little water every hour; or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' VINI IPECACUANHÆ, min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In bronchitis and asthma, one may be taken every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

Ipecacuanha (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. (Dover Powder),
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme
[^W B. W. & Co.]

(*The five-grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, or one to four of the 0.25 gramme strength for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI C̄ CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ
COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken, three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be regularly taken for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Bismuthi Subnitrat̄is, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In diarrhœa and dysentery good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/40 [0.0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/16 [0.0037 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri, q.s.

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C̄ SCILLÂ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, thrice daily, or as required.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI,
āā gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI,
āā 0.005 gramme [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MORPHINE AND IPECACUANHA
[^W B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [^W B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

Iridin

Alterative, cathartic and diuretic. It is usually combined with other cathartics and cholagogues. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Iridini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION. One to two, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

Iron

Hæmatinic, tonic, astringent, styptic. The action varies according to the preparation employed.

The most generally effective means of administering iron is 'Tabloid' Bland Pill, in the production of which an important feature is introduced. B. W. & Co. are enabled to associate intimately the ingredients of this preparation without interaction occurring, so that ferrous sulphate and the alkaline carbonate remain as such in the 'Tabloid' product; but, immediately it is placed in water, ferrous carbonate is formed. By this method of preparation, nascent ferrous carbonate is formed *in the stomach*. This alone is sufficient to account for the great superiority of the 'Tabloid' product over the ordinary oxidised preparations.

Another valuable preparation of iron is the old-fashioned "Chemical Food," now produced as a 'Tabloid' preparation, in two strengths.

The tendency to constipation, often present in anæmia, and in some cases increased by the administration of iron, may be met by the use of 'Tabloid' Bland Pill and Aloin, or of 'Tabloid' Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulph. Exsiccati,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron (continued)

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI

[^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Digitalini (Amorph.),	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI CARBONATIS SACCHARATI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Quininae Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00108 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, P.B., gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated); and 0.2 gramme (Sugar-coated)

[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Sugar-coated 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, where the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM

[^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Strychninae Phosphatis,	gr. 1/32	[0.002 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI, min. 10 [0.592 c.c.]

[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI

[^W B. W. & Co.]

℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi,	min. 10	[0.592 c.c.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Each of these two products represents the amount of ferric chloride in min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] of the official Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, P.B., and contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

Iron (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ
(Easton Syrup) (*Sugar-coated*) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Easton Syrup is issued in two Imperial strengths, representing respectively half a fluid drachm and one fluid drachm of the Syrup of Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine of the British Pharmacopœia.

DIRECTION.—One of the one-drachm strength, or one to two of the half-drachm strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ
(Easton Syrup) (*Sugar-coated*) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Easton Syrup is also issued in two metric strengths, representing respectively 2 c.c. and 4 c.c. of the official syrup.

DIRECTION.—One to two of the 2 c.c., or one of the 4 c.c., strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' products of Easton Syrup avoid the nauseous taste of the official preparation, and while the latter quickly becomes unsightly, darkening in colour through oxidation, and losing strength by precipitation, the 'Tabloid' preparation remains unimpaired even in hot climates.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Reduced iron is practically without the astringent action of most preparations of iron. It is easily taken, well borne by the stomach, and readily assimilated. It is valuable in cases of chlorosis and anæmia associated with indigestion and constipation.

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Redacti,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0.015 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI ET RHEI COMP. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Redacti,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0.015 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Reduced Iron Compound and 'Tabloid' Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound represent excellent combinations for the long-continued administration of iron, as in anæmia associated with constipation. The dose of reduced iron, nux vomica, hyoscyamus and caraway oil is the same in each. To the second formula is added one grain of Pil. Rhei Comp. The patient should take the desired dose of the product containing the rhubarb until the action of the bowels becomes a little troublesome, when one of the formula without the rhubarb will take the place of one with it. The patient soon learns to regulate exactly the number of each formula to take daily according to the need for aperient help, whilst, whichever is taken, the dose of the essential drug for the relief of the anæmia remains the same. The patient should be told that the anæmia will probably not be benefited unless, or until, there is a regular, full, free, daily action of the bowels.

Iron (*continued*)**'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI** [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1 60	[0.00168 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininae Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Aloini,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI, No. 2 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	0.25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)	
Aloini,	0.005 gramme

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

The aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the iron.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)		
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1 64	[0.001 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN., No. 2 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud),	0.25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)	
Acidi Arseniosi,	0.001 gramme

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron (*continued*)'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH.
[³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
 Strychninæ, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH.,
No. 2 [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.25 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi, 0.0005 gramme
 Strychninæ, 0.0005 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ
[³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ,
No. 2 [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.25 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, 0.025 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv. Capsici, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
 Aloini et Strychninæ et
 Acidi Arseniosi, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. 1/30 [0.0022 gm.]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., No. 2 [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0.5 gramme
 (= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv. Capsici, 0.015 gramme
 Aloini et Strychninæ et
 Acidi Arseniosi, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 0.002 gramme
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.776 c.c.]; and 2 c.c. [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

These products contain calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and iron glycerophosphates, pepsin, diastase and kola, with strychnine glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ or 0.0009 gramme, and are respectively equivalent to half a fluid drachm and 2 c.c. of syrup of glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, swallowed with water, with or after food.

Iron (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] (=Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ and dr. 1) (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, or gr. 3, of combined calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine hypophosphites, with gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, or gr. 3, of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One or two of the gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, or one of the gr. 3, strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., 0.1 gramme; and 0.2 gramme (*Sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine hypophosphites, with 0.0005 gramme, or 0.001 gramme, of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half, or one, teaspoonful of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One to two of the 0.1 gramme, or one of the 0.2 gramme strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP. ET CREOSOTI [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains creosote min. 1, and gr. 3 of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, sodium, potassium, manganese, iron, and quinine, and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of strychnine hypophosphite (equivalent to one fluid drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites).

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.] (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

R Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Aloini,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Pulv. Saponis, āā gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half-an-hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' PHOSPHATUM COMP. (= Chemical Food), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.776 c.c.]; and dr. 1 [3.5 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.] (*Sugar-coated*)

'Tabloid' Chemical Food contains definite proportions of the combined phosphates of calcium, potassium, sodium and iron, equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard compound syrup of phosphates. These preparations form a convenient means for the administration of Parrish syrup to children, and are very useful as a general tonic.

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron (continued)**'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr. i [13.5 c.c.] [J.B. W. & Co.]**

℞ Syr. Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina		
et Strychnina (Easton),	min. 15	[0.888 c.c.]
Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp.,	min. 15	[0.888 c.c.]
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish),	min. 30	[1.776 c.c.]

*(Sugar-coated)*Each contains strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, [0.00076 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' TONIC COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Quinina Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Strychnina Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'VAPOROLE' FERRI ET ARSEN. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis,	0.05 gramme	[gr. 3/4]
Sodii Arsenatis,	0.002 gramme	[gr. 1/32]
Aquam	ad 1 c.c.	

Employed in malaria, in trypanosomiasis, in severe forms of anæmia, and other diseases of the blood, and in various conditions of malnutrition.

DIRECTION.—The contents of one to three containers, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Other Preparations which contain Iron:—**'TABLOID' HÆMOGLOBIN, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]***(Sugar-coated)*

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is stated to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily.

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON**[J.B. W. & Co.]**Each fluid drachm contains extract of beef, gr. 1; and iron and ammonium citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD
(Phosphates Compound) [J.B. W. & Co.]**Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; and potassium phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN [J.B. W. & Co.]Each fluid ounce contains hæmoglobin, gr. $8\frac{3}{4}$.

In this combination, the hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Iron (continued)**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON** [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. 7½.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE

[‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Easton) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. ½; quinine phosphate, gr. ⅓; and strychnine phosphate, gr. ⅛.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. ¼; and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE [‡ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS (B. W. & Co.) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty minims, in water or on sugar, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Jalap

A hydragogue cathartic, especially used in dropsy. (*See also pages xvii, xix*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' JALAPÆ, gr. 5** [0.324 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One frequently, or a larger number as a purgative. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ

[‡ B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if necessary, at bedtime as a purgative.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. (see Cathartic Compound)**'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (see page 106)****'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. (well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser. See Quinine)**

Juniper Oil

Carminative, expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic. It is employed in bronchitis with viscid secretion, and as a respiratory disinfectant, but is chiefly prescribed in diseases of the genito-urinary tract. It may be given to assist the removal of dropsical effusions, and to correct the action of drastic purgatives.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI JUNIPERI (CAPSULA), min. 3 [0.178 c.c.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

'Kepler' Malt Extract

(see *Malt Extract*, 'Kepler')

'Kepler' Solution and its Combinations

'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT) presents the finest cod liver oil so incorporated in 'Kepler' Malt Extract that easy assimilation is ensured. It is so palatable that even fastidious patients and children take it readily. The dose should be small at first, and only gradually increased. The value of 'Kepler' Solution is quickly shown by the patient's increase in strength and weight.

Preparations

'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT)
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food, taken alone or spread on bread, or mixed with a little milk or water.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound) [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; and potassium phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains calcium hypophosphite, gr. 4; potassium hypophosphite, gr. 2; and sodium hypophosphite, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Kino

Astringent. Used in diarrhoea.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., P.B., gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION. One to four, swallowed with a little water.

Kissingen Mineral Water Salt

This salt, now prepared as an effervescent 'Tabloid' product, is gently aperient, and is used in chronic internal congestions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' KISSINGEN SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of hot water, represents an equal quantity of Kissingen water in all its essential constituents.

Kola Nut

The therapeutic value of the kola nut is due chiefly to caffeine, of which it contains from 2 to 2½ per cent. 'Tabloid' Kola Compound (*formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'*), extensively used by travellers, explorers and military men when taking long journeys under trying conditions, contains the combined active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. It allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain, without subsequent depression.

Preparations

'TABLOID' KOLÆ COMP. (*formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'*) [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, every hour, when undergoing continued mental strain or physical exertion.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

Krameria (Rhatany)

Used in relaxed and irritable conditions of the pharynx. (*See also page xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI
[^W B. W. & Co.]

R	Ext. Krameriaë,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One sucked occasionally, in irritable relaxed throat.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL and COCAINE [^W B. W. & Co.]

R	Ext. Krameriaë,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked occasionally, in irritable relaxed throat.

L. G. B.—'Soloid' (*See Mercury Perchloride*)

Lactose (*see Milk Sugar*)

'Lanesine' ('Dartring' Brand)

For counteracting insect stings. A small quantity should be thoroughly rubbed into the wound and the surrounding skin.

Lanoline ('Dartring' Brand)

'DARTRING' LANOLINE is a preparation of the purified fat of lambs' wool, and is of similar composition to the fat of the human skin and of the hair glands. It is suitable for application in all the exanthemata, and is by far the best basis for ointments, being readily absorbed, free from irritating qualities, and allowing the incorporation of water and aqueous solution of salts. The Brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

Preparations

'DARTRING' TOILET LANOLINE [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

'Dartring' Toilet Lanoline is an excellent application in cases of roughness, redness or abrasion of the skin or mucous membranes, and for cuts and burns.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE COLD CREAM [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

'DARTRING' LANOLINE OINTMENT BASE (Hydrous or Anhydrous) [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

'DARTRING' LANOLINE POMADE [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET POWDER [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

A pure soap, carefully superfatted with 'Dartring' Lanoline. It is the best for habitual use by children, and patients with sensitive skins.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE ICHTHYOL SOAP [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

Useful in acne, eczema, lupus and keloid; and to surgeons and physicians for keeping the hands soft and smooth.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE PINE TAR SOAP [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

'DARTRING' LANOLINE SHAVING SOAP [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

Laxative Fruit

The unpleasant odour and taste of many purgatives render their administration a matter of considerable difficulty, more especially with children. 'Tabloid' Pastille Laxative Fruit is palatable and pleasantly flavoured, and in the mouth is as acceptable as a sweetmeat. It acts with certainty, and causes neither griping nor other discomfort.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [⁵⁸⁵ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured.

Laxative Vegetable

This combination of vegetable drugs forms an excellent laxative or purgative, according to the dose ordered. In habitual constipation, one, twice or thrice daily, secures a regular free action; as an occasional purge, three may be taken at bedtime.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthis Comp.,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ,	gr. 1 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Podophylli Resinæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Leptandrin,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis,	gr. 1 4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Taraxaci,	gr. 1 4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthe Piperitæ,	q.s.	

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food, twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation.

Lead Acetate

Astringent, sedative; used internally in hæmoptysis, diarrhœa and dysentery; as an injection in gonorrhœa, and generally as a sedative application.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO, No. 2 [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	0.1 gramme
Pulv. Opii,	0.03 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water.

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii,	min. 20	[1.184 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61)

Lead Subacetate

Used as an astringent and sedative external application. With 'Soloid' Lead Subacetate, solutions of the basic lead acetate (not the normal lead acetate) can be prepared. Dilute solutions are employed in ophthalmia, and in granular conjunctivitis. They should not be used in ulceration or sloughing of the cornea.

Lead Subacetate (*continued*)**Preparation**

'SOLOID' PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
[[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in five ounces of distilled water, yields a solution containing about the same quantity of lead subacetate as an equal volume of the official Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. This is a convenient method of preparing Goulard water.

Lemon Juice

Locally, stimulates secretion of saliva and relieves thirst. When swallowed, is diuretic and anti-scorbutic, being stated to be more efficacious than citric acid.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

Leptandrin

A resinoid powder obtained from *Leptandra virginica*. It is said to promote the flow of bile and does not irritate the bowel. It is useful in dyspepsia.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 106*)

Linseed

Demulcent and sedative.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE
[[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. $1\frac{1}{16}$ [0.00054 gm.]

Lint, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List at end*)**Liquorice**

Used for masking the taste of nauseous drugs, and, as a demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane. (*See also pages xvii, xviii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ
[[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

R Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. [[Ⓐ] B. W. & Co.]

R Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Potassii Chloratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

Liquorice (*continued*)

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or swallowed with a little water, every hour or every other hour.

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.), gr. 30 [1.944 gm.]; and 2 grammes [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [B. W. & Co.]

Lithium

Has been stated to form soluble urates, and hence is prescribed in gout and for uric acid calculus. By adding 'Tabloid' effervescent lithium products to plain water, an effervescing lithia water of known strength is immediately prepared. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0.022 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CARBONATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and 0.15 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, or powdered and dissolved in aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS (Effervescentis), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of either strength, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, in half to one tumblerful of water. Each 'Tabloid' product consists of sixty grains of the official preparation, representing about three grains of lithium citrate.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS (Effervescentis) [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Citratis, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis, gr. 30 [1.944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Lithium (*continued*)**'TABLOID' VICHY SALT EFFERVESCENT (ARTIFICIAL) AND LITHIUM CITRATE** [$\frac{33}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains one grain of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Livingstone Rouser (*now known as 'Tabloid'*
Quinine and Rhubarb Compound. See Quinine)**'Lodal'**

'Lodal' (6 : 7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinolinium Chloride) is an oxidation product of laudanose. In its physiological actions it may be classed with the alkaloids cotarnine and hydrastinine, which are used in therapeutics for controlling uterine hæmorrhage.

'Lodal,' when injected intravenously in animals, causes a small but distinct and rather persistent rise of blood-pressure, accompanied by slowing of the heart-beat. This effect is produced by the direct action of 'Lodal' on the heart muscle and the plain muscle of the arterioles.

The action of 'Lodal' on the uterus is very similar to that of hydrastinine—it causes marked tonic contraction of the uterus in both the pregnant and non-pregnant conditions. Clinically, 'Lodal' has given good results in cases of uterine hæmorrhage and pain.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'LODAL,' gr. i [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{33}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, three times daily.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra

This is used as an external application for chancre, condylomata and other syphilitic ulcerations, also as a gargle and mouth-wash in leukoplakia and specific throat conditions.

Preparation

'SOLOID' BLACK MERCURIAL LOTION [$\frac{33}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one fluid ounce of distilled water, yields a solution corresponding to Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, P.B.

Magnesium

Magnesium salts differ considerably in their action. Magnesium carbonate is used to neutralise an excess of acid in the stomach, and as a laxative. The citrate is gently purgative, and free from the bitter taste of the other magnesium salts. The formate and the glycerophosphate are employed as tonics. The

Magnesium (*continued*)

sulphite is used internally in diphtheria and other febrile diseases, and locally as a gargle. Magnesium sulphate, an efficient purge, is also commonly given in frequent small doses for biliousness. The flatulent distension occasionally following the use of the magnesium salts may be prevented by the addition of a carminative, as provided in 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Comp. (Effervescent) and 'Tabloid' Mistura Alba. Magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate are the principal ingredients in most of the natural aperient mineral waters. Subcutaneous or subarachnoid injections of sterilised solutions of magnesium sulphate have been used with good results in tetanus. (*See also page xvi*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP.** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesi Carbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3 1/2	[0.227 gm.]
Magnesi Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2 1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

(*'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid*)

'TABLOID' RHII ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CITRATIS (VERI) EFFERVESCENTIS,
gr. 60 [3.89 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three (according to the age and condition of the patient), in half a tumblerful of water, as a mild and agreeable effervescing laxative.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B.,
gr. 60 [3.89 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in half a tumblerful of water, preferably an hour before breakfast. The aperient effect is increased if hot water be used, and if the draught be slowly sipped. Each represents thirty grains of magnesium sulphate.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]
Magnesi Carbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
liq. Zingiberis,	min. 3 1/2	[0.203 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four in half a tumblerful of hot or cold water.

Magnesium (*continued*)**'TABLOID' MISTURÆ ALBÆ** [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Magnesi Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Magnesi Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]
Ol. Menthe Piperitæ,	min. 1 32	[0.002 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to eight, powdered and mixed with water, as required.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

This preparation is used to secure the local action of the drug on the throat in diphtheria.

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.776 c.c.]; and 2 c.c.
(*Sugar-coated*) [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]**'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM** [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]**'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP.** [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]**Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations**

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT provides, in a concentrated, palatable and digestible form, those constituents essential for replacing tissue waste, and its use is indicated in many conditions in which assimilation and nutrition are impaired.

It is prepared from the finest winter-malted barley, a cereal of great nitrogenous value. It contains the true malt diastatic ferment, and is rich in maltose, phosphates and albuminoids. Its diastase is a powerful aid to the digestion of starchy foods, is less readily destroyed by heat than is animal diastase, and is active at a temperature ten degrees higher than that which destroys the power of the salivary ferment.

Consumptive patients and members of strumous or phthisical families who exhibit a tendency to lose flesh, or who lack appetite and the power to digest ordinary foods, derive the greatest benefit from the regular administration of moderate doses of 'Kepler' Malt Extract or 'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract). These preparations are of value as galactogogues.

In gastric ulcer and gastric catarrh, in infantile diarrhœa and in the dyspepsia and diarrhœa of phthisis, 'Kepler' Malt Extract may be given, with advantage, in frequent small doses, either plain, or with peptonised milk. Children who are thin, pale, and below the normal weight, rapidly improve under its continued administration. It may be spread on bread like honey, or between biscuits to form a sandwich or may be used instead of sugar to sweeten puddings for dyspeptic patients. It may be used also to render cow's milk more suited for infants (*particulars on request*).

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (continued)

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls may be given alone, with farinaceous food (*e.g.* added to porridge), or in aerated waters as a beverage, or with milk. It should not be mixed with food in process of cooking, but added only when the food is cool enough to use.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

[J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains extract of beef, gr. 1, and iron and ammonium citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA

[J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains extract of cascara sagrada, gr. 6.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound) [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; and potassium phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains hæmoglobin, gr. $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is stated to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

In this product 'Kepler' Malt Extract is combined with Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

[J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains calcium hypophosphite, gr. 8; potassium hypophosphite, gr. 4; and sodium hypophosphite, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (continued)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Easton) [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; quinine phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$; and strychnine phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{84}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin and pure pancreatin, of each, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT) AND ITS COMBINATIONS (*see page 103*)

Mammary Gland

Mammary gland preparations are used to cause contraction of the uterus, in cases of uterine hæmorrhage and discharge. Their administration has been suggested in deficient lactation, in atrophy of the breasts and in ovarian and tubal disease.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'MAMOS,' gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

Manganese

Recent researches show that manganese is of value in anæmia, and debilitated conditions associated therewith. The particular combination in which the manganese is employed appears, however, to exercise an important influence upon the result. Manganese peroxide is insoluble in water, and only very slightly soluble in dilute acids. The soluble compound of manganese and iron citrate now prepared, is of great value in the treatment of anæmia in cases in which iron alone has failed. (*See also page xvi*)

Manganese (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' MANGANESII PEROXIDI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to five if necessary, swallowed whole, with a full draught of water, thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Meat (*see Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Emule' Rectal Suppositories*)

Medicated Cotton,

'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List at end*)

Medicated Lint, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*see Price List at end*)

Medicine Chests and Cases

(*see Price List at end*)

Medulla (*see Bone Medulla, page 34*)

Menthol

Internally, menthol acts as a stimulant, and relieves dyspepsia. It has been found useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, Ménière's disease, asthma and sea-sickness. Externally, it is a non-poisonous anæsthetic and antiseptic, and is used for local application in neuralgia. In combination with other agents, it is used as a snuff in the early stages of ordinary catarrh. 'Tabloid' Menthol Compound is administered internally in general catarrh; or it may be sucked for the relief of catarrh of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. 'Tabloid' Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; 'Tabloid' Pastille Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; and 'Tabloid' Pastille Menthol and Eucalyptus are specially adapted for gradual solution in the mouth. Dissolved in 'Paroleine,' menthol forms a useful solution for a nose and throat spray.

Preparations

'TABLOID' MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Menthol (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS

[³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Menthol,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/2	[0.03 c.c.]

'TABLOID' MENTHOL COMP. [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Menthol,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Saccharini,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, sucked or swallowed with a little water, for the relief of acid dyspepsia. Dissolved slowly in the mouth, this product forms a local sedative and anæsthetic application for the throat.

'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP. (CAPSULA)

[³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenol,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Ol. Capuputi,	min. 1	[0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed whole, with a little water, after food.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.) [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Contains menthol, ammonium chloride, bismuth oxychloride, 'Epinine,' eucaine lactate ($\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), camphor and lycopodium.

The snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common cold, if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis and in hay asthma.

'SOLOID' MUCINI ET MENTHOL COMP. [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mucini,	gr. 4-1/2	[0.291 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4-1/2	[0.291 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and well mixed with one ounce of warm water, may be used with a douche or syringe for the nose or throat.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [³⁵⁷ B. W. & Co.]**Mercury**

The action of mercury differs widely according to the preparation employed. Its chief uses are as an alterative and anti-syphilitic, as a cholagogue and purgative, as an anti-phlogistic and as an antiseptic and bactericide. (*See also* pages xvi, xvii)

Preparations

MERCURY IODIDE—GREEN (Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride; Proto-iodide of Mercury; Mercurous Iodide)

Mercury (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]
[$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1.

Potassium iodide should not be administered with mercurous iodide, because of the formation of irritant mercuric iodide which takes place when these substances are mixed in the presence of moisture.

MERCURY IODIDE—RED (Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum;
Biniodide of Mercury; Mercuric Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{18}$ [0.004 gm.]; and 0.01 gramme [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. (*See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide*)

'TABLOID' ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (= Donovan
Solution, min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]) [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains arsenious iodide and mercuric iodide, of each, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.003 gm.], and represents min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] of Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi, P.B.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

MERCURY IODIDE—YELLOW (Hydrargyri Iodidum
Flavum; Pure Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI FLAVI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; and
0.025 gramme [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

It is well known that the colour of ordinary green mercurous iodide is due to an admixture of metallic mercury (in uncertain proportion) with the true yellow mercurous iodide; and that, consequently, such a preparation is somewhat variable in its therapeutic action. 'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Iodidi Flavi is a pure mercurous iodide, and a definite chemical salt. It must not be confounded with the yellow physical modification of mercuric iodide, which is unstable and readily changes back to the red. It contains no free mercury, and experience has shown that it is sufficiently stable if ordinary care be taken for its preservation. Therapeutic trials, which have been extended over several years, have likewise demonstrated its efficiency and reliability.

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, of the gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ strength, or one of the 0.025 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

MERCURY OXYCYANIDE*For External Use*

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI OXYCYANIDI, 0.1 gramme [gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$];
0.25 gramme [gr. $3\frac{3}{4}$]; and 0.5 gramme [gr. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$]
[$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the 0.5 gramme strength, two of the 0.25 gramme strength or five of the 0.1 gramme strength, in 500 c.c. [17 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.] of water, make a solution of 1 in 1000.

MERCURY PERCHLORIDE (Hydrargyri Perchloridum;
Mercury Bichloride; Mercuric Chloride; Corrosive
Sublimate).

Mercury (*continued*)*For Internal Use*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.00065 gm.];
and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.004 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, is used in morning diarrhoea, and in the diarrhoea excited by food. It should be taken after each meal, with a little water. The dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (equivalent to one drachm of the Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, P.B.) is that commonly used in the continued treatment of syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.], ET
POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.004 gm.], ET
POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

(*See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide*)

For Intramuscular Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
[0.00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]; 0.001 gramme; and
0.01 gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—A solution of one to two of the gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, or of the 0.001 gramme strength, or of one of the gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ strength, injected intramuscularly, the needle being plunged deeply into the gluteal muscle. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.

For External Use

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 1.75 [0.113 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in four ounces of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 8.75 [0.567 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one pint of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 17.5 [1.134 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one quart of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 0.5 gramme
[$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in 500 c.c. [$17\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.] of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

Mercury (*continued*)**'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 1 gramme**[³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in 1000 c.c. of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' L. G. B. [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one pint of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000, recommended for disinfecting purposes in the L. G. B. Memorandum (1892).

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (J) HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0.00065 gm.] [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in five minims of water (yielding a solution approximating to 1 in 5000), makes an efficient antiseptic for use in conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, iritis, inflammation of the lachrymal duct, granular lids and ulcers of the cornea.

MERCURY PILL (*see Blue Pill*)**MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE** (*formerly known as IODIC-HYDRARG.*)

Forms a convenient means of using the powerful antiseptic properties of mercury biniodide in solution. Used for all the purposes for which corrosive sublimate would be employed, it is said to be less toxic and to possess greater germicidal powers. Mercuric potassium iodide does not corrode plated instruments unless used in a stronger solution than 1 in 2000; it neither roughens nor irritates the skin.

'SOLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. 1.75 [0.113 gm.]; gr. 4.37 [0.283 gm.]; gr. 8.75 [0.567 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme
[³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. 8.75 in one pint, gr. 4.37 in half-a-pint, gr. 1.75 in four ounces, or 0.5 gramme in 500 c.c. [$17\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.] of water, make a solution the strength of which is 1 in 1000. A strength of 1 in 1000 of water may be used for washing wounds, and 1 in 2000 to 1 in 5000 for disinfecting and preparing instruments, for disinfecting hands and for vaginal douches. The strength 1 in 500 of rectified or methylated spirit may be used for disinfecting the skin previous to operation.

The colour of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide is due to a harmless ingredient added as a safeguard against errors. This preparation, when dissolved, forms what is frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution.

'TABLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]
[³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

MERCURY SUBCHLORIDE (*see Calomel*)**MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE**

Used for intramuscular injections in syphilis. It is freely soluble in water, does not coagulate albumin, and is less liable than other preparations of mercury to cause local irritation. It has also been used with good results in tuberculosis.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.013 gm.] [³³ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, dissolved in sterile water and injected deeply into the muscles in the gluteal region.

Mercury (*continued*)**MERCURY WITH CHALK (GREY POWDER)**

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 5, the smaller dose being given at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, 0.05 gramme; and 0.15 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the greater strength, after food or at bedtime, or repeated doses of the lesser strength.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
Extracti Opii,	gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

Methylene Blue

Has been used in cancer, Bright's disease, remittent fevers, rheumatoid arthritis, diphtheria, hysteria, cystitis and gonorrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' METHYLENE BLUE, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and 0.15 gramme (*Sugar-coated*) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Metric System

A series of products of metric strengths is now issued under the 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and 'Vaporole' Brands; and, in view of the increasing prominence now being given to the metric system, it is believed that the medical profession will accord these products a favourable reception. (*See also page 337*)

Microscopic Stains,

'Soloid' Brand

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has been a source of trouble in microscopic work. By means of 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains fresh solutions can readily be prepared as required. (*See also page 299*)

Milk, 'Enule' Rectal

Suppositories of

(*See Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories*)

Milk Sugar (Lactose)

Milk sugar is a valuable, non-fermenting nutrient. It is largely employed also as a vehicle for the administration of medicaments in minute doses. 'Tabloid' Milk Sugar is adapted for saturation with tinctures, etc.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SACCHARI LACTIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

May be used for saturating with any liquid medicament, as desired.

Mineral Water Salts,

Effervescent [^W B. W. & Co.]

A course of mineral water treatment at a spa has many obvious advantages, but it is not always practicable. The 'Tabloid' Artificial Mineral Water Salts contain in small bulk the essential constituents of the natural water whose names they bear. By their compactness and portability they render possible a continuous course of mineral water treatment where otherwise it would be impossible. One 'Tabloid' product in a stated quantity of water represents an equal volume of the Carlsbad, Vichy, or other natural water prescribed. The use of hot water probably increases the efficiency of the salt.

'Tabloid' Brand Mineral Water Salts

(Effervescent, Artificial)

'TABLOID' BRAND—

„ ARTIFICIAL CARLSBAD SALT (*see page 44*)

„ ARTIFICIAL KISSINGEN SALT (*see page 104*)

„ ARTIFICIAL SELTZER SALT (*see page 156*)

„ ARTIFICIAL VICHY SALT (*see page 204*)

„ ARTIFICIAL VICHY AND LITHIUM SALTS (*see page 204*)

Mistura Alba

'Tabloid' Mistura Alba affords a ready and convenient means of prescribing an efficient saline aperient. (*See also Magnesium*)

Mistura Alba (*continued*)**Preparation****'TABLOID' MISTURÆ ALBÆ** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesi Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2-1/2 [0.162 gm.]
Magnesi Sulphatis,	gr. 15 [0.972 gm.]
Ol. Menthe Piperitæ,	min. 1/32 [0.002 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to eight, powdered and mixed with water as required.

Morphine

Anodyne, hypnotic, diaphoretic; employed to lessen pain and to induce sleep. The principal salts are the acetate, hydrochloride, meconate, sulphate and tartrate. Morphine diminishes the secretions with the exception of that of the sweat glands, and lessens peristalsis; it acts more quickly than opium, is more certain in its action as an anodyne and soporific and is specially suitable for subcutaneous injection. Administered as an 'Enule' Rectal Suppository, morphine is rapidly absorbed. The suppository is believed to be the best form for the administration of morphine in delirium tremens. Morphine combined with hyoscyne has been given to produce anæsthesia in obstetric and other surgical cases. Morphine should not be used in inflammatory conditions of the bronchi, in congestion of the brain or in advanced kidney diseases; nor for young children, except with great caution. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations**MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE****'TABLOID' PASTILLE MORPHINE AND IPECACUANHA**[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphine Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/36 [0.0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/12 [0.0054 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. $1\frac{1}{16}$ [0.00054 gm.]

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{6}$][^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$

[0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; 0.005 gramme; 0.01 gramme; 0.015 gramme; 0.02 gramme; and 0.03 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, injected hypodermically. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 9/10 [0.058 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/5 [0.013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 9/10 [0.058 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water, injected hypodermically.

Morphine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/6 [0.016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/70 [0.0009 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, 0.01 gramme
Atropinæ Sulphatis, 0.0003 gramme

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically as may be necessary.

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories containing morphine and belladonna are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis and in conditions of the deep urethra associated with pain or discomfort.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61)

'VAPOROLE' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{8}$] in 1 c.c.; and 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{4}$] in 1 c.c. [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c. of the required strength, injected hypodermically.

MORPHINE MECONATE

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ MECONATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.032 gm.]

MORPHINE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; 0.005 gramme; and 0.01 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with a little water. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.032 gm.]

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 [0.0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0.00168 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/40 [0.0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/80 [0.0008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally, as required.

Morphine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' ApOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI** [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, 0.0025 gramme [gr. 1/26]
 Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, 0.0025 gramme [gr. 1/26]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.0054 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; 0.01 gramme; 0.015 gramme; 0.02 gramme; 0.03 gramme; and 0.05 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' HYPOD.** [‡ B. W. & Co.]

"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.0054 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0.00026 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	[0.008 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0.00032 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	[0.011 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0.00036 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0.00043 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0.022 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0.00054 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0.022 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0.00108 gm.]
"	{	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm.]
		ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.00065 gm.]

The following table shows at a glance the dose of each drug in the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic combinations of morphine sulphate and atropine sulphate. The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine:—

Morphine Sulphate, gr. with	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Atropine Sulphate, gr.	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHININÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0.00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

This product is useful in phthisis, with cough and heart-failure; in some cases of hæmorrhage; before an anæsthetic for operation; and, after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
 Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]
 Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/180 [0.00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically.

Morphine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B)** [sm B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/150 [0.00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [sm B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininae Citratis,	gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically. To be repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [sm B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotoxinae,	gr. 1/100 [0.00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/6 [0.011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

MORPHINE TARTRATE**'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS,** gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [sm B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically. To be repeated if necessary.

Mucin

Mucin, a complex substance consisting of a protein and a carbohydrate, is the principal constituent of mucus, and is widely distributed in the body. It is used as a topical application in such conditions of the mucous membrane as occur in atrophic rhinitis and pharyngitis, in which it may be painted freely over the affected surfaces. It is given internally in those conditions in which bismuth is usually prescribed, and probably acts as a protective coating to the irritated gastric mucous membrane. It is used in flatulent dyspepsia with constipation, and in gastric ulcer.

Preparations**MUCIN** (*Scales*) [sm B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains, taken with a little water, before and after each meal.

'ELIXOID' MUCINI [sm B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains mucin in suspension, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four teaspoonfuls, before and after each meal.

'SOLOID' MUCINI ET MENTHOL COMP. [sm B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mucini,	gr. 4-1/2 [0.291 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4-1/2 [0.291 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/20 [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and well mixed with one ounce of warm water, may be used with a douche or syringe for the nose or throat.

'TABLOID' MUCINI COMP. [sm B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mucini,	gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two, swallowed with a little water, before and after each meal.

Myrrh

A stomachic, carminative, emmenagogue and expectorant, used in amenorrhœa and chronic bronchitis. It is given also with purgatives to prevent griping.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as necessary.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP., P.B. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP.
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand

Preparations

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ALKALINE COMPOUND [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Boracis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a non-irritant, antiseptic alkaline spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Acidi Carbolicī,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 8	[0.518 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 8	[0.518 gm.]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Sodii Salicylatis,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/6	[0.01 c.c.]
Thymol,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/12	[0.005 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 12	[0.778 gm.]
Acidi Carbolicī,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in eight ounces of warm water, is used in ozæna, tonsillitis, diphtheria and specific fevers; for cleansing the nose in cases of paralysis of the muscles of deglutition; and as a mouth-wash in cleft palate.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand (*continued*)

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND, SACCHARATED [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sacchari Albi,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Acidi Borici,	gr. 3/4	[0.049 gm.]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/50	[0.0013 gm.]
Thymol,	gr. 1/100	[0.00065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/20	[0.003 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in one to three ounces of tepid water, forms a solution of suitable strength for sniffing up the nostrils, or for use as a gargle or spray. The cocaine renders it specially useful in irritable conditions of the nose and throat. It has been reported that two in half-a-pint of water have been used with extremely satisfactory results as a lotion for conjunctivitis.

Nitroglycerin (*see Trinitrin*)

'Nizin'

'NIZIN,' a zinc salt of sulphanilic acid, is an antiseptic readily soluble in water, and, in solutions of the strengths in which it is recommended for use, is non-irritating and non-toxic.

Solutions of strengths of from two to six grains to the ounce have proved very successful as injections in acute gonorrhœa; weaker solutions are employed in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, conjunctivitis and other eye affections.

Preparations

'NIZIN' [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to six grains in one ounce of water make an antiseptic solution suitable for injection.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 20 [1.296 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a urethral or vaginal injection, and as a local application, one to three of the gr. 2 or gr. 20 strength, in one ounce or ten ounces, respectively, of water; as an eye-lotion, gr. 2, in two ounces of water.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' 0.15 gramme; and 1 gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a urethral or vaginal injection, and as a local application, one to three of the 0.15 gramme strength, in 30 c.c., or one of the 1 gramme strength, in 200 c.c. of water; as an eye-lotion, one of the 0.15 gramme strength, in 60 c.c. of water.

Nuclein

A preparation of yeast. It stimulates the formation of leucocytes, and is therefore used indirectly as a bactericide, especially in septicæmic conditions.

Nuclein (*continued*)**Preparation**

'TABLOID' NUCLEINI, gr. I [0.065 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Nutritive Suppositories (*see Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories*)

Nux Vomica

A general tonic. It increases appetite and acts as a laxative.
(*See also pages xvii, xviii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ, min. I [0.059 c.c.]; min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to fifteen minims, according to the action needed.

'TABLOID' TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ (I in 10), 0.1 gramme
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Aloini,	gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Pulv. Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]
Pulv. Saponis,	gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis,	gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, after food or at bedtime.

In this formula the nux vomica is used to prevent the constipation which occasionally follows the continued use of codeine in diabetes mellitus.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP.
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

Oil of Juniper (*see Juniper Oil*)

Oil of Sandal Wood (*see Sandal Wood Oil*)

'Opa' LIQUID DENTIFRICE [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

An aromatic antiseptic liquid, containing salol, eugenol, 'Pinol' and other active agents. An efficient and valuable dentifrice, and a pleasant and stimulating mouth-wash. 'OPA' Liquid Dentifrice destroys septic matter, and restores and preserves the natural whiteness of the teeth; it does not injure the structure of the teeth or gums, nor does it affect the delicacy of the sense of taste.

DIRECTION.—As a dentifrice, a few drops are sprinkled on the tooth brush; as a mouth-wash, a few drops are diluted with a wineglassful of tepid water.

Ophthalmic Medication

'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Ophthalmic products are convenient and reliable. All mydriatics, myotics, antiseptics and anæsthetics commonly used in ophthalmic practice may be obtained as 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' preparations. The 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are convenient for direct application to the eye. The patient should be requested to look towards the nose while the minute disc is placed in the outer corner of the eye. Complete solution will take place in 30 seconds. Another method is to draw down the lower eyelid, place the product on the conjunctiva and hold down the lid for 30 seconds, after which time solution will have taken place, and the lid may be released. With the 'Soloid' products, suitable quantities of fresh active solutions of desired strength are readily made.

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products

[³ B. W. & Co.]

['TABLOID' Ophthalmic products are supplied in tubes of 25, with the exception of AC, C, CC, DD, E, FF, G, L, MM, NN, O, RR, TT, UU, W, Y and Z, which are in tubes of 12. In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the letter: for instance—" 'Tabloid' Ophthal. 'A' (B. W. & Co.) "]

T	Alum, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00026 gm.]
EE	Argyrol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.0027 gm.]
B	{ Atropine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00032 gm.]
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00032 gm.]
KK	{ Atropine Hydrobromide, 0.0003 gramme
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.0003 gramme
X	Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00011 gm.]
A	Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00032 gm.]
LL	Atropine Sulphate, 0.0003 gramme
MM	Atropine Sulphate, 0.003 gramme
AA	Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
C	Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0032 gm.]
NN	Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.003 gramme
BB	Dionin, 0.0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{30}$]
FF	Dionin, 0.005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$]
OO	Duboisine Sulphate, 0.00025 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{50}$]
AC	'Epinine,' 0.006 gramme [<i>approx.</i> gr. $\frac{1}{11}$]
Y	Euphthalmine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]
Z	Fluoresceïn, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.00026 gm.]
CC	'Hemisine,' 0.0006 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{50}$]
H	Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]
E	Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]
SS	Homatropine Hydrochloride, 0.00015 gramme
O	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.00027 gm.]
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.0027 gm.]
W	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products (*continued*)

TT	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride, 0.00025 gramme
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.0025 gramme
U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{8000}$ [0.0001 gm.]
AD	Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$ [0.00016 gm.]
GG	Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.00032 gm.]
F	Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{8000}$ [0.0001 gm.]
PP	Physostigmine Salicylate, 0.0001 gramme
G	{ Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{5000}$ [0.00013 gm.]
	{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0.00065 gm.]
RR	{ Physostigmine Salicylate, 0.0001 gramme
	{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, 0.0006 gramme
AE	Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{3000}$ [0.00022 gm.]
K	Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$ [0.00016 gm.]
M	{ Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{5000}$ [0.00013 gm.]
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.00032 gm.]
L	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{3000}$ [0.00022 gm.]
UU	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, 0.002 gramme
XX	Tuberculin, 0.0002 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{3125}$]

A supply of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Control is included with each tube of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin.

R	Zinc Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.]
WW	Zinc Sulphate, 0.00025 gramme
DD	{ Zinc Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.]
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.00032 gm.]

'Soloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products
[⁵⁸⁴ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' products enable fresh, active solutions to be prepared quickly and easily. Ready-made solutions are apt to decompose, and may become inactive or irritating.

For 'Soloid' products suitable for ophthalmic use, *see* argyrol, atropine, boric acid, cocaine, copper sulphate, eucaine, homatropine, lead subacetate, mercury perchloride, 'Nizin,' protargol, silver nitrate and zinc sulphate.

Ophthalmic Reaction (*see page 312*)**Opium**

Opium is anodyne and narcotic, and, in large doses, tends to cause constipation. It must be given only with great care to young children, in bronchitis with free secretion, in kidney failure and in brain congestion. (*See also pages xvii, xviii, xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. I [0.065 gm.]; and 0.025 gramme [⁵⁸⁴ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ or one of the 0.025 gramme strength, for repeated administration; for a single dose, one to two grains, or two to five of the 0.025 gramme strength.

'TABLOID' TINCT. OPII, P.B., min. 2 [0.118 c.c.]; min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [⁵⁸⁴ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to fifteen minims for repeated administration; for a single dose, twenty to thirty minims.

Opium (*continued*)

'TABLOID' TINCT. OPII (1 in 10), 0.2 gramme [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents opium, 0.02 gramme.

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP. [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Extracti Opii,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET
PULV. OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.011 gm.] [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECA-
CUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' PULV. CRETÆ AROMATICI CUM OPIO, P.B., gr. 5
[0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains for repeated administration; for a single dose, ten to forty grains.

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. (Dover Powder),
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

(The five-grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the five-grain strength, or one to four of the 0.25 gramme strength, for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated) [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO, No. 2 [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	0.1 gramme
Pulv. Opii,	0.03 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., P.B., gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' TINCT. CAMPHORÆ COMP., min. 2 [0.118 c.c.]; min. 5
[0.296 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0.888 c.c.] [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

(Gelatin-coated)

DIRECTION.—The maximum official dose is one drachm. The smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals.

Opium (*continued*)

'ENULE' EXT. OPII, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] of opium extract, and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] of tannic acid, equivalent to gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of galls.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

R Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61)

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [B. W. & Co.]

R Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 20 [1.84 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

The following table gives the equivalent of OPIUM contained in each 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' or 'Enule' product:—

	Of Opium
'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP., gr. 4	... gr. 1
,, ASTRINGENT MIXTURE	... gr. 1/30
,, BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., gr. 5	gr. 1/4
,, CRETÆ AROMATICÆ CUM OPIO, gr. 5	... gr. 1/8
,, HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... gr. 1/20
,, HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. 1	... gr. 1/10
,, HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. OPII	gr. 1/6
,, HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ...	... gr. 1/3
,, OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... gr. 1/2
,, ,, gr. 1	... gr. 1
,, ,, 0.025 gramme	... 0.025 gramme
,, PIL. IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ, gr. 4	... gr. 1/5
,, PIL. PLUMBI CUM OPIO, gr. 4	... gr. 1/2
,, PLUMBI CUM OPIO, No. 2	... 0.03 gramme
,, PULV. IPECAC. COMP., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	... gr. 1/40
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	... gr. 1/2
,, ,, ,, 0.25 gramme	0.025 gramme
,, PULV. KINO COMP., gr. 5	... gr. 1/4
,, TINCT. CAMPHORÆ COMP., min. 2	... gr. 1/120
,, ,, ,, min. 5	... gr. 1/48
,, ,, ,, min. 15	... gr. 1/16
,, TINCT. OPII, min. 2	... gr. 2/15
,, ,, min. 5	... gr. 1/3
,, ,, min. 10	... gr. 2/3
,, ,, 0.2 gramme	0.02 gramme

Opium (*continued*)

					Of Opium
'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPI	...	...	...	...	gr. 1-1/3
'ENULE' EXT. OPI, gr. 1	...	...	...	...	gr. 2
„ GALLÆ ET OPI	...	...	...	...	gr. 1/2
„ PLUMBI ET OPI	...	...	...	...	gr. 1

Ovarian Substance

Used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, in the nervous symptoms of the menopause and after removal of the ovaries. Good results have followed its administration in hæmophilia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'VARIUM' (*formerly known as* 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, gradually increased to four or five, twice or thrice daily, preferably after food.

Ox Bile (Purified)

Ox bile aids the absorption of fats, and quickens peristaltic action. It is useful in catarrhal jaundice, in biliary fistula and in dyspepsia associated with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS BOVINI PURIFICATI, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(Keratin-coated) [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pancreatin (*see* 'Tabloid' 'Pepana,' and Malt Extract, 'Kepler' and its combinations)

Papain

A vegetable ferment which has a solvent action on albumins. It forms only in small amounts true peptones such as are obtained after digesting proteins with pepsin or pancreatin.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PAPAIN, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Paraform

A polymer of formic aldehyde, also known as *triformal*. It possesses valuable disinfecting properties. It is sometimes used in surgery, but chiefly for purposes of fumigation. 'Soloid' Paraform should be volatilised on a dish by means of a spirit-lamp, and the disinfected space left undisturbed for at least twelve hours. Paraform is also used in dentistry, as a filling and as a dressing for root canals.

Paraform (*continued*)**Preparation**

'SOLOID' PARAFORM, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For disinfecting, volatilise one for every thirty cubic feet of space.

'Paroleine' [³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

A pure, neutral, colourless, tasteless and odourless liquid paraffin, employed as a solvent and vehicle for essential oils and other remedies prescribed for application, in the form of sprays, to the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, by means of the Naso-pharyngeal Atomisers. 'Paroleine' medicated with menthol, 'Pinol,' 'Eucalyptia,' iodoform, carbolic acid or camphor is employed in inflammatory and catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. 'Paroleine' is also used for lubricating catheters and other instruments, and as a skin emollient. Alkaloids such as cocaine (not the salts) may be dissolved in a small quantity of oleic acid, and mixed with 'Paroleine' to the desired dilution. Internally, 'Paroleine' is given with excellent results in constipation, in doses of one to three teaspoonfuls, or more.

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Pastilles dissolve slowly and uniformly, so ensuring the prolonged local application to the mouth and throat of medicaments presented in a most pleasant condition, whilst they may also be employed, in suitable cases, to obtain a general action. The demulcent basis of the pastille increases the value of the active ingredients.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE
[³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammonium chloride, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0.0016 gm.]
	Gummi Rubri,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

'TABLOID' PASTILLE COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE,
gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.] [³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN [³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN AND BLACK CURRANT
[³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT
[³³⁷ B. W. & Co.]

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT** [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ [0.00243 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured. A palatable and efficient laxative.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [J.B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE** [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. $1\frac{1}{16}$ [0.00054 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS**

[J.B. W. & Co.]

R Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti, min. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.03 c.c.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MORPHINE AND IPECACUANHA

[J.B. W. & Co.]

R Morphine Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ [0.0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammoniated liquorice, squill, tolu, senega, ipecacuanha, wild black cherry, etc.

A palatable product, affording a pleasant and convenient means of exhibiting demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in catarrhal and respiratory affections.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains pine tar, terebene, benzoin, tolu, ipecacuanha, etc.

Presents in an acceptable condition the active principles of pure fragrant pine tar, in combination with other antiseptics, disinfectants and stimulating expectorants.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE 'PINOL,' min. 1 [0.059 c.c.] [J.B. W. & Co.]**'TABLOID' PASTILLE RED GUM AND COCAINE** [J.B. W. & Co.]

R Gummi Rubri, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [J.B. W. & Co.]

R Ext. Krameria, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

Pelletierine Tannate

Pelletierine, prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark, is used for tapeworm. (*See also page xvii*)

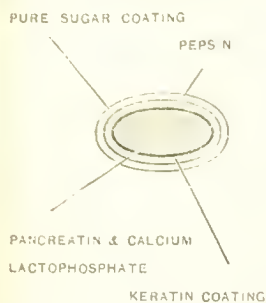
Preparation**'TABLOID' PELLETTIERINÆ TANNATIS, gr. 2** [0.13 gm.]

[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four for an adult, fasting. The dose should be followed in two hours by one ounce of castor oil.

'Pepana'—GASTRO-ENTERIC DIGESTIVE

There are many cases in which the pancreatic as well as the gastric digestion is impaired. If pepsin or pancreatin alone be given, the trouble is only partially relieved, both ferments being required. It is inadvisable to administer them mixed, as, in order to obtain the full action of the pancreatin (which acts only in alkaline media), it must escape the acid juices of gastric digestion. This consideration has been carefully regarded in the preparation of 'TABLOID' 'PEPANA.' When this is administered, the external sugar-coating dissolves in the stomach, thus exposing the pepsin, whilst the pancreatin, being enclosed in a keratin-coating, insoluble in acid media, remains unaffected until it meets the alkaline intestinal secretion, in which the keratin dissolves, and the pancreatin is liberated.



Preparation

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' [^{SEE}_{LIST} B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Pepsini,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Pancreatini,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Calcii Lactophosphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	(Sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Peppermint Oil

An oil distilled from the fresh flowering plant *Mentha piperita*. The principal constituent is menthol. It is aromatic, stimulant and carminative; allays nausea and mitigates the griping effect of purgatives. Commercial peppermint oils vary in quality from the first crude distillate of black mint to the finest double rectified white mint. *The oil used in the preparation of the B. W. & Co. products is of the finest quality.*

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. (*see page 53*)
- 'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. (*see page 29*)
- 'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see page 53*)
- 'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (*see page 76*)
- 'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 106*)
- 'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. (*see page 152*)
- 'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*see page 168*)

Pepsin

Pepsin, the enzyme of the gastric juice, is used as an aid to weak digestive power, whether in constitutional debility, in convalescence or in old age.

Preparations

PEPSIN—'FAIRCHILD.' In powder or scales [^{SEE} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pepsin (*continued*)

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
(*Sugar-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. The maximum official dose is ten grains.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET ZYMINE [B. W. & Co.]

R	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	'Zymine,'	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE [B. W. & Co.]

R	Pepsini,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
	Bismuthi Subnitratiss,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	'Zymine,'	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI

[B. W. & Co.]

R	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ

[B. W. & Co.]

R	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1 100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [B. W. & Co.]

R	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1 100	[0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN [B. W. & Co.]

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN
[B. W. & Co.]

Phenacetin

Largely prescribed, alone and with caffeine, in headache, neuralgia (especially of the fifth nerve), in the pains of progressive nervous diseases, in the early stages of influenza and in acute articular rheumatism.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.];
0.1 gramme; 0.25 gramme; and 0.5 gramme

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the gr. 5 or 0.25 gramme strength, or one of the 0.5 gramme strength, powdered, and taken, for preference, in a hot fluid, and repeated if necessary. The one-grain or 0.1 gramme strength is convenient in prescribing for children.

Phenacetin (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP.** [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Caffeine,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP., No. 2 [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	0.25 gramme
Caffeine,	0.05 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Caffeine,	gr. 2/3	[0.043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Phenazone (*see Antipyrine*)**'Phenofax' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT**
[$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Presents four per cent. of pure phenol in a soothing and emollient combination. (*See also Carbolic Acid*)

Phenol (*see Carbolic Acid*)**Phosphates Compound** (*see Iron*)**Phosphorus**

Tonic and alterative; and useful in bone diseases, especially rickets and osteomalacia.

Preparations**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS** [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{84}$ [0.001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS [$\frac{33}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{84}$ [0.001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Photographic Chemicals**'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands**

(*see Price List at end*)

Physostigmine (Eserine)

Physostigmine exerts a powerful myotic action, the maximum contraction being attained in about twenty minutes. The effect usually passes off in about two hours. In continuous use, the myotic effect becomes more prolonged as time goes on. In glaucoma, physostigmine diminishes tension and its consequent pain. It is used in mydriasis, in some forms of corneal ulcer, in paralysis of accommodation, in perforating keratitis (when the ulcer is marginal) and in paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle,

Physostigmine (*continued*)

e.g. after diphtheria. In painful diseases of the eye, and in photophobia, it is used to diminish the entrance of light; for such purposes the combination with tropacocaine provides additional anodyne power. It is sometimes administered concurrently with atropine to control the powerful effect of that drug, and is also used to remove the effect of atropine after the latter has been used to paralyse the pupil and accommodation for the estimation of refraction. Physostigmine is also a powerful stimulant of intestinal peristalsis. It has been suggested as a hypodermic purgative, but the fact that it produces vomiting and griping in purgative doses has prevented its general use for this purpose. In paralytic distension of the bowel it was formerly the only remedy available, but has been displaced of recent years by the use of pituitary extract for this purpose. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' HYPOD. PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; and 0.0005 gramme [$\frac{1}{200}$ B. W. & Co.]
DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, as may be necessary.
- 'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AD) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$ [0.000016 gm.] [$\frac{1}{250}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (GG) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr. $\frac{1}{20000}$ [0.000032 gm.] [$\frac{1}{125}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (F) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0.00011 gm.] [$\frac{1}{90}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (PP) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
0.0001 gramme [$\frac{1}{1000}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.00013 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{200}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (RR) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
0.0001 gramme, ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.0006 gramme [$\frac{1}{166}$ B. W. & Co.]

Picric Acid (*see Urine Analysis, page 289*)**Picrotoxin**

Used in epilepsy and chronic alcoholism, and in the night-sweats of phthisis. In phthisis, it should be given for three or four nights, discontinued for a night or two and then resumed.

Preparation

- 'TABLOID' HYPOD. PICTROTOXINI, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00166 gm.] [$\frac{1}{60}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, injected at bedtime. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. Picrotoxin is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

Pig Bile (Purified)

Pig bile contains more equally balanced proportions of the salts of sodium and potassium, and more closely resembles human bile, than does ox bile. Administered internally, bile aids the absorption of fat and increases peristaltic action. It is used in catarrhal jaundice, in biliary fistula and in dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS PORCINI PURIFICATI, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(Keratin-coated) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pilocarpine

Pilocarpine increases the secretion of the salivary glands, produces profuse sweating, increases secretion from the nasal and bronchial mucous membranes and promotes the activity of the gastric and intestinal secretory glands. Locally, it stimulates the endings of the third nerve in the eye, and so causes contraction of the pupil, spasm of accommodation and indistinct vision. Its effects are rapidly developed; recovery commences in about one hour and a half, and is generally complete in twenty-four hours. As a myotic, it is less irritating than physostigmine, though less powerful. Its action is antagonised by atropine. It is used as a diaphoretic in bronchial catarrh, and in uræmic convulsions. The drug must be used with caution, as it causes inhibition of the heart. Externally, it is frequently prescribed in lotions for the hair.

It has recently been shown that the galenical preparations of jaborandi (*e.g.* Ext. Jaborandi, P.B.) vary considerably in their physiological effect, some specimens examined being practically inert. It has further been proved that the full physiological effect of jaborandi is produced by pilocarpine, and that the salts of this alkaloid should be used in preference to any preparation of the leaves. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; and
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. A small dose may be repeated frequently, or a large dose given in one administration, according to the indication of the case. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.];
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and
0.01 gramme [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PILOCARPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.001
gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{15}$] [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The maximum dose is about 0.03 gramme.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AE) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{3000}$
[0.000022 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]

Pilocarpine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (K) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$
[0.00016 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$
[0.00013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
[0.00032 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

This combination is employed for the absorption of opacities and inflammatory products. The presence of the cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

Pine Tar

Expectorant and stimulating disinfectant. Used alone or combined with demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa, and to allay pulmonary irritation.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PICIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, sucked when the cough is troublesome.

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Picis Liquidæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. 1.8	[0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in a single dose; or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin,' and may be slowly sucked.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains pine tar, terebene, benzoin, tolu, ipecacuanha, etc.

Presents in an acceptable condition the active principles of pure fragrant pine tar, in combination with other antiseptics, disinfectants, and stimulating expectorants.

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

A pleasantly-flavoured product, each fluid drachm of which contains tar, balsam of tolu, and 'Pinol,' with terpin hydrate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; tincture of Virginian Prune, min. $\frac{1}{16}$; and liquid extract of ipecacuanha, min. $\frac{1}{8}$.

DOSE.—Half to two fluid drachms.

'Pinol'

'PINOL,' the distilled essence of *Pinus pumilio*, is a valuable stimulant, disinfectant and antiseptic in respiratory affections. The 'Tabloid' Pastille affords a pleasant means of securing prolonged continuous local action.

Preparations

'PINOL' [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For internal use, two to ten drops in water or on sugar; for inhalation, five drops added to hot water (140° F.), and the vapour inhaled; for fumigation a few drops vaporised on a hot plate.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE 'PINOL,' min. I [0.059 c.c.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

Piperazine

Said to be a stronger solvent of uric acid than any salt of lithium. As it is found in some cases to act as a depressant, doses should be small at first, and only gradually increased.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINE, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (Effervescent)
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Piperine

The crystallised alkaloid of *Piper nigrum*, employed in dyspepsia and flatulence as a stomachic and carminative. It is also prescribed as a genito-urinary disinfectant and stimulant, and has been recommended in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET PIPERINÆ
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
	Piperinæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

Pituitary Gland

An extract of the infundibular substance of the gland which produces a powerful and lasting rise of blood-pressure when injected intravenously or intramuscularly. In this action it possesses marked advantages over the other pressor principles such as that of the supra-renal extract, which produces only a transient rise of blood-pressure. It slows and strengthens the heart-beat, causes profuse secretion of urine, and contraction of the uterus. The infundibular extract may be employed to cause contraction of the uterus after labour, and generally it may be used for its action on the uterus in all the conditions for which ergot is used. It increases the strength and frequency of labour pains. It has proved very valuable in cases of shock and collapse because of the protracted rise of blood-pressure produced. Its use as a diuretic has also been recommended; and it has been suggested as an alternative to digitalis in cardiac disease, in which condition it produces a slowing and strengthening of the heart-beat. In typhoid fever, pituitary extract has been given to maintain the blood-pressure, to promote sleep and counteract the toxæmia. In post-influenzal cardiac debility it seems to restore tone to the cardio-vascular system in a striking manner. Pituitary extract has also been found of great value in cases of intestinal paresis and atony following operations. When it is desired to obtain the urine from one kidney by means of a segregator, pituitary

Pituitary Gland (*continued*)

extract will be of use in exciting a flow. In exophthalmic goitre pituitary extract calms the excitement, promotes sleep, slows the heart, raises the blood-pressure, lessens, and sometimes even entirely stops, the tremor. Pituitary extract is contra-indicated in elderly patients with brittle arteries.

The symptoms of paralysis agitans are often definitely improved by pituitary extract. 'Tabloid' Pituitary Gland is employed in acromegaly, in which the pituitary gland is usually found diseased.

The following table summarises the principal actions and uses of pituitary extract:—

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	THERAPEUTIC USES
Causes prolonged rise of blood-pressure and slowing and strengthening of heart beat; powerful heart tonic	Surgical shock and collapse Asthenia with low blood-pressure { Asthenic typhoid fever Phthisis Post-influenzal cardiac debility; toxic myocarditis from infectious diseases, e.g. diphtheria
Stimulates the uterus to contraction	Protracted labour Uterine hæmorrhage and atony Placenta prævia, Eclampsia
Stimulates peristalsis	Post-operative intestinal paresis, intestinal hæmorrhage
Produces marked diuresis	As a diuretic in cases other than renal or cardiac disease
Produces increased flow of milk	In cases of deficient milk secretion

Preparations

'TABLOID' PITUITARY GLAND, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, gradually increased if necessary, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

'VAPOROLE' PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT, 0.5 c.c.; and 1 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Half to one c.c., injected intramuscularly, or it may be given intravenously or per rectum in normal saline.

Plummer Pill (*see Calomel*)**Podophyllin** (*Podophylli Resina*)

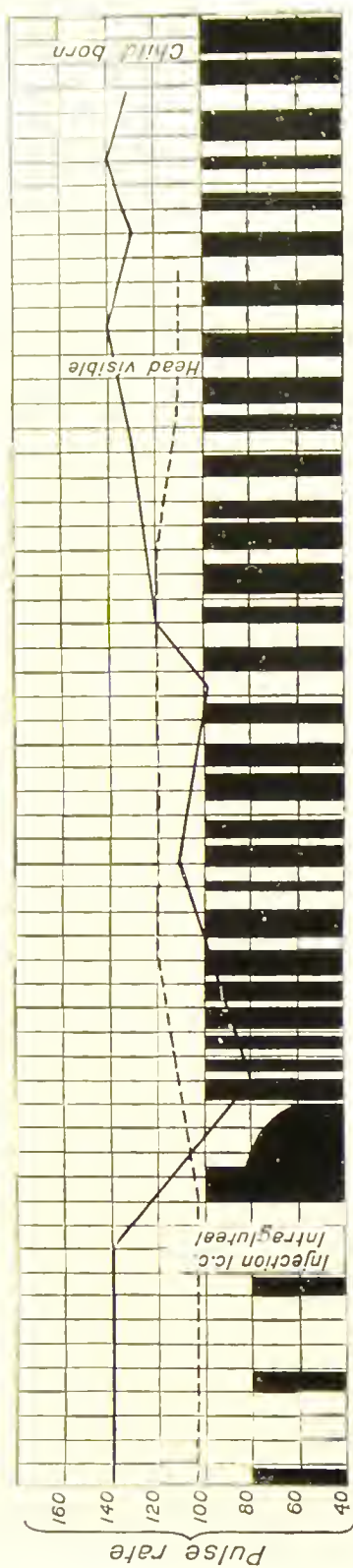
- Cholagogue and purgative. Large doses are said to be less effective than repeated small doses. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLIN, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTION OF 'VAPOROLE' PITUITARY EXTRACT ON THE BLOOD-PRESSURE, PULSE-RATE AND LABOUR PAINS



The dotted line - - - - - indicates blood-pressure, the black line — pulse-rate.

The black columns indicate by their width the duration, and by their height the force, of the uterine pains.

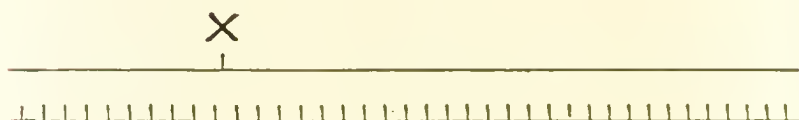
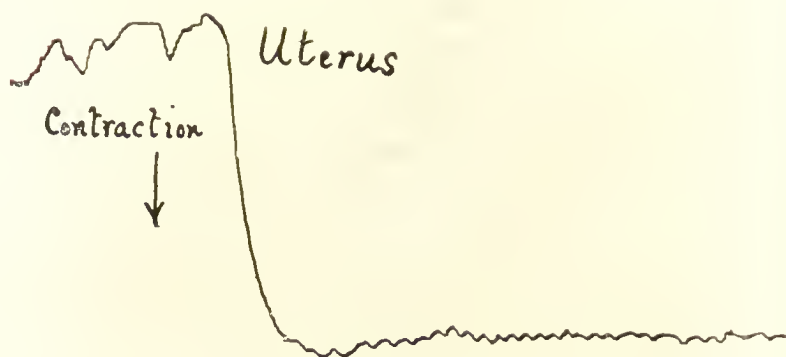
The vertical lines mark off intervals of one minute.

It will be seen that as a result of the injection of 'Vaporole' pituitary extract the blood-pressure rises, the pulse-rate falls, and the force and frequency of the labour pains increase.

(From *Hypophyssen-Extrakt als Wchennmittel*, by Dr. Franz Jaeger, Erlangen.—*Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, No. 6, 1912)

KYMOGRAPHIC TRACING SHOWING EFFECTS OF PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT ON THE UTERUS AND BLOOD-PRESSURE

$\frac{3}{4}$ actual size



X=Injection of extract from 0.1 gramme of fresh (moist) infundibulum
Time marker indicates intervals of ten seconds

Podophyllin (*continued*)**'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP.** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Podophylli Resinæ,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.163 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis,	gr. 1-1/4	[0.081 gm.]

(Gelatin-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Podophylli Resinæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi Sicci,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 106*)**Potassium Bicarbonate**

Used in acute rheumatism (generally in combination with sodium salicylate), acute and chronic gout, acid dyspepsia and various conditions associated with the uric acid diathesis. It renders the urine alkaline.

Preparations**'TABLOID' POTASSII BICARBONATIS**, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], **ET POTASSII BICARBONATIS**, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS (*see Sodium Sulphate*)**'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP.** (*see Magnesium Carbonate*)**Potassium Bromide**

Nerve sedative and hypnotic. Administered in large doses for epilepsy.

Preparations**'TABLOID' POTASSII BROMIDI**, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; 0.5 gramme; and 1 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains (or 0.5 gramme to 2 grammes), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Sodii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme	[gr. 3]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Potassium Chlorate

Valued for its local action in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in pharyngitis. Combined with borax, or with borax and cocaine, it is used in catarrhal conditions of the throat with hoarseness and free secretion of mucus. Internally, it has been given in ulcerative stomatitis, in gastric ulcer, to patients liable to miscarriage, and as a galactagogue. The 'Tabloid' preparations, slowly sucked, are more useful than gargles or throat paints, as, owing to the slowness of their solution in the mouth, the ingredients are retained in contact with the mucous membrane.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.1 gramme; and 0.25 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of any strength, slowly dissolved in the mouth, whenever necessary.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently, in catarrhal sore throat, or any relaxed or inflamed condition of the mucous membrane.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS, No. 2 [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Chloratis,	0.15 gramme
Boracis,	0.1 gramme

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth, when necessary.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ
COMP. (Voice) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

Each contains borax, boric acid, benzoic acid, cocaine hydrochloride and potassium chlorate, flavoured with otto of rose.

DIRECTION.—One, sucked occasionally, in catarrhal relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat, associated with cough.

Potassium Citrate

Potassium citrate is used as a febrifuge, diaphoretic and refrigerant, as an alkaline diuretic, and in nocturnal incontinence due to acid concentrated urine.

Preparation

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS
(Effervescentis) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

Potassium Glycerophosphate

(see *Glycerophosphates*)

Potassium Iodide

Used in syphilis, rheumatism and chronic poisoning by lead or mercury, and, in small doses, as a saline expectorant in bronchial catarrh and asthma.

Potassium Iodide (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the three-grain strength, or one to four of the five-grain strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water or milk, after food. The one-grain strength is prepared with a considerable addition of a palatable vehicle, so that it may be dissolved in the mouth.

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, 0.1 gramme; and 0.5 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of the 0.1 gramme, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.004 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Potassium Nitrate

Diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in catarrhal sore throat, and contained in many preparations for inhalation in asthma.

Preparation

'TABLOID' POTASSII NITRATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, powdered, and dissolved in a large wineglassful of water; or one may be slowly sucked occasionally.

Potassium Permanganate

Antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant; used in amenorrhœa, as an antidote in morphine and opium poisoning, and locally in snake-bite.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three grains, dissolved in water, after food, followed by at least half a tumblerful of water. Potassium permanganate should never be swallowed in the solid form, but always in solution. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate is readily soluble in water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in a little water, and injected in opium or morphine poisoning, or locally in snake-bite.

Potassium Permanganate (*continued*)

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.];
gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Used for the immediate preparation of antiseptic and disinfectant solutions. One of the one-grain strength, dissolved in two to four ounces of water, or one of the five-grain or 0.5 gramme strengths, dissolved in ten to twenty ounces of water, may be used as an injection or gargle. For the latter purpose, however, it has the disadvantage of staining the teeth and lips.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Aluminis, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one to about five ounces of water.

Protargol

A protein compound containing 8.3 per cent. of silver. It is freely soluble in water, is not precipitated by solutions of albumin or of sodium chloride, is neutral in reaction, and causes little or no irritation, and no pain, when applied to mucous membranes. It is of value in acute gonorrhœa, in chronic posterior urethritis, in ophthalmia neonatorum, and in gonorrhœal ophthalmia generally. Solutions of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. are usually employed. Stronger solutions—10 per cent. and even more—are also used.

Preparations

'SOLOID' PROTARGOL, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
[‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Four grains, in one ounce of water, make approximately a one per cent. solution.

Pyramidon

Antipyretic and analgesic; used for febrile conditions and in neuralgia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PYRAMIDON, 0.3 gramme [gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$]; and 0.5 gramme
[gr. $7\frac{3}{4}$] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, swallowed with a little water.

Quassin

The bitter principle of quassia wood; valuable in the treatment of thread-worms. (*See also page xviii*)

Preparation

'ENULE' QUASSIN AMORPH., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [‡ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, administered on each of several successive nights.

Quinine

Anti-malarial, antipyretic, tonic, stomachic and antiseptic. 'Tabloid' products of quinine are readily absorbed, even when there is considerable derangement of the digestive organs. To produce a rapid effect, quinine may be given by hypodermic injection. The bihydrochloride is chiefly used for this purpose. (*See also page xvii*)

Quinine (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ (*Sugar-coated*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

Each product contains quinine and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [J&B B. W. & Co.]

R Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Antifebrini		
(Acetanilidi, P.B.)	gr. 1-1/5	[0.078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Ext. Cascariæ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.1 gramme; 0.25 gramme (*Plain or sugar-coated*); gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme (*Plain*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to ten grains (0.065 gm. to 0.65 gm.), swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five grains, repeated when necessary.

'VAPOROLE' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, 0.2 gramme [approx. gr. 3] in 1 c.c.; and 0.4 gramme [approx. gr. 6] in 1 c.c. [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c. of the required strength, injected hypodermically.

QUININE BISULPHATE (Soluble Quinine Sulphate)

'ENULE' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The rectal administration of quinine is of great value in cases of malaria associated with gastritis, for it is found that quinine thus administered is often well borne, even when it cannot be taken by the mouth. One may be given every three, four, or six hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.1 gramme; 0.25 gramme (*Plain or sugar-coated*); gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme (*Plain*) [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains as an anti-periodic and antipyretic. Much larger doses are advised by certain authorities, and are taken for the prevention, or in the treatment, of malaria. It is not uncommon for twenty to sixty grains to be taken when an attack threatens or begins; no bad effects follow such doses so long as the lower bowel is frequently emptied.

In hot climates a loss of weight is caused by evaporation of the water of crystallisation, so that a five-grain product may weigh only four to four-and-a-half-grains.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [J&B B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

Quinine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ** [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/5	[0.013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Tinct. Aconiti,	min. 1	[0.059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS
(Effervescentis) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis,	gr. 15	[0.972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSEN. ET STRYCHNINÆ
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]
Strychninæ,	gr. 1/30	[0.0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

(Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. (*see Iron*)**'TABLOID' TONIC COMP.** (*see Iron*)**QUININE CITRATE****'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, P.B., gr. 3** [0.194 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated); and 0.2 gramme (Sugar-coated)
[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Whereas 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate (*sugar-coated*) keeps well in tropical climates, the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used because of its instability.

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE

This salt of quinine is specially suitable for administration to patients who are subject to quinism.

Quinine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] (*Plain or sugar-coated*); 0.1 gramme; and 0.25 gramme (*Sugar-coated*) [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains, as an anti-periodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; 0.03 gramme; and 0.05 gramme [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, hypodermically, repeated when necessary. Quinine hydrobromide is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.1 gramme; 0.25 gramme (*Plain or sugar-coated*); and 0.5 gramme (*Plain*) [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The full dose is ten grains.

In cases of malaria associated with hæmoglobinuria (blackwater fever), the hydrochloride is preferable to the other salts.

QUININE PHOSPHATE

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ (= Easton Syrup), dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.776 c.c.]; dr. 1 [3.5 c.c.]; 2 c.c.; and 4 c.c. (*Sugar-coated*) [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ or of the 2 c.c. strength, or one of the dr. 1 or of the 4 c.c. strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

QUININE SALICYLATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the gr. 1 strength, one to two of the gr. 3 strength, or one of the gr. 5 strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Guaiaci Resinæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Sulphuris,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Quinine Salicylatis,	gr. 1.2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

R	Lithii Benzoatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Sulphuris Precipitati,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Quinine Salicylatis,	gr. 1.3	[0.022 gm.]

(*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Quinine (*continued*)**QUININE SULPHATE**

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.];
gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains or more, as an anti-periodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ

[³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0.008 gm.]
Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0.00108 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ
[³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Extracti Opii,	gr. 1/6	[0.011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' TINCTURÆ WARBURGI, min. 30 [1.776 c.c.]; and
dr. 2 [7.1 c.c.] [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, and two-fifths of a grain of quinine sulphate.

QUININE VALERIANATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and
o.1 gramme (*Sugar-coated*) [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'XAXAQUIN' (QUININE ACETYL-SALICYLATE)

'TABLOID' 'XAXAQUIN,' gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme
[³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [³/₄ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Xaxa,'	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,'	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Red Gum

Red Gum, an exudation from the Australian *Eucalyptus rostrata*, is used in the relaxed throat of ordinary catarrh.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUMMI RUBRI [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, when required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RED GUM AND COCAINE [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Gummi Rubri,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/20	[0.0032 gm.]

Residuum Rubrum

The dried residue of ox blood is used in anæmia, osteoarthritis and scurvy.

Preparation

'TABLOID' RESIDUI RUBRI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, thrice daily, swallowed with a little water, after food.

The dose should be rapidly increased until four are taken thrice daily.

Rhatany (*see Krameria*)

Rhubarb

A purgative, cholagogue and hepatic stimulant, with subsequent astringent action. (*See also pages xvii, xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; 0.25 gramme; and 0.5 gramme [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more (according to the action required), swallowed with water, after food. The official dose is three to ten grains for repeated administration, and fifteen to thirty grains for a single administration.

'TABLOID' EXTRACTI RHEI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with water, after food.

This product is prepared with Granular Extract of Rhubarb, 'Wellcome' Brand, which is of exceptional purity and activity. It is especially useful for children, in the indigestion due to errors of diet, and in the diarrhoea caused by undigested food. In such cases its purgative and after-astringent actions are of value.

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP., P.B., gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PULV. RHEI COMP., P.B. (Gregory Powder), gr. 5

[0.324 gm.] (Plain or sugar-coated) [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more. The official dose is twenty to sixty grains; the smaller dose may be taken regularly before or after meals.

Rhubarb (*continued*)**'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS** [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS, No. 2[$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Rhei,	0.2 gramine
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	0.1 gramine
Pulv. Zingiberis,	0.03 gramme

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Magnesium Carbonatis Pond.,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Inf. Gentianæ Comp.,	fl. dr. 2	[7.1 c.c.]
Inf. Rhei,	fl. dr. 1	[3.5 c.c.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Ol. Menthae Piperitæ,	min. 1/6	[0.01 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP. [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., P.B.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Bismuthi Subnitratiss,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. (*see Podophyllin*)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP.** (*well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser. See Quinine*)**'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP.** [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]**Saccharin**

A sweetening agent which passes through the system unchanged. It is used where sugar is contra-indicated. 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' the purest and most powerful sweetening agent known, is, however, often preferred. 'Saxin' is about 600 times sweeter than sugar (*see page 155*).

Preparation**'TABLOID' SACCHARINI,** gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Salicin

Analgesic, anti-rheumatic and antipyretic. It is stated to be of value in the treatment of psoriasis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SALICINI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme
[^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to five of the 0.25 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

Salicylic Acid

Antiseptic and antipyretic. Externally, it is an excellent adjunct to dusting powders, and is used for application to painful joints in acute rheumatism; in various skin troubles, such as eczema and seborrhœa; in cancerous ulcerations; and (well-diluted) as an application to tender or perspiring feet. Internally, it is used in acute rheumatism, in malaria, and (taken during meals) in fermentative dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence. The salicylic acid used in 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI SALICYLICI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.];
and 0.5 gramme [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more of the gr. 3 or gr. 5 strengths, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, with or after food. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' COLCHICI COMP. [^{ms} B. W. & Co.]

Saline Solutions

Transfusion of blood from arm to arm in cholera, collapse from hæmorrhage, and other conditions, has now commonly been superseded by the intravenous injection, at blood-heat, of sterile water made isotonic by the addition of the salts of blood plasma in their natural proportions. The procedure consists in the injection, by a simple infusion apparatus, of water (previously boiled) at a temperature of 100° F., containing sodium chloride, or the salts of sodium, potassium and calcium combined, as in the formulæ on *page 154*.

The saline solution may be injected into the rectum by the aid of a funnel attached to an india-rubber tube fitted with a rectal enema nozzle. Continuous rectal infusions of large quantities of normal saline, with the patient propped up almost into a sitting position, have become a recognised treatment for diffuse peritonitis; and in hæmorrhage in typhoid fever marked benefit has followed the repeated rectal injection of saline solutions. The 'Soloid' preparations afford a convenient means of making saline solutions.

Saline Solutions (*continued*)**Preparations**

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, gr. 40 [2.592 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two, dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, gr. 80 [5.184 gm.] [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, 0.23 gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in 25 c.c. of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

(See also '*Hemisine*,' pages 80 to 83)

'SOLOID' SALIN. COMP. [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Calcii Chloridi,	gr. 7/10	[0.045 gm.]
	Potassii Chloridi,	gr. 7/10	[0.045 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 31-1/2	[2.04 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 7/20	[0.023 gm.]
	Dextrosi,	gr. 3-1/2	[0.227 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two, dissolved in 16 fl. oz. of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

'SOLOID' SALIN. COMP., No. 2 [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Rx	Calcii Chloridi,	0.05	gramme
	Potassii Chloridi,	0.05	gramme
	Sodii Chloridi,	2.25	gramme
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	0.025	gramme
	Dextrosi,	0.25	gramme

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in 250 c.c. of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37.8° C.).

Salol (Phenyl-Salicylate)

Salol is hydrolysed in the body with the liberation of salicylic acid and phenol. Used in rheumatism; as an intestinal antiseptic in dysentery, cholera and typhoid; and in septic conditions of the urinary tract.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SALOL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [$\frac{3}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, powdered, and taken in milk or water. The maximum official dose is fifteen grains.

Sandal Wood Oil

A valuable stimulating expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic, excreted by the lungs and kidneys. It relieves the cough of chronic bronchitis, and is largely employed in gonorrhœa, to disinfect the urine, and to allay irritation of the bladder and urethra. It is also prescribed in chronic cystitis.

The 'Tabloid' products, which contain the pure oil, obviate the nauseous taste of fluid preparations, and prevent eructation,

Sandal Wood Oil (*continued*)

pain in the back, and other discomforts which may follow the administration of impure sandal wood oil.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OLEI SANTALI (CAPSULA), min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the min. 5, or one to three of the min. 10 strength, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

Sanitary Towels, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*see Price List at end*)**Santonin**

Anthelmintic for the *Ascaris lumbricoides*. It has also been employed in the treatment of sprue.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SANTONINI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.025 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose for children is half-a-grain to three grains, or one to six of the 0.025 gramme strength, followed by castor oil or other purgative. Some children, however, are very susceptible to the action of santonin, and a full dose should never be given at first.

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Santonini, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that only a small dose should be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'ENULE' SANTONINI, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted at bedtime, and a dose of castor oil given in the morning.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Bismuthi Subsantonatis, gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
Phenolphthalein, gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.]
(Chocolate basis)

DIRECTION.—For children, one to two swallowed, chewed or sucked at bed-time; for adults, correspondingly larger doses may be given.

'Saxin'

A sweetening agent far more powerful and more delicate in flavour than saccharin, and about 600 times sweeter than sugar. It undergoes no change in the system, and is therefore used in the dietary of patients suffering from gout, glycosuria, diabetes, and obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'SAXIN,' gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide

(*see Hyoscine Hydrobromide*)

Seltzer Mineral Water Salt

The waters from the Selters (Nassau) springs are used for their refrigerant, tonic, diuretic and aperient properties. The 'Tabloid' product contains the essential constituents of Seltzer mineral water in correct proportions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SELTZER SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, form an agreeable and slightly alkaline draught.

Senna

A gentle and pleasant laxative, especially suitable in pregnancy and for children.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [^W B. W. & Co.]

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured.

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.), gr. 30 [1.944 gm.]; and 2 grammes

[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, swallowed with a little water.

Sera and Serum-Therapy

[^W B. W. & Co.]

The therapeutic use of the serum of animals immunised against bacteria and bacterial products has largely increased during recent years. In the case of diphtheria, reports prove that the antitoxin treatment has very markedly reduced the percentage mortality, and similar results have followed the application of serum therapeutics to other diseases.

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum.—The English statistics as to diphtheria, compiled by the medical officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, are of great value. In 1894, only a few cases were treated with antitoxin. In 1895, 61.8 per cent., and in 1896, 71.3 per cent., of the total cases were treated with antitoxin, it not having been employed in moribund or hopeless cases, nor in those which were doubtful in nature or so mild as not to require any specific treatment. The accompanying charts from the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, 1910, show clearly a regular percentage decrease in mortality as the result of a regular increase in the percentage of cases treated with antitoxin.

The following statistics, from a large hospital for infectious diseases, clearly show the value of serum treatment (*Intercolonial Medical Journal*, Feb. 1909):—

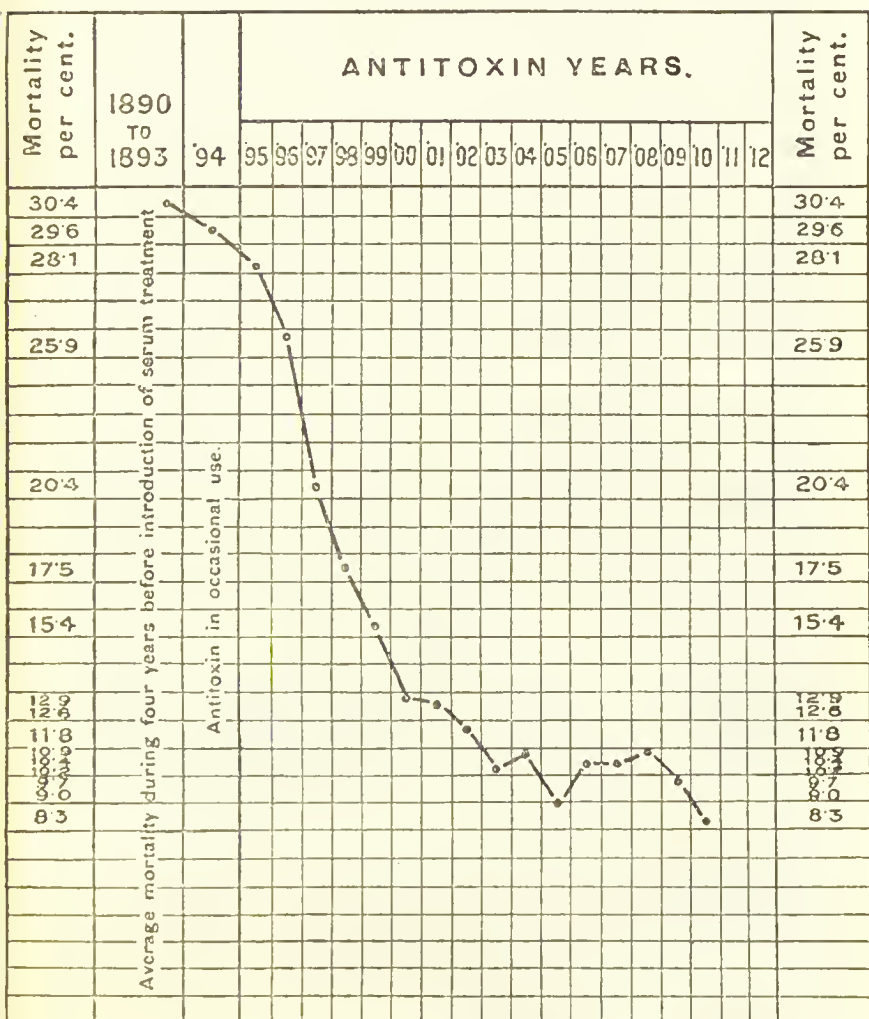
Total death-rate in 404 cases	...	...	...	5.7 per cent.
Death-rate in cases receiving antitoxin in the				
first 24 hours of illness	...	...	...	nil

DIPHTHERIA MORTALITY CHARTS

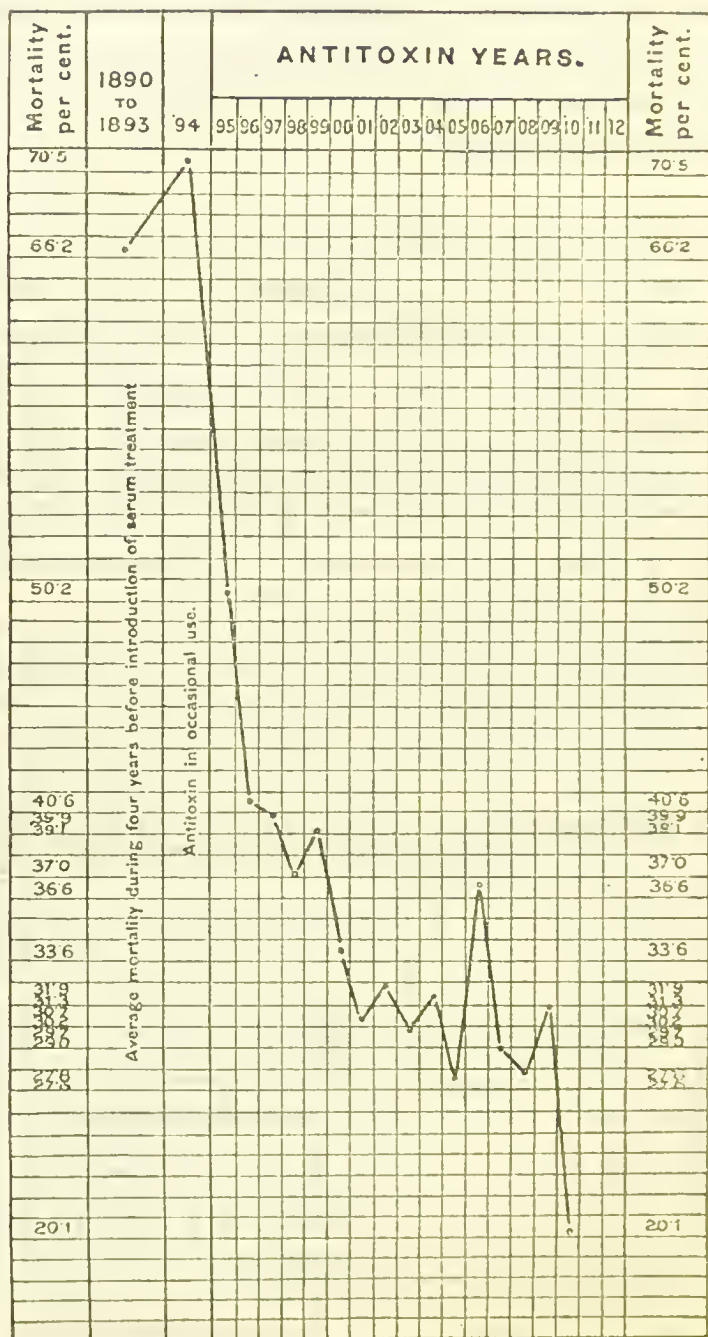
The two charts printed on this and the following page show the mortality rates amongst Diphtheria patients at the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (London), before and after the introduction of Antitoxin treatment of Diphtheria. (*From the Annual Report, 1910.*)

CHART A

MORTALITY RATE IN ALL FORMS OF DIPHTHERIA



DIPHThERIA MORTALITY CHARTS
 CHART B
 MORTALITY RATE IN TRACHEOTOMY CASES



Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

Death-rate in those receiving antitoxin on the
second day 4.2 per cent.

Death-rate in those receiving antitoxin on the
fourth day 16.7 „ „

Incidence of paralysis in those treated on first day 5 „ „

Incidence of paralysis in those treated on second day 16 „ „

Incidence of paralysis in those treated on third day 25 „ „

Average dose given was 12,000 units.

The following statistics are also available from a Continental hospital :—

Of 3,322 cases of diphtheria treated during 28 years, 1,336 cases were treated in the pre-antitoxin period (1881-1894). Of these, 534, or 40 per cent., died.

Of 1,986 cases treated with antitoxin, 266, or 13.4 per cent., died.

The mortality of tracheotomised patients diminished from 66 per cent., during the first period, to 14 per cent. under the antitoxic regime (*Lancet*, May 15, 1909).

Experiments on animals have shown that the amount of antitoxin which is necessary to save life increases at a rapid rate, according to the length of time which elapses between the injection of the diphtheria virus and the administration of the curative serum; and this is amply confirmed by the results of treatment in hospitals.

Apart from the production of serum rashes, etc. (*see page 163*), the only limit to the administration of antitoxin is the bulk of the fluid in which it is contained. Therefore a large dose should be given at the earliest possible moment whenever there is reason to suspect diphtheria; and in cases which progress unfavourably, the treatment may be REPEATED IN ABOUT SIX HOURS, giving at least double the initial dose. For ordinary cases in which no special danger is apprehended, an interval of 24 hours may be allowed. Far less, however, is to be expected from repeated injections at intervals than from one strong dose given at the outset of the attack. In no case should either the initial administration of antitoxin, or the repetition of the dose, be delayed until the result of a bacteriological examination has been made known.

Dose.—The dose for a case of moderate severity should never be less than 2000 units, and in more severe cases 4000 units at least should be given at once. Larger doses are recommended by most authorities and are essential after the first day. Thus, in ordinary cases of diphtheria, if the first dose of antitoxin be delayed until the second day, the dose should be increased three-fold, and still larger doses are necessary if

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

treatment be delayed to the third or fourth day. These doses should be given **IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE**, because diphtheria is very fatal to young children.

In hospital practice, many cases are received in which the disease has reached an advanced stage. Such patients receive antitoxin for the first time on the fifth or sixth day, or even later, and are at once injected with 8000 to 24,000 units.

As a prophylactic, 1000 units may be administered to the rest of the family whereof one member has been attacked with diphtheria. It must be borne in mind, however, that the prophylactic action gives only a temporary protection against attack to the person so treated, the immunity thus conferred lasting probably about three weeks at the most.

Serum may show a cloudiness or precipitate after some time, but this does not indicate impaired value. It should be carefully noted that, when once a phial is opened, it is highly undesirable, owing to the risk of contamination, to reserve a portion of the contents for future use. It should all be used at the time on one or more patients.

All the diphtheria antitoxic serum prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is issued in hermetically-sealed phials, which contain an amount of antitoxin sufficiently in excess of that stated on the label to compensate for any deterioration in strength that may take place up to the date indicated on the package. Careful tests of Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome,' have shown that after the date mentioned on the wrapper, it contains a number of units in excess of that stated, unless it has been subjected to abnormally high temperatures for prolonged periods. If the serum is kept at a temperature not above 15° C. (60° F.) the rate of deterioration is very slow, and the allowance made in issuing the product is much more than adequate.

The standard used in testing the serum prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is verified at frequent intervals by comparison with the official standards issued from Frankfurt and Washington.

Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin.—

The number of antitoxic units which can be injected is limited to some extent in practice by several considerations—the bulk of the injection, the absorbing capacity of the tissues, and the reaction of the patient to horse serum. The bulk would be reduced by simple concentration as by evaporation, but this would not only thicken the product and render it less easily absorbed but would leave the liability to serum reaction unaffected, since this is dependent on the amount of horse protein injected and not on the volume in which it is dissolved. By eliminating from the serum the proteins which have no antitoxic value, a large reduction of volume in relation to unit value is possible without

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

affecting the physical properties of the serum in such a way as to render it less easily absorbed. At the same time the elimination of useless protein diminishes the tendency to produce the incidental symptoms, rashes, etc. There is even evidence that some of the proteins thus eliminated are specially concerned in the production of the severer type of eruption sometimes seen after serum injections. It has been stated that with sera concentrated by the process now in use at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, the rashes, etc., are not only diminished in frequency, but when they do occur are of a mild urticarial type. In the production of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin the maximum elimination of useless proteins is secured, and the reduction of volume, though considerable, is not carried to such a length as to render the product viscid and thereby delay absorption.

Tetanus Antitoxic Serum.—This serum is obtained from horses immunised against tetanus toxin. Although it may be stated that some cases of tetanus have, without doubt, been distinctly benefited by the administration of this remedy, in many others the serum has failed. A consideration of the nature of the disease shows why this is so, and why, even more than in diphtheria, it is necessary to commence the treatment at the earliest possible moment. Recent reports of cases of recovery from tetanus, in which amounts of from 150,000 to 200,000 units were given, suggest that in the past the dosage has been much too small. On the occurrence of symptoms it is probably advisable to give intravenously 10,000 to 20,000 units of the serum, and 10,000 to 50,000 units subcutaneously, the higher amounts being used in severe cases and in those with a short incubation period. A dose of 10,000 to 20,000 units may be given daily until the symptoms begin to abate. Several cases are recorded in which repeated subdural injections have proved beneficial in apparently hopeless conditions. On the whole, this serum has been of more use as a prophylactic than as a curative agent. In septic wounds liable to contamination with tetanus organisms a prophylactic injection of tetanus antitoxin should always be given. The usual prophylactic dose is 1500 units, given subcutaneously.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-valent.—Judging by the published accounts which have appeared from time to time, the administration of this serum has been followed by very beneficial results in many instances. In particular it has been found useful in puerperal fever, erysipelas, and severe cases of scarlet fever. Recently, rectal administration of this serum has been stated to produce most beneficial effects in gonorrhœal rheumatism and purpura hæmorrhagica. As in the case of diphtheria, evidence is accumulating to show that the administration of large doses in an early stage of the disease is necessary for the best results.

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever.—Prepared by means of streptococci obtained from severe and fatal cases of puerperal fever. Bacteriological diagnosis is important in these cases, because fatal puerperal fever may be associated with infection by other organisms such as the *B. coli communis*.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas.—Prepared from cultures obtained from cases of erysipelas.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina.—Although the causal organism of scarlet fever has not yet been identified, streptococci have been isolated from the nose, throat, ears, etc., of cases of scarlatina, and it is certain that these organisms are powerful agents in producing the worst symptoms of septic scarlatina. This serum is prepared from strains of streptococci found in septic cases of scarlet fever; it has been found of very great value in severe cases, and has saved patients when the symptoms pointed to a fatal issue.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever.—This serum is obtained from cultures of cocci from several cases of acute rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis.

Anti-colon bacillus Serum.—This is the serum of horses immunised against many strains of *B. coli* obtained from severe and fatal cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever. It has been reported to have therapeutic value in both these conditions.

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Poly-valent.—This is prepared from various strains of *Staphylococcus albus*, *aureus* and *citreus*, all obtained from pus.

Anti-gonococcus Serum.—This is prepared from strains of gonococci obtained from cases of urethritis and gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis. The serum is especially indicated in generalised gonorrhoeal infections, such as gonorrhoeal rheumatism and endocarditis.

Anti-meningococcus Serum.—This is obtained from various strains of the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* of Weichselbaum. The best results with this serum have been obtained by intraspinal injections.

Anti-dysentery Serum.—This is prepared by injecting horses with killed cultures of Shiga's, Flexner's and Kruse's bacilli. It is useful in bacillary dysentery.

Anti-typhoid Serum.—This is prepared from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus typhosus* from several cases of typhoid fever.

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

Anti-venom Serum.—This serum is standardised against the venom of the cobra and Russell viper (*Daboia*). The serum should be injected in large quantity not later than three or four hours after the bite.

Normal Serum.—Normal horse serum has been found useful in various conditions such as anæmia, hæmophilia, gastric and duodenal ulcer, hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages. In cases of simple anæmia it has been stated to produce a rapid increase of hæmoglobin and corpuscles. It has also been found useful when applied locally as a dressing to ulcers and suppurating wounds.

Dosage of Sera.—The dosage of anti-diphtheritic serum has already been considered (*see page 160*). With other antitoxic sera and with antibacterial sera in general, authorities agree that early administration of large doses is necessary for the best results. It is probable that in most instances 25 c.c. should be regarded as the minimum dose of any serum in the subjoined list, other than diphtheria antitoxic serum, whilst 50 c.c. to 100 c.c. are likely to produce greater benefit.

Prevention of "Serum Sickness."—In some cases the administration of sera produces skin rashes (often urticarial in nature), pruritus, joint pains and other undesirable effects—a train of symptoms known as "Serum Sickness." Such may follow the use of normal horse serum, and cannot, therefore, be attributed to the antitoxic or bactericidal elements of an anti-serum. Persons suffering from asthma appear to be especially liable to "Serum Sickness," and in such cases serum should be administered only with great caution.

The administration of calcium salts has often proved successful in preventing or relieving the condition. For this purpose, calcium lactate is eminently suitable. It is a non-irritating and readily soluble salt which is easily absorbed without causing gastric derangement. 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr. 5, affords a ready and convenient means of administering the pure salt. Before the first injection of a serum, 1 to 3 or more 'Tabloid' products should be given, powdered and dissolved in water, one hour before food. This may be repeated twice or thrice daily for two or three days. Should the administration of serum be continued, 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate may be again prescribed.

If administration by the mouth be difficult, *e.g.* in diphtheria, the 'Tabloid' products may be dissolved in water and given by rectal injection.

It has also been stated that the administration of concentrated diphtheria antitoxin reduces the liability to "Serum Sickness."

It has been found recently, as a result of animal experiment and clinical observation, that an injection of serum produces a condition of "Supersensitiveness" to further injections of horse serum, which commences about 10 days after the first injection, and

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

lasts for some time—even for years. The term “anaphylaxis” has also been applied to this process of sensitisation. On the other hand, if a second injection be given within a week of the first, the tendency is rather to produce immunity against the toxic effects of the serum. It is therefore recommended that when a second injection of serum is administered, for any reason, it should be given within a few days of the first, and similarly for subsequent injections. If a longer interval elapses, a small preliminary hypodermic injection should, when possible, be given from 12–24 hours before the main injection, especially when the latter is intraspinal or intravenous.

Methods of Administration of Sera

1.—HYPODERMIC INJECTION. This is the usual method, and should be adopted in the majority of cases; absorption is rapid, and the dosage can be exactly regulated.

2.—INTRAVENOUS INJECTION. This is to be adopted only in desperate cases. The serum should be given diluted with two or three pints of saline solution.

3.—INTRASPINAL INJECTION. This method of injection has been used, in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, for anti-meningococcus serum, and better results have been obtained than by other methods of administration.

4.—RECTAL ADMINISTRATION. The results of the rectal administration of anti-streptococcus serum, polyvalent, compare favourably with those obtained by hypodermic injection. The dose per rectum of the polyvalent or of any other serum may be given alone, or may be diluted with normal saline solution, which is conveniently made with ‘Soloid’ Sodium Chloride. A rectal enema syringe may be employed, or a glass syringe to the nozzle of which has been attached an ordinary Jacques catheter. The injection should be made slowly.

5.—ORAL ADMINISTRATION. According to some observers, good results have also been obtained by the oral administration of sera. Larger doses should in any case be given when the method of oral or rectal administration is adopted, but it is quite uncertain to what extent the serum is absorbed under these conditions.

Antitoxic and other Sera

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the antitoxic and other sera prepared at the **WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES**, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London, S.E. All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices: **SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.**, orders for the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** should be sent to **35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET (NEAR FIFTH AVENUE), NEW YORK CITY**; for **CANADA**, to **101-109, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL**;

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

for AUSTRALASIA, to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.; for SOUTH AFRICA, to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN; for ITALY, to 26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN; for CHINA, to 44, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI; and for ARGENTINA, to CALLE PIEDRAS 334, BUENOS AIRES.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIC SERUM—**

(In hermetically-sealed phials)

.....	In phials containing 1000 Ehrlich units	} 1000 units in 2.5 c.c. or less
.....	2000	
.....	3000	
.....	4000	

CONCENTRATED DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN—

.....	In phials containing 1000 Ehrlich units	} 1000 units in 1 c.c. or less
.....	2000	
.....	3000	
.....	5000	

Larger doses are supplied to special order

TETANUS ANTITOXIC SERUM—

In hermetically-sealed phials of 10 c.c. containing 1500 units.

TETANUS ANTITOXIC SERUM (VETERINARY)—

In hermetically-sealed phials of 10 c.c. containing 1000 units.

ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

†ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, ERYSIPELAS—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

†ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PUERPERAL FEVER—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

†ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PYOGENES—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

†ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, RHEUMATIC FEVER—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

†ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, SCARLATINA—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

†ANTI-STAPHYLOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

†ANTI-GONOCOCCUS SERUM—

In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.

† Phials of 10 c.c. are supplied to special order

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 166

Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

Sera and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND—

HISUK	„	†ANTI-MENINGOCOCCUS SERUM— In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.
HIRUB	„	†ANTI-COLON BACILLUS SERUM— In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.
HITAX	„	†ANTI-DYSENTERY SERUM— In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.
HITET	„	†ANTI-VENOM SERUM— In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.
JOVOF	„	†ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM— In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c.
HITUL	„	NORMAL HORSE SERUM, No. 1—Containing an anti-septic for preservation. In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.
JUMIT	„	NORMAL HORSE SERUM, No. 2—In bulk (for media making, etc.), containing no non-volatile antiseptic.
JUMES	„	NORMAL HORSE SERUM, No. 3—Fresh (<i>without preservative</i>), less than 48 hours old.

† Phials of 10 c.c. are supplied to special order

When therapeutic sera are ordered by telegram, it is often undesirable to use the words "Diphtheria," etc. A telegraphic and cable code for ordering sera has therefore been adopted. It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS. The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the names of the sera they indicate. The TERMINATIONS are given below and indicate quantities and sizes.

EXAMPLES:—

Send six phials of 'Wellcome' Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, each containing 5000 units=*KOBERASEDO*

Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Anti-venom Serum, each containing 25 c.c.=*FIVE HITETENOBA*

TERMINATIONS

			One	Three	Six	1 Doz.
Regular size	...	...	<i>ARYCE</i>	<i>ASATA</i>	<i>ASEDO</i>	<i>ASEZA</i>
10 c.c.	...	...	<i>ENEWE</i>	<i>ENEYU</i>	<i>ENEZA</i>	<i>ENGRA</i>
25 c.c.	...	...	<i>ENOBA</i>	<i>ENOGU</i>	<i>ENRIO</i>	<i>ENTAO</i>
50 c.c.	...	...	<i>ENYHA</i>	<i>ENYMO</i>	<i>EPAVA</i>	<i>EPESO</i>

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in code messages to avoid errors in transmission.

Arrangements are made at the London Offices for the immediate despatch of telegraphic orders for sera received between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. on week-days, and between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

For full information regarding Sera, see booklet, SERUM THERAPY WITH NOTES ON VACCINES AND TUBERCULINS, which will be sent on request.

Sewage Analysis (*For 'Soloid' Brand products, see page 296, and Price List at end*)

Silver Nitrate

Used in general surgery, and for urethral and ophthalmic purposes.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGENTI NITRATIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—In ulcers of the cornea, a strength of from two to ten grains to the ounce is employed. In acute ophthalmia, a few drops of a solution of one or two grains to the ounce may be used twice or thrice daily. For washing out the bladder, a strength of one grain to one pint is used, gradually increased if it be well borne. 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate should be dissolved in warm distilled water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. If ordinary tap-water be used, much of the silver may be precipitated.

Slippery Elm (*Ulmus Fulva*)

Mucilage of slippery elm is largely used as a demulcent and sedative astringent. Alone, or combined with phenol, it is employed locally in pharyngitis and other throat affections, and internally in diarrhoea and dysentery. The mucilage is stated to have also a nutritive value.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ULMI FULVÆ [^W B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of mucilage of slippery elm.

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one, swallowed whole with water, as required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) ET ULMI FULVÆ [^W B. W. & Co.]

Each contains carbolic acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one to two, swallowed whole with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Smelling Salts (*see Ammonia, Aromatic, page 14*)

Soap (Curd)

Preparation

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP. [^W B. W. & Co.]

R Saponis Animalis,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 61*)

'Soamin'

'SOAMIN' (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate) is an organic preparation of slight toxic action as compared with the inorganic arsenical preparations. It contains 22.8 per cent. of arsenium (As), and is soluble in three parts of water at body temperature and in five parts at 60° F. Used in syphilis, malaria, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases.

'Soamin' (*continued*)

Good results have also been obtained in skin diseases, such as psoriasis and lichen; in anæmias; and as a palliative in malignant disease.

Owing to the occasional occurrence of optic atrophy after the use of the arylarsonates, great care should be exercised in their administration. (*For precautions to be taken, see 'Soamin' Booklet*)

Preparations

'SOAMIN' [𐤔 B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' 'SOAMIN,' gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and 0.2 gramme [𐤔 B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—

For Oral Administration

Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1 [0.016 gm. to 0.065 gm.], dissolved in water, twice to thrice daily after food.

Caution.—*The maximum daily dose for oral administration should not exceed three grains.*

For Hypodermic or Intramuscular Injection

Gr. 1 to gr. 3, or 0.065 gm. to 0.2 gm., dissolved in sterile water, on alternate days.

Soda - Mint (Neutralising)

Exhilarant and stimulant. 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint forms an active and agreeable neutralising agent in dyspeptic acidity, flatulence and nausea. It is extensively employed in cases of insomnia due to acid dyspepsia. Especial care should be taken, in prescribing this 'Tabloid' product, to guard against the substitution of crude imitations, which sometimes cause great nausea.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) [𐤔 B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Sodium Arsenate

Employed internally and hypodermically, alone or combined with iron, in malaria, in trypanosomiasis (for which, however, the organic preparations of arsenic are to be preferred), in severe forms of anæmia and other diseases of the blood, and in various conditions of malnutrition. For asthma, it may be given by inhalation, the patient smoking cigarettes made from bibulous paper saturated with a solution of the drug.

Sodium Arsenate (*continued*)**Preparations****'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP.** [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.00166 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'VAPOROLE' FERRI ET ARSEN. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis,	0.05 gramme	[gr. 3/4]
Sodii Arsenatis,	0.002 gramme	[gr. 1/32]
Aquam	ad 1 c.c.	

In hermetically-sealed containers of 1 c.c. of sterile solution suitable for hypodermic injection.

DIRECTION.—The contents of one to three containers, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Sodium Bicarbonate

Stomachic and antacid.

Preparations**'TABLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS**, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals, according to the condition to be treated. The maximum official dose is thirty grains (approximately two grammes).

'SOLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 44 [2.85 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in five ounces of soft water, forms a two per cent. solution.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/12	[0.0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthae Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/16	[0.004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ,	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis,	gr. 1/4	[0.016 gm.]
Ol. Menthae Piperitæ,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Bicarbonate (*continued*)**'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS, No. 2** [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

R \bar{x} Bismuthi Subnitratis, 0.25 gramme
Sodii Bicarbonatis, 0.25 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

R \bar{x} Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3. [0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1. [0.065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2. [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (NEUTRALISING COMPOUND)

[$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

R \bar{x} Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5. [0.324 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/12 [0.0054 gm.]
Gingerini,
Saccharini,
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, āā q.s.

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth, from time to time.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals.

'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP. (MIST. GENTIANÆ ALKALINA) [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.] (*see Mercury*)**'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]** (*see Mercury*)**'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]** (*see Calomel*)**'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]** (*see Calomel*)**'TABLOID' MENTHOL COMP.** (*see Menthol*)**'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP.** (*see Magnesium*).
(*See also Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand*)

Sodium Bromide

In cases of epilepsy, in which the bromides have to be administered regularly, the salts of strontium, sodium and ammonium are found less depressant and irritating than the potassium salt. Sodium bromide has been specially recommended in the treatment of neurasthenia in women.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; 0.5 gramme; and 1 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains (or 0.3 gramme to 2 grammes), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis,	gr. 1/60	[0.00168 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Sodii Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr. 6]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme	[gr. 3]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Sodium Chloride (*see Saline Solutions, pages 153, 154; and Nasal Products, pages 125, 126*)

Sodium Citrate

Febrifuge, diaphoretic, refrigerant and alkaline diuretic. For these purposes, however, the potassium salt is generally preferred. Milk treated with sodium citrate forms in the stomach a light, flocculent, finely-divided curd which is easily digested. In cases of vomiting, diarrhoea, griping, wasting, and rickets in children, and in neurasthenia, pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases in adults, milk treated by this method is well borne and easily assimilated. It is also administered during the weaning period. Sodium citrate is often prescribed for patients who are on a milk diet for a long period, *e.g.* in typhoid fever, to counteract any tendency to thrombosis due to the calcium salts in milk.

The exact quantity of sodium citrate is most readily provided by prescribing the 'Tabloid' product.

A lotion of sodium citrate combined with sodium chloride, or a poultice of sodium citrate, has been used with good results in cases of old-standing callous ulcers to promote a flow of lymph to the part, and so assist healing.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII CITRATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two grains, dissolved in a little water, are added to each ounce of milk.

Sodium Citrate (*continued*)

'SOLOID' SODII CITRATIS ET SODII CHLORIDI [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	Sodii Citratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 16	[1.037 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of water, for use as a lotion.

Sodium Formate (*see Formates and page xvii*)**Sodium Glycerophosphate** (*see Glycerophosphates and page xvii*)**Sodium Phosphate**

A gentle, pleasant purgative, useful for children.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60
[3.89 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a purgative, two to four, in half a tumblerful of water; as a hepatic stimulant for children, one or more. As an alternative, one may be taken regularly, dissolved in a tumblerful of water.

Sodium Salicylate

Used in acute rheumatism, and in various troubles of the gouty and rheumatic diatheses; in cases of fermentative dyspepsia, as a liver stimulant; and, in full doses, in the glycosuria of gouty origin. Combined administration with an alkali such as potassium bicarbonate is found to increase the anti-rheumatic action, to prevent gastric irritation and vomiting, and to promote toleration of the salicylate. The sodium salicylate used for 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.5 gramme; and 1 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of the gr. 3 or gr. 5 strength, or one to four of the 0.5 gramme, or one to two of the 1 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is thirty grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS NATURALIS, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum dose is thirty grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS (Effervescentis), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, or more, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.], ET POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Sulphate

Excites peristaltic action in the stomach and intestines, is a purgative and hepatic stimulant and is of value in the treatment of mucous enteritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3.89 gm.]
[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. As a simple purgative, the dose may be increased to three or four.

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
[J.B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]
Potassii Tartratis Acidi,	gr. 10	[0.648 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0.162 gm.]
Ess. Zingiberis,		
Salis Effervescentis,	aa q.s.	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS (Effervescentis) [J.B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 30	[1.944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
(see *Magnesium*)

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

R̄ Saponis Animalis,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 7	[0.454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

Sodium Sulphocarbolate

Employed internally in tonsillitis, flatulent dyspepsia, phthisis and pneumonia and as an intestinal antiseptic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in a little water, thrice daily, after food.

TRADE MARK 'Soloid' BRAND Products [J.B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' Brand Products provide portable and reliable antiseptics, astringents and anæsthetics; also convenient and accurate stains for microscopic work, test solutions for water, sewage and urine analyses and nutrient media for the cultivation of micro-organisms.



Solutions are best prepared immediately before use. 'Soloid' products can be safely and easily carried in the pocket, and need only be dissolved in the requisite quantity of water according to the strength desired. Such solutions are more active and reliable than those which have, by keeping, been exposed to the risk of contamination or deterioration.

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

The word 'Soloid' is a trade mark or brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To avoid substitution, and to ensure the supply of pure and reliable products, 'Soloid' Brand should always be specified when prescribing or ordering.

A percentage table showing the quantity of water required to make solutions of different percentage strengths from the 'Soloid' products will be found on *page* 352. Further details of 'Soloid' products are given under the note on each drug, in its alphabetical position in the THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

A list of 'Soloid' Brand products will be found in the Price List at the end of this book.

Sparteine Sulphate

Has been described as a cardiac tonic and diuretic with action comparable to that of digitalis, but in reality it has quite a different action. It slows the heart but weakens the force of the beat also, and may cause a slight rise of blood-pressure by vaso-constriction. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
[[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]
[[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically, repeated if necessary.

Squill

Employed as a heart-tonic and a diuretic in cardiac dropsy, and as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis. In large doses, squill causes vomiting and purging. It produces more marked vaso-constriction, and therefore greater rise of blood-pressure, than digitalis. (*See also pages xviii, xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C SCILLÆ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0.259 gm.]
(*Plain or sugar-coated*) [[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as required.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS
[[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

Strontium Bromide

Used in gastric catarrh, nervous vomiting and epilepsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRONTII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme
[[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the gr. 5 strength, or one to four of the 0.5 gramme strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP. [[Ⓜ] B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime. (*See also Sodium Bromide.*)

Strophanthus

A cardiac stimulant and diuretic, allied to digitalis in its effect on the heart. Strophanthus does not constrict blood-vessels so markedly as digitalis, and there is said to be less danger of cumulation. (*See also page xix*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. STROPHANTHI, P.B., min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' TINCT. STROPHANTHI (1 in 10), 0.1 gramme
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents strophanthus seeds, 0.01 gramme.

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary.

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(*Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories*)

Prepared in accordance with the 1898 British Pharmacopœia, from carefully-selected strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthin

The active principle of strophanthus. Used when it is desired to obtain the effect of the drug as rapidly as possible.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STROPHANTHINI, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.00013 gm.]
[$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, as may be necessary, dissolved in sterile water and injected hypodermically. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Strychnine

Strychnine sulphate increases the excitability of the nerve centres and of the reflexes. Excess of this action produces the convulsions of strychnine poisoning. In small doses it is one of the most efficient general tonics, especially in cases of threatened heart-failure. It is given hypodermically in cardiac syncope. Strychnine is used in the treatment of the morphine or bromide habit, in alcoholism, and also, hypodermically, for snake-bite. (*See also page xvii*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00168 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.00336 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.00504 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.01008 gm.]; and 0.001 gramme [$\frac{3}{32}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, of the lesser strengths, or one of the gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

Strychnine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ** [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
 Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM[$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
 Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ[$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00108 gm.]
 Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ[$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Pepsini, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
 Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

R Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.][$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0.0043 gm.];gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.]; 0.0005 gramme; and 0.001 gramme[$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.00043 gm.];gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.0013 gm.];gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm.][$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The usual maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

Strychnine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/60 [0.0016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in warm water, and injected hypodermically to produce emesis.

The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/200 [0.0032 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/150 [0.0043 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/80 [0.0081 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini (Amorph.), gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]
Trinitrini, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotinæ Citratæ, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/20 [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotoxinæ, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/20 [0.0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, or intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0.016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0.0016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

This product is useful in phthisis with cough and heart failure; in some cases of hæmorrhage; before an anæsthetic for operation; and after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [‡ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/50 [0.0013 gm.]
Trinitrini, gr. 1/100 [0.0065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, injected hypodermically.

Strychnine (*continued*)

'VAPOROLE' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.001 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{65}$], in 1 c.c.; and 0.002 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{32}$], in 1 c.c. [W. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One c.c., of either strength, injected hypodermically.

Strychnine, in the quantities indicated, is also contained in the following B. W. & Co. preparations:—

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Malted Easton Syrup), in each fluid ounce, Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{34}$ [0.001 gm.]

- 'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00168 gm.]
- ,, EASTON SYRUP (= min. 30), Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{34}$ [0.001 gm.]
- ,, EASTON SYRUP (= min. 60), Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.002 gm.]
- ,, EASTON SYRUP (= 2 c.c.), Strychnine, 0.00114 gramme
- ,, EASTON SYRUP (= 4 c.c.), Strychnine, 0.00228 gramme
- ,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00065 gm.]
- ,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH., No. 2, Strychnine, 0.0005 gramme
- ,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]
- ,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., No. 2 Strychnine, 0.002 gramme
- ,, FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0013 gm.]
- ,, GLYCEROPHOSPH. COMP. (= Syrup, min. 30), Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0008 gm.]
- ,, GLYCEROPHOSPH. COMP. (= Syrup, 2 c.c.), Strychnine Glycerophosphate, 0.00009 gramme
- ,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (= Syrup, min. 30), Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{28}$ [0.0005 gm.]
- ,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. 3 (= Syrup, min. 60), Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{34}$ [0.001 gm.]
- ,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., 0.1 gm. (= Syrup, half-teaspoonful), Strychnine Hypophosphite, 0.0005 gm.
- ,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., 0.2 gm. (= Syrup, 1 teaspoonful), Strychnine Hypophosphite, 0.001 gm.
- ,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP. ET CREOSOTI, Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{34}$ [0.001 gm.]
- ,, PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00065 gm.]
- ,, PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00065 gm.]
- ,, QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.0022 gm.]
- ,, SYRUPORUM TRIUM, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0.00076 gm.]
- ,, TONIC COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00065 gm.]

Sulphocarbolates

Sodium sulphocarbolate is employed internally in tonsillitis, flatulent dyspepsia, phthisis and pneumonia, and as an intestinal antiseptic. The zinc salt is used only as an antiseptic lotion, especially for injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in a little water, thrice daily, after food.

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.];
gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains dissolved in each ounce of water, or 0.5 gramme in 100 c.c. to 200 c.c.

Sulphonal

A valuable hypnotic. Ten to thirty grains produce sound sleep, lasting several hours, without subsequent headache or constipation.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SULPHONAL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.25 gramme; and
1 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the gr. 5 or 0.25 gramme strength, or one to two of the one gramme strength. The maximum official dose is thirty grains. 'Tabloid' Sulphonal should be powdered, and taken in a warm or hot liquid about four hours before bedtime.

Sulphur

Used in lithæmia, gout and rheumatoid arthritis, and as an alterative and mild laxative. Sulphur and guaiacum are prescribed for the fibrous rheumatism, associated with constipation, of old people.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SULPHURIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	Potassii Tartratis Acidi,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, as a laxative.

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	Lithii Benzoatis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. 1/3	[0.022 gm.]
	<i>(Plain or sugar-coated)</i>		

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	Guaiaci Resinæ,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

Sulphur (*continued*)

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [J.B.W. & Co.]

Rx	Guaiaci Resinæ,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Sulphuris,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
	Quininæ Salicylatis.	gr. 1/2	[0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.), gr. 30 [1.944 gm.]; and 2 grammes [J.B.W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, as a gentle aperient.

Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories*)**Supra-renal Gland**

Intravenous injection of extracts of supra-renal gland substance produces the same effects on the heart and circulation as result when 'Hemisine' is employed. 'Hemisine' is a preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland. This is the only active principle of the gland which has been detected by laboratory methods. Nevertheless, clinically, preparations of the whole substance of the gland may meet other indications. Supra-renal gland is administered in Addison's disease, exophthalmic goitre, anæmia and neurasthenia. 'Tabloid' Supra-renal Gland presents the complete activity of the fresh gland substance. (*See also 'Hemisine,' page 80*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SUPRA-RENAL GLAND, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 gramme [J.B.W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, gradually increased, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Syringes (*see Price List at end*)

TRADE MARK **'Tabloid' BRAND Products** [J.B.W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are so universally recognised, contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried and keep well in any climate. They are prepared under the supervision of specially trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. In the preparation of each 'Tabloid' product, consideration is given to the purposes for which the contained drugs are used. Thus 'Tabloid' products for general therapeutic effect are made so as to disintegrate immediately, whilst those intended to exercise a local action (as upon the throat) are so prepared that they dissolve slowly and secure the prolonged application of a suitable solution of their constituents. 'Tabloid' Pastilles provide suitable medicaments in a pleasant form, and

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

allow the continuous suffusion of the mucous membrane with a solution of uniform strength. 'Tabloid' preparations of unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, whilst those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

The admitted superiority of 'Tabloid' Brand products is maintained only by unremitting care and attention to minute details. They have been often imitated, but in no case has their combined perfection of ingredients, preparation, dosage and therapeutic activity been approached.

In these imitations and counterfeit preparations there lies an obvious danger to the physician's reputation and to the patient's health. The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued only by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and to ensure the supply of genuine preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering or prescribing. Medical practitioners are requested to report any cases of substitution.

The list of 'Tabloid' products contains many combinations of therapeutic agents as well as simple drugs. Other combinations which may be demanded by the circumstances of particular cases can be effected by prescribing two or more different 'Tabloid' preparations at a dose. In exceptional cases, when it is required to administer more than three or four 'Tabloid' products in one dose, many physicians direct their patients to powder them and make into a draught with water.

A list of 'Tabloid' Brand products will be found in the Price List at the end of this book.

(See also 'TABLOID' BRAND CAPSULES, 'TABLOID' BRAND HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND PASTILLES, 'TABLOID' BRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, 'TABLOID' BRAND TINCTURES, 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS and 'SOLOID' BRAND CHEMICALS FOR TESTING PURPOSES.)

'Tabloid' Brand Capsules

The following 'Tabloid' products consist of pure drugs enclosed in thin gelatin envelopes. In this way the unpleasant taste of the fluid preparation is obviated:—

- 'TABLOID' BONE MEDULLA, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{5}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' CALCIUM IODO-RICINOLEATE, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.] [$\frac{3}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' CARBOLIC ACID, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' CASTOR OIL, min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [$\frac{5}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' JUNIPER OIL, min. 3 [0.178 c.c.] [$\frac{3}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]
- 'TABLOID' PHENOL AND MENTHOL COMPOUND [$\frac{1}{16}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains phenol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]; menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; and oil of cajuput, min. 1 [0.059 c.c.]

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

'TABLOID' SANDAL WOOD OIL, min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' TEREbene, min. 5 [0.296 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

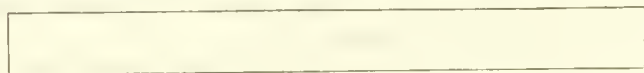
'TABLOID' TURPENTINE OIL, RECTIFIED, min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures [B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Tinctures correspond in active principles to freshly-prepared fluid tinctures of full strength. Whereas the fluid tinctures deteriorate with age, 'Tabloid' Tinctures have been proved to be stable under the most trying climatic conditions. They do not vary in strength by decomposition or precipitation, or by evaporation of the usual alcoholic menstruum. They are readily carried, are easy and pleasant to take and produce prompt and certain effects. The great economy in space, which is a special recommendation in providing medicines for travellers, will be apparent on reference to the accompanying diagram.



Size of one product of 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture, min. 30



Length of min. 30 tube of same diameter as 'Tabloid' product

The *Lancet*, reporting on the 'Tabloid' Tinctures supplied to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition—which, for more than three years, was constantly exposed to the influence of the hottest and most humid atmosphere in the world—said, "They have perfectly preserved their efficacy."

Tannic Acid

Astringent and styptic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI TANNICI (Tannin), gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]; and 0.1 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated as required. They should be swallowed with a little water, before or between meals, unless the effect be desired on the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat, when they may be slowly sucked, or powdered and applied locally.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannic acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.].

Tannic Acid (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannic acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{5}{16}$ [0.00243 gm.].

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [J.B. W. & Co.]

Each contains opium extract, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.], and tannic acid, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.], equivalent to gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] of galls.

This product is employed in hæmorrhoids, rectal ulcer, fissure, congestion of the mucous membrane and rectal discharges.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, and repeated as may be necessary.

Tar (*see Pine Tar*)**Taraxacum**

The fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale*. It is a mild laxative and bitter tonic given in atonic dyspepsia with habitual constipation.

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 106*)

Tartaric Acid

Refrigerant, laxative and diuretic; used with sodium bicarbonate for effervescing draughts.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THIRST QUENCHER [J.B. W. & Co.]

This product is composed of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, agreeably flavoured.

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required.

Terebene

Used internally or by inhalation, in chronic bronchitis, catarrh and other pulmonary conditions, to assist the expectoration of viscid phlegm, and as a respiratory sedative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TERE BENI (CAPSULA), min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]

[J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, three or four times daily, after food; or one, swallowed with water, every two or three hours.

TEREBENE, PURE [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose for internal administration is five to fifteen minims, but the smaller dose, repeated at intervals of two to three hours, is usually ordered.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

Test Chemicals (*see 'Soloid' Brand Products in Price List at end*)

Tetranitrin (*see Erythrol Tetranitrate*)

Thirst Quencher (*see Tartaric Acid*)**Three Bromides Effervescent** (*see Ammonium Bromide*)**Three Syrups** (*see Iron*)**Thymol**

Prescribed internally in the treatment of intestinal parasites. It is used extensively among the coolies in tropical countries for ankylostomiasis, thirty grains being given, after a purgative, three times daily for one or two days, and repeated at intervals of a week. It should be followed by a purgative (not castor oil). No alcohol, ether or other solvent of thymol should be given concurrently, lest toxic effects be produced. It is a favourite ingredient in spray solutions for nasal purposes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMOL, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, according to the indication of the case.

'SOLOID' NASAL 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [^W B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [^W B. W. & Co.]

Thymus Gland

Has been used in Graves' disease, in leucocythæmia, chlorosis and anæmia, in hæmatemesis, in hæmophilia, in osteo-arthritis and in obesity.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMUS GLAND, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.3 gramme [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, gradually increased to five, may be given thrice daily, preferably after food.

Thyroid Gland

Thyroid gland substance has proved of great value in myxœdema, in cretinism, in obesity and in puerperal eclampsia—in which it is given both during the attack and in the course of subsequent pregnancy as a preventive. In cases of hypertension it is of value in lowering the blood-pressure. For this purpose it is also given in combination with sodium nitrite. Its administration has proved useful in simple goitre, in certain skin diseases (psoriasis, lupus, eczema and keloid), in syphilis, in tetany, in torticollis, in acromegaly, in ununited fracture, in malignant disease, in beri-beri, in certain diseases of the ear and in uterine disorders to arrest hæmorrhage. It has also been given in mental affections, to aid the development of backward children, and in nocturnal incontinence. 'Tabloid' Thyroid Gland represents the complete activity of the normal thyroid.

Thyroid Gland (*continued*)

It is standardised by chemical means so as to ensure that the desiccated gland substance, of which each product represents a definite amount, contains not less than 0.2 per cent. of iodine in organic combination. Patients vary widely in their susceptibility to the action of thyroid gland. The signs and symptoms of too large doses of thyroid gland substance include raised temperature, increased pulse-rate, lowered blood-pressure, palpitation, pains in the limbs, general irritability and restlessness. The risks of thyroidism are said to be lessened by the administration of arsenic, concurrently.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYROID GLAND (*Standardised*), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm.]; gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.05 gramme; 0.1 gramme; and 0.3 gramme [^{off} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Only small doses should be given at first. A convenient method in commencing treatment is to order a one-grain 'Tabloid' product after each meal and at bedtime, increasing the dose with caution according to the effect produced. If any symptoms of thyroidism be developed, the dose should remain stationary for a few days, when it may be increased again. The dose may be increased more rapidly if the patient be instructed to lie down for ten minutes after administration. Some patients tolerate the administration better if the daily quantity required be given in one dose at bedtime. For children the commencing dose should be only gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, increased with caution.

'TABLOID' THYROID COLLOID, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm.] [^{off} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One after food, gradually increased.

Tinctures (*see 'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures, page 182; and also pages xviii, xix*)

Tonic Compound (*see Iron*)

Tow, Carbolised, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*see Price List at end*)

Towels, Sanitary, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*see Price List at end*)

Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)

Nitroglycerin dilates blood-vessels, lowers arterial pressure and quickens the pulse. Its action is allied to that of amyl nitrite, but it develops more slowly and lasts longer. It is used in conditions of heightened arterial tension, in angina pectoris, aortic valvular disease, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, asthma, sea-sickness and nephritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRINITRIN, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0.00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.0013 gm.]; and 0.0005 gramme [^{off} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ or 0.0005 gramme strength, or a small piece of the gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ strength, may be taken occasionally, as necessity arises. During anginal attacks, one of the gr. $\frac{1}{500}$, or two of the gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$, should be quickly chewed and swallowed. In general, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ may be given every hour, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ every two hours or gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ every three hours.

Trinitrin (*continued*)

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP. [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R \bar{x} Trinitrini,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Capsicini,	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.00032 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, slowly sucked, to avert expected spasm, or swallowed at once to relieve pain during an attack.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00026 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, hypodermically, repeated if and when necessary. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R \bar{x} Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm.]
Trinitrini,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

R \bar{x} Digitalini (Amorph.),	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]
Trinitrini,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically.

Trional

The action of trional resembles that of sulphonal, but it is more prompt, sleep being usually induced in about thirty minutes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRIONAL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; 0.25 gramme; and 1 gramme [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the gr. 5 or 0.25 gramme strength, or one to two of the 1 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, about half an hour before sleep is desired.

When trional is being administered for any length of time, its use should be occasionally interrupted to allow of elimination.

Tropacocaine Hydrochloride

Tropacocaine produces local anæsthesia, with little or no action on the pupil. Its effect is more rapid and more transitory than that of cocaine, and it is less toxic than the latter. It has been employed largely in recent years to produce spinal analgesia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (L) TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.00022 gm.]; and (UU) 0.002 gramme [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.00013 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm.] [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (RR) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, 0.0001 gramme, ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.0006 gramme [$\frac{1}{100}$ B. W. & Co.]

These combinations are used to relieve the pain of distension, and to contract the pupil. All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

Tuberculin [B. W. & Co.]

The various "Tuberculins" are preparations from tubercle bacilli or from the media in which they have been grown. Koch introduced his first tuberculin in 1890, long before the specific treatment of chronic infections by injections of bacterial emulsions became general. The main varieties of "Tuberculin" may be regarded as marking stages in the progress of Koch's investigation.

Koch found that the injection of sterilised cultures of tubercle bacilli, even in considerable quantity, into healthy guinea-pigs produced only local suppuration; in tubercular guinea-pigs very small amounts of the same preparation caused death. By the methodical use of high dilutions, so that the doses given produced no violent reaction, the tuberculous process was apparently arrested. Koch observed, further, that emulsions of the bacilli (in the quantities he used) remained unabsorbed at the site of injection and caused suppuration. From this he argued that the curative constituent must be soluble. Thus originated the tuberculins containing those constituents and products of the tubercle bacillus which are soluble in the medium (glycerin-veal-bouillon) in which it is grown. For their preparation the organism is grown for six weeks as a film on the surface of the broth.

Bouillon Filtrates (T.O.A. and P.T.O.).—

By merely filtering off the organisms from the six weeks' culture the two bouillon filtrates commonly known as T.O.A. (Tuberculinum Originale Alt, prepared with a bacillus of human origin) and P.T.O. (Perlsucht Tuberculinum Originale, from a bovine strain) are obtained. These are the weakest of all the tuberculins, and are, for that reason, now used by many workers at the commencement of a course of immunisation.

Old Tuberculins (T. and P.T.).—The Tuberculin first introduced by Koch, however, was a concentrated preparation made by evaporating the six weeks' broth culture to one-tenth of its volume, and filtering. This preparation, commonly known as "Old Tuberculin," also exists in two varieties, made respectively from human and bovine strains of the bacillus, the latter being distinguished as Perlsucht Tuberculin (P.T.) This Old Tuberculin was introduced into therapeutics before the experiments necessary to determine the proper dosage, frequency of administration, etc., were complete. The result was disappointment and, in not a few cases, disaster. The treatment fell for the time into disrepute, and in Great Britain, at any rate, was practically abandoned until within the last few years. As an aid to diagnosis, however, tuberculin continued to be used, and for this purpose Old Tuberculin is still the preparation always employed.

The Old Tuberculins and Bouillon Filtrates may be classed together as "exotoxic" tuberculins, as distinguished from the "endotoxic" preparations, also called "New" Tuberculins.

Tuberculin (*continued*)

New Tuberculin (T.R.)—Meanwhile, Koch was experimenting with a view to the production of a tuberculin which should produce immunity to the bacilli themselves, since he had come to the conclusion that Old Tuberculin immunised only against their soluble toxins. The following process is that which he adopted to secure this. Young and highly-virulent cultures are dried *in vacuo* and then ground in an agate mortar until the microscope shows no intact bacilli. Distilled water is added and after thorough mixing the suspension is centrifuged. The upper layer, an opalescent whitish fluid called by Koch “T.O. (Tuberculinum Ober),” is decanted off and discarded. The deposit is again dried, ground, treated with distilled water and centrifuged. The supernatant fluid from this and subsequent similar extractions is kept, the process being repeated until no deposit remains. The successive extracts, with the exception of the first (T.O.), are mixed, glycerin to the extent of 20 per cent. is added and the fluid is made up to such volume that each c.c. corresponds to 10 mgm. of the dried bacilli with which the preparations started. Apparently, however, only a portion of the original bacillary substance reaches the final product, since the latter, known as T.R. (Tuberculin Rückstand), is said to contain only about 2 mgm. of organic solids per c.c.

New Tuberculin (B.E.)—Working on the subject of agglutination, Koch found that the agglutinating power of the blood was increased more rapidly by injections of dead tubercle bacilli than by T.R., and was thus led to devise still another immunising preparation, Bacillary Emulsion (New Tuberculin, B.E.). This consists of an emulsion of one part of dried pulverised tubercle bacilli in 100 parts of distilled water, to which 100 parts of glycerin are added. Bacillary Emulsion is analogous to other vaccines consisting of sterilised emulsions of bacteria, and may be supposed to act in the same way. As compared with T.R. it has the advantage of requiring a much less difficult and complex process of preparation; in the doses now in use it has not been shown to be inferior in other respects. It is used for curative purposes.

Tubercle Vaccine, ‘Wellcome,’ is a preparation corresponding to New Tuberculin (B.E.).

New Tuberculin (W)—In the preparation devised at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and known as New Tuberculin (W), the aim has been to retain most of the water-soluble matter, but to render absorption of the bacillary substance more easy by removal of lipoid constituents. This is accomplished by treating the dried bacilli from young vigorous cultures with ether at the ordinary temperature. The organisms, which are thus killed without exposure to the heat, are then ground at a low temperature in the apparatus of Macfadyen and Rowland. The ground mass is taken up in 50 per cent. glycerin, forming a faintly opalescent colloidal solution, or fine suspension.

Tuberculin (*continued*)

From this, subsequent dilutions are made with normal saline to which 0.25 per cent. phenol and 20 per cent. glycerin have been added. The readiness with which the bacterial substance thus treated can be distributed in a watery medium, makes it possible to put up New Tuberculin (W) also as dry products ['Tabloid' Hypodermic New Tuberculin (W)], for solution at the time of injection. The fact that the stability of the higher fluid dilutions is at least under suspicion makes the use of such dry products especially desirable for small doses. In either form the dose is stated in mgms. of bacterial substance *actually present* in the finished product, so that 2 mgm. of New Tuberculin (W) correspond approximately to 1 c.c. of New Tuberculin, T.R., prepared from 10 mgm. of bacilli.

The method of treatment and regulation of dosage are the same whichever tuberculin is used; indeed, Bandelier and Roepke say that "in surveying the enormous number of successfully-treated cases in the literature, the impression is at once gained that the choice of a preparation is a smaller matter than the manner of its application, and this is the method of careful individualistic treatment common to all tuberculin preparations."

The most usual method of administration is subcutaneous injection, and the best site for the injection is the scapular region or flank. The skin can here be raised in large folds and there is less risk of producing a local reaction than in, say, the forearm, which is sometimes chosen for the sake of convenience. The skin should be cleansed with ether, and the injection then made with a sterile all-glass syringe.

German practitioners in general, and some in other countries who have continued, since its introduction, to use tuberculin for treatment, are content to regulate the administration by watching the temperature and other clinical symptoms of reaction. The object aimed at is the production of immunity to tuberculin, *i.e.* to all the constituents of the tubercle bacilli, so that the organism may more readily resist invasion by the bacilli themselves and more readily destroy such as are already present. In gradually increasing the dose administered to the patient, the most important point is to avoid reaction as far as possible, until finally the maximum dose that can be tolerated without reaction is reached. The dose is to be increased so slowly that no elevation of temperature of more than half a degree takes place. Other symptoms of reaction, local and constitutional, must also be avoided. Should a reaction follow any dose, an interval of several days is allowed to elapse after it has entirely subsided; the same, or a smaller dose, is then administered. As a rule this will not cause any further reaction, but, if it should, no increase must be made until this dose is tolerated. In no case must any injection be given after a reaction until every trace of the latter has disappeared. When the maximal dose is reached it should be repeated several times at increasing intervals.

Tuberculin (*continued*)

In contrast with the foregoing, which may, for convenience, be called the intensive system of dosage, is that in which the opsonic index is used as a control. The recent revival of tuberculin-therapy in Great Britain being largely the result of the added confidence given by Wright's work on opsonins, it has naturally tended to follow the lines indicated by that work. There are thus many practitioners who, though they have abandoned the routine use of opsonic estimation as a guide, adhere to the very low order of dosage originally recommended as the result of observations on the opsonic index.

The 'Wellcome' Brand Tuberculins are prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. They are sterile and accurately standardised. 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products of New Tuberculin (W) are also issued in various strengths. They are readily soluble and can easily be sterilised before injection. (*See also Vaccines, page 193, Determination of the Opsonic Index, page 307, and Diagnosis of Tuberculosis, page 311*)

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the Tuberculins prepared at the WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London, S.E. All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices: SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.; orders for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA should be sent to 35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET (NEAR FIFTH AVENUE), NEW YORK CITY; for CANADA to 101-109, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL; for AUSTRALASIA, to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.; for SOUTH AFRICA, to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN; for ITALY, to 26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN; for CHINA, to 44, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI; and for ARGENTINA, to CALLE PIEDRAS 334, BUENOS AIRES.

Preparations**Exotoxic Tuberculins**

* Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

TUBERCULIN BOUILLON FILTRATE, HUMAN (T.O.A.),
'WELLCOME'

LAREK	I c.c. containing	0.0001 c.c. of T.O.A.
LARIZ	I c.c. ,,	0.001 c.c. ,,
LAROF	I c.c. ,,	0.01 c.c. ,,
LARUT	I c.c. ,,	0.1 c.c. ,,
LASAG	† I c.c. of undiluted	T.O.A.

TUBERCULIN BOUILLON FILTRATE, BOVINE (P.T.O.),
'WELLCOME'

LASEH	I c.c. containing	0.0001 c.c. of P.T.O.
LASIX	I c.c. ,,	0.001 c.c. ,,
LASOZ	I c.c. ,,	0.01 c.c. ,,
LASUV	I c.c. ,,	0.1 c.c. ,,
LATAT	† I c.c. of undiluted	P.T.O.

* For method of using Code Roots, *see page 192*

† These strengths are issued for dilution by the user

Tuberculin (continued)

OLD TUBERCULIN, HUMAN (T.), 'WELLCOME'

OGG	I c.c. containing	0.0002 c.c. of Old Tuberculin (Human)
CC	I c.c. ,,	0.001 c.c. ,, ,, ,,
MM	I c.c. ,,	0.01 c.c. ,, ,, ,,
L	I c.c. ,,	0.1 c.c. ,, ,, ,,
W	†I c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin (Human)	

OLD TUBERCULIN, BOVINE (P.T.), 'WELLCOME'

	I c.c. containing	0.0002 c.c. of Old Tuberculin (Bovine)
GG	I c.c. ,,	0.001 c.c. ,, ,, ,,
DD	I c.c. ,,	0.01 c.c. ,, ,, ,,
SS	I c.c. ,,	0.1 c.c. ,, ,, ,,
V	†I c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin (Bovine)	

Endotoxic Tuberculins

NEW TUBERCULIN (W), HUMAN, 'WELLCOME'

DD	I c.c. containing	0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
EG	I c.c. ,,	0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
MR	I c.c. ,,	0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
L	†I c.c. ,,	2 mgm. ,, ,, ,,

NEW TUBERCULIN (W), BOVINE, 'WELLCOME'

DB	I c.c. containing	0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
GG	I c.c. ,,	0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
EC	I c.c. ,,	0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
JS	†I c.c. ,,	2 mgm. ,, ,, ,,

TUBERCLE VACCINE, HUMAN—BACILLARY EMULSION (B.E.), 'WELLCOME'

EM	I c.c. containing	0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
ON	I c.c. ,,	0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
BB	I c.c. ,,	0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
PK	†5 c.c. ,,	25 mgm. ,, ,, ,,

TUBERCLE VACCINE, BOVINE—BACILLARY EMULSION (P.B.E.), 'WELLCOME'

DX	I c.c. containing	0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
AP	I c.c. ,,	0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
UP	I c.c. ,,	0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,
OC	†5 c.c. ,,	25 mgm. ,, ,, ,,

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 192

† These strengths are issued for dilution by the user

Tele-
graphic
and Cable

Tuberculin (*continued*)

Code Roots	NEW TUBERCULIN, KOCH (T.R.)
KEHEP	1 c.c. containing 0.00001 c.c. T.R. (representing 0.0001 mgm. of dried Tubercle Bacilli)
KEHIN	1 c.c. containing 0.0001 c.c. T.R. (representing 0.001 mgm. of dried Tubercle Bacilli)
KEHOB	1 c.c. containing 0.001 c.c. T.R. (representing 0.01 mgm. of dried Tubercle Bacilli)
'TABLOID' HYPOD. NEW TUBERCULIN (W)	
KOTIX	NEW TUBERCULIN (W), HUMAN, containing 0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
KOVAX	NEW TUBERCULIN (W), HUMAN, containing 0.0001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
KOVEY	NEW TUBERCULIN (W), HUMAN, containing 0.001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
KOVUM	NEW TUBERCULIN (W), BOVINE, containing 0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
KOWIR	NEW TUBERCULIN (W), BOVINE, containing 0.0001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance
KOWUX	NEW TUBERCULIN (W), BOVINE, containing 0.001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance

(See also *Tuberculins for Diagnosis, for Laboratory Tests and for Ophthalmic Reaction, in Price List at end*)

A telegraphic and cable code for ordering Tuberculins has been adopted. It consists of Roots and Terminations. The Roots appear opposite the names of Tuberculins they indicate. The Terminations indicate quantities.

TERMINATIONS

One	Three	Six	1 Doz.
ARYCE	ASATA	ASEDO	ASEZA

EXAMPLE:—

Send six phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Human (T.O.A.), each containing 0.0001 c.c. of T.O.A. = LAREKASEDO

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission.

For full information regarding Tuberculins, see booklet SERUM THERAPY WITH NOTES ON VACCINES AND TUBERCULINS which will be sent on request.

Turpentine

Counter-irritant and antiseptic externally. Internally, it is carminative, purging and anthelmintic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATI (CAPSULA),
min. 10 [0.592 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily.

'Tyramine'

'TYRAMINE' (Para-hydroxyphenylethylamine) is an organic base produced by the action of bacterial, and probably other, ferments on the amino-acid tyrosine.

It is an important active constituent of watery extracts of ergot.

'Tyramine' may be used for raising the blood-pressure in shock or collapse, and for producing contraction of the uterus after labour.

The action of 'Tyramine' resembles in some respects that of the active principle of the supra-renal gland (*see* 'Hemisine' and 'Epinine'), but its effects are slower and more persistent. Whether given hypodermically or by the mouth, it produces a rise of blood-pressure. It is much less toxic than the supra-renal active principle.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. 'TYRAMINE,' 0.02 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{5}$]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in distilled water, injected hypodermically. In cases of shock a larger dose may be given.

Urine Analysis (*see page 289, and 'Soloid' Brand products in Price List at end*)

Urotropine

A powerful urinary antiseptic and a reliable diuretic. Urotropine restores the normal acid reaction to alkaline urine, and causes the disappearance of pus, micro-organisms and other abnormal constituents. It is given in cases of gravel, and has proved of value in gall stones. It is also recommended for meningitis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' UROTROPINE, gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten ounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily. The daily dose may be thirty grains (or two grammes).

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy

[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

A bacterial vaccine is a sterilised, standardised emulsion of micro-organisms. It is usually a broth-culture, or a suspension in 1 per cent. saline solution of a culture made on agar-agar or other solid medium. This preparation is sterilised by heating to a temperature just sufficient to kill the organisms, and is subsequently standardised according to the number of micro-organisms per c.c.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

The vaccines are injected subcutaneously, and are believed to act by producing an active immunity against the corresponding living organisms.

It is well known that the introduction of a certain species of bacterium into the blood of an individual, results in the production of various specific anti-bacterial substances. These have been named according to their mode of action on the bacteria, *e.g.* agglutinins, causing clumping and agglutination into masses, and bacteriolysins, causing solution and destruction of the bacteria. Denys and Leclef first showed that there was also present in immune serum a specific substance which made the corresponding organism sensitive to phagocytosis. Wright further investigated this property of the blood and named the specific anti-bacterial substance producing this effect Opsonin—(*Opsōno*—I prepare food for).

By an adaptation of a technique first devised by Leishman for determining the phagocytic activity of the leucocytes, Wright has been able to estimate the amount of opsonin in the blood of an infected individual, as compared with that in a normal individual. This he calls the opsonic index. (For mode of determining the opsonic index, *see page 307*)

Wright holds that, by estimating the opsonic content of the blood from time to time, in a case of bacterial infection, the progress of immunisation can be gauged with a certain degree of accuracy, and the natural development of immunity can be assisted by administering appropriate doses of vaccines at suitable intervals. The injection of a vaccine causes first a slight fall in the opsonic index (negative phase), owing to the using up of some of the opsonin present to cope with the inoculum. This is followed by a rise in the opsonic index (positive phase) when the specific opsonin is regenerated in excess, and thereby immunity is increased. The natural cure of any bacterial disease, according to Wright, consists of a series of auto-inoculations and immunising responses, the inoculum being derived from the focus of infection present in the body, consisting of the bacteria or their products. Each successive immunising response leaves the body more resistant than before, and, finally, complete immunity is produced. In some cases, owing either to inherent weakness of the machinery of immunisation, or to excessive outpouring of bacteria and their toxins from a large focus of infection, the immunising mechanism fails, and then the organisms multiply in the body. In other cases of chronic localised infections, there is little outpouring of bacteria and their products, so that the immunising response is insufficient, and the lesion tends to persist. In such cases, appropriate doses of vaccine at well-timed intervals will stimulate the production of protective substances and bring about a cure. Thus vaccines are found to be most useful in chronic localised affections such as acne, furunculosis, lupus,

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

gleet, etc., the appropriate vaccine being of course used in each case.

Many cases are quite unsuitable for vaccine-therapy, and considerable harm may be done by its indiscriminate use. Other modes of treatment—medical and surgical—must go hand in hand with this method. Chronic cases of phthisis with small lesions may be treated by graduated exercises. These, by producing auto-inoculations from the patient's own focus of disease, have the same effect as injections of tubercle vaccine. In febrile cases of phthisis the auto-inoculations are already excessive, and further introduction of vaccines might prove harmful. Rest in bed has been found clinically the best method of treatment, and this is explained by Wright's theory as due to the lessening of the auto-inoculations.

Whilst recognising that Wright's theory has been responsible for the renewed activity of vaccine-therapy, it must be said that his method of treatment, controlled by opsonic index estimations, has been found difficult to carry out in practice. In the first place, the technique is so complicated, that even in expert hands the margin for error must be considerable, and secondly, the index is subject to such frequent variations, owing to spontaneous auto-inoculations, that it is doubtful whether even daily estimations afford a reliable guide. There has been, therefore, a growing tendency to dispense with opsonic index estimations in practice, and to rely on clinical symptoms as a guide to the dosage and frequency of inoculations. In some cases it may be safe to adopt routine methods: as, for instance, in some staphylococcic infections, doses of 100–1000 millions of staphylococci may be given every ten days, and stock vaccines may be used. In other cases, the effect of each dose of vaccine must be carefully noted, and the treatment must proceed with great caution. It has also been found better, in many instances, to prepare the vaccine from the micro-organism isolated from the patient.

Clinical reports show that vaccines have been used with good results in the following conditions:—

1. Staphylococcus Infections.—Acne, furunculosis, boils, sycosis, carbuncles, etc.
2. Tubercle Bacillus Infections.—Lupus, adenitis, early phthisis, genito-urinary affections, eye affections and affections of bones and joints.
3. Bacillus Coli Infections.—Cystitis, ureteritis and pyelitis.
4. Gonococcus Infections.—Gleet, prostatitis and gonorrhœal rheumatism.
5. Streptococcus Infections.—Abscesses, septicæmia and endocarditis.
6. Acne Bacillus Infections.—Acne.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

Other diseases such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, dysentery, Mediterranean fever, etc., have been treated by vaccines with more or less success, but in these cases the clinical results are, as yet, not so abundant as in the foregoing.

The following table gives the doses and frequency of administration of the vaccines commonly employed :—

Vaccine	Doses	Frequency of inoculation.
Staphylococcus Vaccine ...	200-1000 millions ...	Every 10 days
Streptococcus Vaccine ...	10-50 millions ...	Weekly and every 2 or 3 weeks
Tubercle Vaccine ...	0.00005 to 0.005 mgm. ...	Every 10 days
Gonococcal Vaccine ...	20-1000 millions ...	Every 10 days
Bacillus Coli Vaccine ...	10-50 millions ...	Every 2, 5 or 10 days
Pneumococcus Vaccine ...	10-50 millions ...	Every 2, 5 or 10 days
Acne Vaccine ...	5-10 millions ...	Every 10 days
Coryza Vaccine ...	100-200 millions ...	Every 2, 5 or 10 days
Influenza Vaccine ...	10-50 millions ...	Every 2, 5 or 10 days
Mediterranean Fever Vaccine	50-100 millions ...	Every 10 days

Acne Vaccines.—Recent research has shown that acne is primarily due to infection by a bacillus known as the acne bacillus. In the early stage, when the eruption is papular in character, a bacteriological examination of the comedones or “blackheads” shows a pure acne bacillus infection. Later on, infection by the staphylococcus occurs, giving rise to the acne pustule.

A vaccine is chosen for treatment, therefore, in accordance with the stage and nature of the infection.

Acne Bacillus Vaccine.—This is intended for the treatment of the papular form of acne. In this form comedones are abundant, but suppuration has not yet occurred. There is no febrile reaction after the injection of this vaccine, but if an excessive dose be given, a prolonged negative phase results in which a fresh crop of acne papules appears. However, these papules disappear with subsequent smaller injections.

Acne Vaccine, Mixed.—This is for use in ordinary cases of acne, usually characterised by the presence of comedones and pustules. A bacteriological examination of such cases shows a mixed infection by the acne bacillus and the staphylococcus (*aureus*, *albus* or *citreus*).

In the pustular and furuncular forms of acne without comedones, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, is used.

The initial dose is four or five million acne bacilli with or without staphylococci, according to the nature of the case. Subsequent dosage is regulated by the local effect. Some clinicians begin with much larger doses.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

Bacillus Coli Vaccine.—This vaccine may be used in all forms of coli infections of the bladder, ureter, kidneys and peritoneum; in appendicitis due to the bacillus coli, in mucous colitis and in coli infections of the uterus and gall bladder.

Cholera Vaccine.—This is for use only as a prophylactic and not for treatment. To secure immunisation, two doses should be given hypodermically. The first dose consists of 1 c.c. containing 1000 million organisms. This dose is repeated ten days later.

Coryza Vaccines.—Coryza or naso-pharyngeal catarrh may be caused by a variety of micro-organisms occurring singly or combined. Amongst those most frequently present are the *Bacillus septus* (*Bacillus coryzæ segmentosus*) and the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*. Three Coryza Vaccines are issued for use according to the nature of the infection. The initial dose is 100 million organisms of one or both varieties.

Coryza Vaccine, No. 1.—Contains the *Bacillus septus* alone. This is for use in cases where this organism predominates.

Coryza Vaccine, No. 2.—Is for use in those cases caused by the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.

Coryza Vaccine, No. 3.—This is to be used when cultures from the nasal mucous membrane show the presence of both the *Bacillus septus* and the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.

Gonococcus Vaccine.—This vaccine may be used in the chronic and later stages of gonorrhœa, in gonorrhœal prostatitis and gleet and also in gonorrhœal rheumatism. Good results have also been obtained in the acute stages of gonorrhœa.

The initial dose is usually 20 million organisms. Subsequent dosage is regulated by the constitutional effect. In infection of a delicate organ like the iris, only small doses are required.

Influenza Vaccine.—This vaccine is for use in those cases of influenza in which the presence of *B. influenza* has been demonstrated. An initial dose may be given of 10 million organisms to be increased according to the indications of the case.

Mediterranean Fever Vaccine.—This vaccine may be used in cases of infection by the *Micrococcus melitensis*. In certain cases, the vaccine produces a beneficial effect, the severity of the symptoms is diminished, the general conditions improved and the duration of the disease curtailed. In the most acute cases with high fever and severe intoxication it should not be used.

Pneumococcus Vaccine.—This vaccine is used in pneumococcic infections of all kinds, pneumonia, empyema, pericarditis, endocarditis, septicæmia, meningitis and pneumococcic infections of joints. The usual dose is 10–50 million organisms, which may be repeated, according to the reaction produced, every 36 or 48 hours.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus.—This contains only the *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and is employed in the treatment of acne. It should be used only when the infection has been shown to be due to the *Staphylococcus aureus* alone. The dose usually employed is similar to that used in the case of Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed (*see below*).

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed.—This contains *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *albus* and *citreus*. The vaccine may be employed in various staphylococcic infections such as pustular acne, furunculosis, carbuncle, sycosis and localised abscesses. The initial dose is usually 200 million organisms.

Streptococcus Vaccine, Dental.—This vaccine is prepared from strains of streptococci obtained from cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris. The dose is 10 million organisms given at intervals of seven to ten days.

Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent.—This vaccine may be used in all forms of localised or generalised streptococcic infection, *e.g.* abscesses, septicæmia, pyæmia, otitis media, pyorrhœa alveolaris, endocarditis, peritonitis of streptococcic origin, puerperal septicæmia and erysipelas.

Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheumatic Fever.—This contains several strains of streptococci (*Micrococcus rheumaticus* of Poynton and Payne), obtained from cases of acute rheumatism. This vaccine may be used in cases of persistent relapsing rheumatism. The dose is 10 million organisms, gradually increasing to 50 million, and it may be administered at intervals of seven to ten days.

Tubercle Vaccine (*see Tuberculin, pages 187-192*)

Typhoid Vaccine.—This has been used chiefly as a prophylactic, and not in the treatment of Typhoid Fever. To secure immunisation two doses are given. The first dose consists of 500 million bacteria, and the second, given ten days later, of 1000 million bacteria. Some authorities recommend a third dose of 2000 million. After the first, and to a much smaller degree after the second, inoculation, local and constitutional symptoms may occur. The local symptoms present at the site of injection are redness, swelling, pain and tenderness. These are probably in part due to the action of the vaccine in diminishing blood coagulability, and may be to some extent mitigated by administering six to eight 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr. 5. The constitutional symptoms are malaise, nausea, loss of appetite, headache and feverishness. They usually disappear within 36 hours. Recently, typhoid vaccine has also been used with promising results in the treatment of typhoid fever.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (continued)

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the Vaccines prepared at the WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London, S.E. All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices: SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.; orders for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA should be sent to 35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET (NEAR FIFTH AVENUE), NEW YORK CITY; for CANADA, to 101-109, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL; for AUSTRALASIA, to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.; for SOUTH AFRICA, to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN; for ITALY, to 26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN; for CHINA, to 44, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI; and for ARGENTINA, to CALLE PIEDRAS 334, BUENOS AIRES.

TRADE
MARK
'Wellcome' BRAND—

- „ ACNE BACILLUS VACCINE—
 „ I c.c. containing 10 million organisms
 „ ACNE VACCINE, MIXED—
 „ I c.c. containing 10 million acne bacilli and 250 million staphylococci, mixed
 „ BACILLUS COLI VACCINE—
 „ I c.c. containing 10 million organisms
 „ I c.c. „ 50 „ „
 „ CHOLERA VACCINE—
 „ I c.c. containing 1000 million organisms
 „ CORYZA VACCINE, No. 1—
 „ I c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus*
 „ CORYZA VACCINE, No. 2—
 „ I c.c. containing 100 million *M. catarrhalis*
 „ CORYZA VACCINE, No. 3—
 „ I c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus* and 100 million *M. catarrhalis*
 „ GONOCOCCUS VACCINE—
 „ I c.c. containing 5 million organisms
 „ I c.c. „ 20 „ „
 „ I c.c. „ 200 „ „
 „ I c.c. „ 1000 „ „
 „ INFLUENZA VACCINE—
 „ I c.c. containing 10 million *B. influenzae*
 „ I c.c. „ 50 „ „
 „ MEDITERRANEAN FEVER VACCINE—
 „ I c.c. containing 100 million organisms

* For method of using Code Roots, see page 200

* Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (continued)

TRADE MARK 'Wellcome' BRAND—

,, PNEUMOCOCCUS VACCINE—			
KEDEW.....	I c.c. containing	10 million organisms	
KEDIF	I c.c. ,,	50 ,,	,,
,, STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE, AUREUS—			
JUGAS	I c.c. containing	200 million organisms	
JUGER	I c.c. ,,	1000 ,,	,,
,, STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE, MIXED—			
KEFOY	I c.c. containing	200 million organisms	
JOYAF	I c.c. ,,	1000 ,,	,,
,, STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE, DENTAL—			
LAVIN	I c.c. containing	10 million organisms	
LAVUG	I c.c. ,,	50 ,,	,,
,, STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE, POLYVALENT—			
KEDOK	I c.c. containing	10 million organisms	
KEDUP	I c.c. ,,	50 ,,	,,
,, STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE, RHEUMATIC FEVER—			
LABAM	I c.c. containing	10 million organisms	
LABIH	I c.c. ,,	50 ,,	,,
,, TYPHOID VACCINE—			
JOZEK	I c.c. containing	500 million organisms	
JOZOB	I c.c. ,,	1000 ,,	,,
LALIS	I c.c. ,,	2000 ,,	,,
,, TUBERCLE VACCINE (<i>see Tuberculin, pages 187-192</i>)			
HIWEF	,, MALLEIN—for the diagnosis of Glanders.		
	In hermetically-sealed phials containing 1 c.c.		
	(sufficient for one injection).		

A telegraphic and cable code for ordering vaccines has been adopted. It consists of Roots and Terminations. The Roots appear opposite the names of the vaccines they indicate. The Terminations indicate quantities.

TERMINATIONS			
One	Three	Six	1 Doz.
ARYCE	ASATA	ASEDO	ASEZA

EXAMPLE:—

Send six phials of 1 c.c. 'Wellcome' Brand Streptococcus Vaccine, Dental, each containing 10 million organisms
= LAVINASEDO

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission.

For full information regarding Vaccines, see booklet SERUM THERAPY WITH NOTES ON VACCINES AND TUBERCULINS which will be sent on request.

Valerianates

Valuable in spasmodic affections, in hysteria and in functional nervous troubles generally. Quinine valerianate is prescribed in cases of irritability associated with chorea; its combination with the valerianates of iron and zinc affords a useful tonic and nerve sedative. Zinc valerianate is given with iron and arsenic in the treatment of hysteria in young anæmic women, and in the neuroses associated with chlorosis. Ammonium valerianate combines the effect of a stimulant with the therapeutic action of valerian.

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS, gr. I [0.065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated) [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; and
0.1 gramme [J.B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Valerianatis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [J.B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. i 8	[0.008 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP.
[J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Asafetidæ,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Myrrhæ,	gr. i 2	[0.032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI
ARSENIOSI [J.B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. i 60	[0.00108 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. i	[0.065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Valerianates (*continued*)**'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERIANATIS** [B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains ammonium valerianate, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Vana' Brand Tonic Wine

[B. W. & Co.]

Presents calcium glycerophosphate and the alkaloids of cinchona bark in a pure sound wine of excellent quality. Its anti-periodic, antipyretic and tonic properties are valuable in malarial and other fevers, and it may be taken with ease when quinine cannot be tolerated.

'VANA' promotes appetite and digestion, and exerts a marked restorative and nutritive effect in convalescence, general debility, malnutrition, neurasthenia and nervous breakdown.

Each fluid ounce contains calcium glycerophosphate, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.], and cinchona alkaloids, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Half a wineglassful, three to four times daily, before or after food.

TRADE
MARK**'Vaporole' BRAND Products**

'VAPOROLE' products contain fluid medicaments suitable for inhalation, injection, etc. The products intended for hypodermic injection are issued in hermetically-sealed amber-coloured containers, of 1 c.c. of sterilised solution or suspension, unless otherwise specified. Those products which are intended for inhalation are issued in thin glass capsules enclosed in silken netting.

For Hypodermic Injection

'VAPOROLE'	APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 0.005 gm.	
	[gr. 1/13]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	ATROPINE SULPHATE, 0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	CAFFEINE SODIO-BENZOATE, 0.25 gm. [gr. 3-3/4]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	CALOMEL, 0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	CAMPHOR, 0.1 gm. [gr. 1-1/2]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6]; and 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	DIGITALIN (CRYSTALLINE), 0.0001 gm. [gr. 1/650]	[B. W. & Co.]
„	'EPININE,' 1 in 100	[B. W. & Co.]
„	'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydro- chloride)	[B. W. & Co.]
„	'ERNUTIN,' min. 10 [0.592 c.c.]; and 0.6 c.c.	[B. W. & Co.]
„	EUCAINE LACTATE, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6]	[B. W. & Co.]

'Vaporole' Brand Products (*continued*)

- 'VAPOROLE' GREY OIL, 0.1 gm. [gr. 1-1/2] [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, 'HEMISINE,' 1 in 1000 [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, 'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, 'HEMISINE' AND EUCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE, 0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130] [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, IRON AND ARSENIC [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6];
 and 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT, 0.5 c.c.
 and 1 c.c. [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE, 0.2 gm. [*approx.*
 gr. 3]; and 0.4 gm. [*approx.* gr. 6] [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, STRYCHNINE SULPHATE, 0.001 gm. [gr. 1/65];
 and 0.002 gm. [gr. 1/32] [J.B. W. & Co.]

For Inhalation

- 'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITE, min. 3 [0.178 c.c.]; and min. 5
 [0.296 c.c.] [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, AROMATIC AMMONIA, for use as "Smelling
 Salts" [J.B. W. & Co.]
 ,, CHLOROFORM AND ETHYL IODIDE COMPOUND [J.B. W. & Co.]

'Varium' (*see Ovarian Substance*)**Vegetable Laxative** (*see Laxative Vegetable*)**Veronal**

Hypnotic and sedative, stated not to depress the pulse, nor to irritate the stomach, and therefore recommended in cardiac cases in preference to chloral preparations. It has been successful in the troublesome insomnia of morphinism, neurasthenia and slight mental excitement, in doses of five to ten grains. Larger doses have been employed in sleeplessness with marked cerebral disturbance, as in acute mania and alcoholism. Instances have been recorded of giddiness and want of muscular co-ordination after its administration, so that only the smaller doses should be used until the reaction of the individual has been ascertained.

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' VERONAL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [J.B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of either strength, swallowed with water, or powdered, and taken in a little water or milk. The maximum dose is gr. 10 [0.648 gm.], but in no circumstances should the full dose be given until the patient's susceptibility to smaller doses has been determined.

Viburnum Prunifolium

A preparation of the bark of Black Haw. Anti-spasmodic and diuretic, used in dysmenorrhœa and threatened abortion.

Preparation

'TABLOID' VIBURNI PRUNIFOLII EXTRACTI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with water.

Vichy Mineral Water Salt

Vichy supplies a carbonated alkaline water, prescribed in kidney disease and diabetes, in gouty conditions and as a tonic in chronic affections of abdominal viscera and of joints. Combined with lithium citrate it is used as an antilithic. The 'Tabloid' effervescent preparation forms a ready and convenient means of prescribing this well-known water.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL
[^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of water, represents an equal quantity of Vichy water (Grand Grille Spring) in all its essential constituents.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT, EFFERVESCENT (ARTIFICIAL) AND LITHIUM CITRATE [^W B. W. & Co.]

Each contains one grain of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Voice (*see Cocaine*)

Water Analysis (*see page 297, and 'Soloid' Brand products in Price List at end*)

Warburg Tincture

Used in the treatment of fevers associated with extreme exhaustion. The direction given below is that usually adopted in tropical countries, where it is largely used.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCTURÆ WARBURGI, min. 30 [1.776 c.c.]; and dr. 2 [17.1 c.c.] [^W B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The bowels having been freely opened, from four to eight of the min. 30, or one to two of the dr. 2, strength, may be given with a little brandy and water. At the end of three hours the dose may be repeated.

'Xaxa'

'XAXA' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid) presents pure acetyl-salicylic acid, with no free salicylic acid. 'Tabloid' 'Xaxa' is largely

‘Xaxa’ (continued)

prescribed as an anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic which produces the therapeutic effect of salicylic acid and its salts, without the same risk of unpleasant and toxic symptoms. ‘Xaxa’ is insoluble in the stomach, and causes no gastric disturbance. It disintegrates easily, and is absorbed from the intestine. The therapeutic effect of ‘Xaxa,’ especially in influenza and other febrile affections, and in painful conditions, is enhanced by combination with phenacetin or with Dover powder. ‘Xaxaquin,’ the quinine salt of ‘Xaxa,’ combines the action of ‘Xaxa’ with the powerful antiseptic, anti-malarial and antipyretic properties of quinine. (See also *Acetyl-salicylic Acid* ; and ‘Xaxaquin.’)

Preparations

‘TABLOID’ ‘XAXA’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] ;
and 0.5 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme, strength, powdered, and swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains, or one gramme, may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains, or 0.5 gramme, at intervals, until three or four doses in all have been taken.

‘TABLOID’ ‘XAXA’ ET CAFFEINÆ [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	‘Xaxa,’	gr. 4	[0.259 gm.]
	Caffeinæ,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water.

‘TABLOID’ ‘XAXA’ ET PHENACETINI, āā gr. 2½ [0.162 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

‘TABLOID’ ‘XAXA’ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. 2½
[0.152 gm.] [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

‘TABLOID’ ‘XAXA’ ET ‘XAXAQUIN’ [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

R	‘Xaxa,’	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
	‘Xaxaquin,’	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

‘Xaxaquin’

‘XAXAQUIN,’ the quinine salt of ‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), possesses marked antiseptic, anti-malarial and antipyretic power. It combines the specific properties of quinine and of the salicylates, without the disadvantages of the latter. ‘Xaxaquin’ is prescribed, alone or with ‘Xaxa,’ as a preventive, and in the early stages of catarrh and influenza, and is beneficial in tonsillitis, neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, malarial and other fevers. ‘Xaxaquin’ may be given in all conditions where salicylates or quinine cannot be tolerated owing to idiosyncrasy. (See also ‘Xaxa,’ page 204)

'Xaxaquin' (continued)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' 'XAXAQUIN' (Quinine acetyl-salicylate), gr. 3
[0.194 gm.]; and 0.25 gramme [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of either strength, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Xaxa,'	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,'	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Zinc

The salts of zinc are, in general, astringent, tonic and emetic. The chloride is used externally only and is caustic. The oxide is used internally in hysteria, nervous headache and debility, in phthisis to reduce the night sweats, in bronchitis to lessen secretion, and generally as a nerve tonic. Externally it is used as a powder to wounds, and is applied with calomel to syphilitic sores and ulcerations. The permanganate is employed as a disinfectant and astringent. The sulphate is astringent and emetic. The sulphocarbolate is employed as an antiseptic injection. The valerianate possesses anti-spasmodic properties, and is used in diabetes insipidus, in neuralgia, in epilepsy, and in nervous affections associated with chlorosis. (*See also 'Nizin,' page 126*)

Preparations**ZINC CHLORIDE**

'SOLOID' ZINCI CHLORIDI, gr. 5 [0.324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

Prepared with a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

DIRECTION.—Dissolve one in two or more ounces of water, as an eye-wash, according to the strength required. In highly-inflamed conditions of the urethra the hourly use of a very dilute injection, made by dissolving 'Soloid' Zinc Chloride, gr. 5, in two pints of well-boiled water has been advised. For application as a paint in granular pharyngitis, it is used in solutions as strong as thirty grains to the ounce.

ZINC OXIDE

'TABLOID' ZINCI OXIDI, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.] [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

ZINC PERMANGANATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI PERMANGANATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.008 gm.] [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one ounce of water is a successful injection in gonorrhœa. This strength may also be employed as a mouth-wash, as a gargle for sore throat, and for syringing the nostrils in chronic rhinitis.

ZINC SULPHATE

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (R) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [$\frac{1}{10000}$ gm.]; and (WW) 0.00025 gramme [$\frac{1}{4}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, placed in the eye, in acute or chronic ophthalmia.

Zinc (*continued*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.00026 gm.];
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.0032 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a vaginal or urethral injection, one to five grains in five ounces of water. As a mouth-wash or gargle, gr. 10, in one pint of water. As a collyrium, gr. 1, in one ounce of rose-water.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]
(*Scented with Otto of Rose*)

℞ Acidi Borici, gr. 6 [0.389 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of warm water, to make a lotion or injection.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS (*see Alum, page 14*)

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.)
(*see Alum, page 14*)

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]; gr. 10 [0.648 gm.]; and 0.5 gramme [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains may be dissolved in each ounce of water, or 0.5 gramme in 100 c.c. to 200 c.c.

ZINC VALERIANATE

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
(*Sugar-coated*) [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/8 [0.008 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP.
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Asafetidæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Myrrhæ, gr. 1/2 [0.032 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI
[^{MS} B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 2 [0.13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0.00108 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Zinc (*continued*)**'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM** [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininae Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]
Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0.065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'NIZIN' [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid (*see page 126*)

Zingiber (*see Ginger*)**'Zymine'—'Fairchild'**

'Zymine' is a pure extract of the pancreas, and presents all its principles in such activity that their presence and their properties can readily be demonstrated. It is not an artificial compound, but contains the ferments as they are naturally associated, free from all added substances.

Preparations**'ZYMINE' (Ext. Pancreatis)** [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six grains, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'ZYMINE' PEPTONISING TUBES [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]**'PEPULE' ZYMINE, gr. 3** [0.194 gm.] (*Sugar-coated*) [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'PEPULE' ZYMINE COMP. [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Zymine,'	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0.0065 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

It is reported that 'Pepule' Zymine Compound, taken *one hour before* embarkation, ensures freedom from sea-sickness.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
'Zymine,'	gr. 1-1/2	[0.097 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET ZYMINE [$\frac{m}{ss}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0.13 gm.]
'Zymine,'	gr. 3	[0.194 gm.]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.



INDEX OF DISEASES AND TREATMENT

Abcess

INTERNALLY—

- Aperients.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Calcium Sulphide.
- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Iron and Quinine Citrate.
- *Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
- 'Kepler' Solution.

LOCALLY—

- Belladonna Ointment.
- Cocaine Ointment, 5% to 10%.
- Morphine Oleate. Iodine.
- Fomentations.
- †Carbolic Acid, min. 5 to min. 10 of 2% solution into gland threatening suppuration.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Acne

Treat any indigestion, and insist on regular exercise, free bowel action and simple diet, with little or no meat, no fatty foods, cheese, pastries, pickles or excessive quantities of tea, coffee or cocoa.

Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

- *Calcium Sulphide.
- *Arsenious Acid. Phosphorus.
- *Arsenical Compound.
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- 'Kepler' Solution.
- *Saline aperients.

LOCALLY—

Steam, wash with ‡Lanoline Ichthyol soap, and rub with a fairly rough towel. If inflamed, foment only. Express comedones daily with acne extractor.

Acne (continued)

LOCALLY (continued)—

- Inunction with 'Hazeline' Cream.
- Ointments (made with ‡Lanoline) of Ichthyol, Sulphur, Zinc Oxide or Mercury; or Glycerin of Borax.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus, 'Wellcome.'
- Acne Bacillus Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'
- Acne Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Acromegaly

- *Pituitary Gland.
- *Thyroid Gland.

Addison's Disease

Attention to general health. Glycerin (in full doses).

- *Tonic Compound.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Strychnine. *Hemisine.'
- *Supra-renal Gland.
- o§Digitalin (Crystalline).
- §'Tyramine.'
- o'Epinine'
- oPituitary(Infundibular)Extract.

Ague

- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Warburg Tincture.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Euquinine. *Opium.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Comp.
- Sodium Nitrite. *Pilocarpine.
- *Potassium Iodide. *'Aspirin.'
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- *Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
- *Blaud Pill. *Salicylic Acid.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

Ague (*continued*)

- 'Enule' Quinine Suppositories.
* 'Soamin.'

Albuminuria

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Treat the primary cause. When deficient coagulability of blood, give *Calcium Lactate.
(*See Heart, Bright's Disease, etc.*)

Alcoholism

- Prohibit alcohol absolutely and order abundant food.
Hot-air baths, with massage.
Hot-water baths, with massage.

Acute Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh

INTERNALLY—

- *Calomel, followed by *Saline.
*Bismuth and Soda.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. o§Atropine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Chronic Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh

- Vegetable Bitters.
Mineral Acids.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
*Capsicum Tincture.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
Lavage.

For the Nervous System—

INTERNALLY—

- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Quinine.
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
*Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Atropine and Strychnine.
o§Morphine. o§Atropine.
o§Strychnine Sulphate.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Hyoscyamine. o§Hyoscine.
§Picrotoxin.

For the Heart—

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture.
*Strophanthus Tincture.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Strychnine.

Alcoholism (*continued*)**For the Heart** (*continued*)—

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine Sulphate.
§Sparteine Sulphate.

For Delirium**Tremens—**

Light diet at first (*e.g.* Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice), followed as soon as possible by solid food. Hot bath or hot pack.

INTERNALLY—

- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Digitalis Tincture in full doses.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. o§Apomorphine.
o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

By RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Morphine
Suppositories.

To relieve craving—

- *Zinc Oxide. Cocaine.
*Capsicum Tincture.
Cold water, sipped.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Atropine and Strychnine.

Alopecia

INTERNALLY—

- *Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.
If of syphilitic origin—
*Potassium Iodide. Mercury.
*Mercury Perchloride and
Potassium Iodide. *Mercuric
Potassium Iodide. *Yellow
Iodide of Mercury.

LOCALLY—

- Massage of scalp.
Ammonia. Turpentine.
Cantharides. Acetic Acid.
†Corrosive Sublimate.
Eau-de-Cologne. Pilocarpine.
'Paroleine.' Glycerin.
Chrysarobin, gr. 30 to gr. 60,
in † Lanoline, 1 oz.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Aporole'

Amenorrhœa

Treat the cause (e.g. often dependent on anæmia). Mustard sitz bath.

- *Asafetida Compound.
- *Blaud Pill. *Aloes and Myrrh.
- *Blaud Pill and Aloin.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- Aloes and Asafetida. Apiol.
- *Nux Vomica Compound.
- *Manganese Peroxide.
- *Manganese and Iron Citrate.
- *Potassium Permanganate.

Anæmia

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Primary—

INTERNALLY—

- Aperients.
- *Blaud Pill. *Aloin Compound.
- *Blaud Pill and Aloin.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Reduced Iron Compound.
- *Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound.
- *Manganese and Iron Citrate.
- Manganese and Iron Phosphate.
- *Arsenious Acid.
- 'Kepler' Solution.
- *Thymus Gland. *Three Syrups.
- *'Hemisine.'
- *\$\$Bone Medulla.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract with Hæmoglobin.
- *Residuum Rubrum.
- Dialysed Iron (B. W. & Co.).
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- *Beta-naphthol.
- *††Glycerophosphates.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- *'Soamin.'
- o Iron and Arsenic.
- Normal Horse Serum,
- 'Wellcome.'

Secondary—

Treat the cause: hæmorrhage; leucorrhœa; cachexia of cancer, syphilis, malaria, tubercle; lead, mercury or arsenic poisoning; chronic constipation.

Aneurism

Rest; restrict diet and liquid.

Aneurism (continued)

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Morphine. *Calcium Lactate.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

LOCALLY—

- Acupuncture. Electropuncture.
- Ferric Chloride injection.
- Gelatin injection.
- Proximal pressure.
- Proximal or distal ligature.
- Excision in some cases.

Angina Pectoris

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture (between attacks)
- *Arsenious Acid. *Antipyrine.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Chloral Hydrate.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- *Potassium Bromide.
- Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether).
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- Sodium Nitrite.
- *Potassium Iodide.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- \$Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—

- o Amyl Nitrite.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Aphthæ

See to teeth, and correct diet.

INTERNALLY

- Mineral acids. *Grey Powder.
- *Quinine. *Gregory Powder.

LOCALLY—

- *Borax. Glycerin of Borax.
- *Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
- †Copper Sulphate. †Alum.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.

Apoplexy

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Elaterin. Croton Oil.
- *Calomel.
- *Thyroid Gland.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

\$ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

\$\$ 'Valule'

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Aporole'

Apoplexy (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Atropine, if respiration fail.
- o§Strychnine.

LOCALLY—

- Leeches. Venesection.
- Ice to head (kept high).
- Mustard to feet (kept low).

Appendicitis

- Absolute rest. Ice. Leeches.
- Operation.

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- *Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.

BY RECTUM

- Turpentine enemata.
- Castor Oil enemata.
- Soap and water enemata.
- 'Erule' Soap Compound Suppositories.

Ascites (*see Dropsy*)**Asthma**

- Avoid exciting causes, places, foods or occupations likely to induce attack. Treat pulmonary, cardiac, gastro-intestinal, renal and other disorders, including any abnormal conditions of the nose or throat.

INTERNALLY—

- *Supra-renal Gland.
- *Aconite Tincture. *'Hemisine.'
- *Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
- *Caffeine Citrate. *Ipecacuanha.
- *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- Coffee. Green Tea. Alcohol.
- *Pituitary Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Atropine Sulphate. o' Hemisine.'
- §Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
- o§Apomorphine. §Hyoscyamine.
- o§Morphine. §Aconitine Nitrate.
- o' Epinine' oPituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

FUMES OR VAPOURS—

- Potassium Nitrate papers.
- Stramonium leaves. Digitalis.
- Lobelia, Belladonna, Tobacco, and Cubeb in various combinations, as powders or cigarettes, or smoked in a pipe.

Asthma (*continued*)

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler). Menthol.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- oChloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.' Oxygen.
- oAmyl Nitrite.
- Spray of †'Hemisine' or 'Epiniue' solution.

Bed Sores

- Relieve pressure by turning the patient, or by water-bed or cushion, and felt-plaster.

- Wash the place with 'Hazeline' or spirit and water; dry, and dust with starch, Zinc Oxide, or †Boric Acid powder.

- Treat slough with antiseptic lotion or charcoal poultice.

- Keep surface aseptic with Boric Acid or Bismuth.

- Stimulate with 'Hazeline,' Benzoin Compound Tincture, Balsam of Peru, †Silver Nitrate, Glycerin of Borax, or Glycerin of Tannic Acid.

Beri-beri

- Abstinence from rice.

- Guard against heart failure.

- Keep patient quiet. Give cardiac stimulants. If much fluid in pleuræ (or pericardium) withdraw it. Give food in small quantities at frequent intervals; meat, fresh vegetables or fruits (avoid bulky foods).

- Move patient as soon as possible to non-infected place.

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Sparteine Sulphate.
- *Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

INHALATIONS—

- oAmyl Nitrite.
- Ammonia. Oxygen.

DURING CONVALESCENCE—

- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

Biliousness

- Examine eyes separately for astigmatism or other error of refraction—a frequent cause of so-called "biliousness." Examine urine for albumin.

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Vaporole'

Biliousness (*continued*)

- *Calomel. *Blue Pill. *Rhubarb.
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound.
- *‘Coffee-Mint.’ **‘Gingament.’
- *Podophyllin.
- *Cascara Compound. *Euonymin.
- *Podophyllin and Euonymin.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba. *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- *Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Laxative Vegetable.
- *Mercury Perchloride.
- Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.
- *Ammonium Chloride.

Bites and Stings

LOCALLY—

- Remove the sting. ‡‘Lanesine.’
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- oAromatic Ammonia
- ‘Hazeline.’ †Lead Subacetate.
- †Carbolic Acid. Alcohol.
- Menthol in spirit.
- Chloroform, ‘Wellcome.’
- †Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Snake-Bite—

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Carbonate. Alcohol.
- *Atropine. *Belladonna Tincture.
- Ether, ‘Wellcome.’

LOCALLY—

- Ligature the part above the bite, incise margins of the wound, suck the wound, and rub in powdered †Potassium Permanganate.
- Inject *§Potassium Permanganate solution or †Sodium Chloride solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine Sulphate or
- §Strychnine Nitrate.

HYPODERMICALLY OR INTRA-VENOUSLY—

- Anti-Venom Serum, ‘Wellcome’

Blackwater Fever

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine Hydrochloride.

Blackwater Fever(*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Arsenious Acid. *Euquinine.
- *Strychnine Sulphate.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Mercury Perchloride.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Quinine Bihydrochloride.
- *‘Soamin.’

BY RECTUM—

- ‘Enule’ Quinine Suppositories.

Blepharitis

Examine eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction.

INTERNALLY—

- *Chemical Food. *Easton Syrup.
- *Quinine. ‘Kepler’ preparations.

LOCALLY—

- †Boric Acid, warm lotion.
- †Silver Nitrate.
- †Zinc Sulphate. †‘Nizin.’
- †Copper Sulphate.
- Mercurial Ointments.

Boils

Examine urine for sugar.

Remove any pressure or irritation as from edge of collar or cuff.

INTERNALLY—

- Mineral Acids. *Easton Syrup.
- Dilute Sulphuric Acid (B.P.).
- *Sodium Salicylate. **‘Aspirin.’
- *Arsenious Acid. *Quinine.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Calcium Sulphide.
- **‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- **‘Xaxaquin.’ *Nuclein.
- **‘Xaxa’ and ‘Xaxaquin.’
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

LOCALLY—

- Fomentations. Poultices.
- Belladonna. Opium. Collodion.
- †Carbolic Acid injection.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, ‘Wellcome.’
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, ‘Wellcome.’

‡ The brand ‘Dartring’ appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

o ‘Vaporole’

Breath, Fætor of

Examine nose, teeth, tonsils and fauces. Treat dyspepsia, constipation, fetid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, gangrene, fetid cavity, fetid empyema.

INTERNALLY—

- *Terebene. Musk.
- *Pepule' Pepsin. Creosote.
- *Bismuth Salicylate. *Salol.
- *Beta-naphthol Compound.

LOCALLY—

- To nose (*see Ozæna*)
- To mouth

Washes or sprays of *Potassium Chlorate and Borax, †Potassium Permanganate, †Carbolic Acid, †Boric Acid, Camphor or †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Comp.

¶ Pinol.

¶ Menthol and Eucalyptus.

INHALATIONS—

- Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia')
- 'Pinol.' Menthol. *Thymol.
- Iodine Tincture. Creosote.
- Carbolic Acid.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Bright's Disease

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Acute—

"Imperial" drink—
Cream of Tartar, one drachm;
juice of half a lemon; water,
one pint.

- *Potassium Nitrate.
- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Tartarated Antimony. *Jalap.
- *Pilocarpine Nitrate. *Elaterin.
- *Grey Powder.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Cathartic Compound.
- *Calomel and *Salines.
- *Caffeine Citrate.
- *Methylene Blue.

Subacute or Chronic—

- Serpentary. Buchu.
- *Caffeine Citrate. Scoparius.
- *Sparteine Sulphate. Squill.
- *Pilocarpine. *Strychnine.

Uræmia—

Hot baths, vapour baths, wet pack, dry and wet cupping.

INTERNALLY—

- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Jalap. *Calomel and *Salines.

Bright's Disease

(*continued*)

Uræmia (*continued*)**INTERNALLY (*continued*)**

- *Elaterin. *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Caffeine Citrate.

LOCALLY

Cupping. Leeches. Bleeding.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- § Pilocarpine Nitrate.
- o § Digitalin. o § Strychnine.
- o Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

INHALATIONS—

- o Amyl Nitrite. Oxygen.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

By RECTUM OR INTRAVENOUSLY—
Saline injections.

Bronchitis**Acute—**

Hot foot-bath, hot bath, warm drinks and light food, including Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

INTERNALLY—

- *Blue Pill. *Calomel. 'Heroin.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Potassium Nitrate.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Ipecacuanha. *Tartarated Antimony.
- *Dover Powder. *Strychnine.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- Senega. Serpentry. Squill.

LOCALLY—

Mustard poultice. Cupping.
Turpentine Liniment.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o § Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

INHALATIONS—

Warm moist air.
Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').

Chronic—**INTERNALLY—**

- *Blue Pill. *Calomel.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- Senega. Creosote. *Terebene.
- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Ipecacuanha.
- *Caffeine. *Ammonium Chloride.

* 'Tablet'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tablet' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tablet' Pastille

o 'Vaporole'

Bronchitis (*continued*)**Chronic** (*continued*)—INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. *Tar and Codeine.
- *¶Codeine. *Sandal Wood Oil.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- *Asafetida Compound. *Heroin.
- *Menthol Compound. *¶Menthol.
- ¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.
- ¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
- ¶'Pinol.' †¶PineTarCompound.
- *Ipecacuanha with Squill. *Tar.
- *Potassium Iodide. *Zinc Oxide.
- *Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
- 'Kepler' Solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- °§Strychnine Sulphate.

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler).
- Terebene (B. W. & Co.).
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Bronchorrhœa

Examine for foreign body in bronchus by bronchoscopy and skiagraphy.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- *Ammonium Chloride. *Tar.
- *Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. *Tar and Codeine.
- *Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
- ¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
- ¶'Pinol.' †¶PineTarCompound.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna.
- *Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.

INHALATIONS—

- Terebene (B. W. & Co.).
- Creosote.
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Bruises

LOCALLY—

- 'Hazeline.' Tincture of Arnica.
- Alcohol lotion.
- †Lead Subacetate lotion.
- †Lead and Opium Lotion.

Burns and Scalds

INTERNALLY—

- *Opium or *Morphine to relieve pain.
- Irrigations of colon with †Saline (during shock).

Burns and Scalds(*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Strychnine.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.

LOCALLY—

- *Bismuth Gauze.
- Carron Oil.
- Carbolic Oil (1 in 20) and Lime water, equal parts.
- Picric Acid.
- †Sodium Bicarbonate lotion.
- Zinc Oxide with Starch.
- 'Borofax'
- Boric Acid in †Lanoline.
- Zinc Oxide in †Lanoline.
- ‡Toilet Lanoline.
- 'Hazeline.' Ichthyol Ointment.
- Continuous bath (if very severe).

Calculi**Biliary—***Prevention—*

- Regular diet and exercise.
- Abundant fluid.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *'Aspirin.'
- *Ammonium Hippurate.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.
- *Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- *Kissingen Salt, Effervescent.
- *Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Mucin Compound.
- *Urotropine. *Iridin Compound.
- *Calomel.
- Olive Oil.

During attack—

INTERNALLY—

- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Morphine.
- *Chloral Hydrate. *'Aspirin.'
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-Salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate in abundant warm water.
- Turpentine and Ether.
- 'Wellcome' (equal parts).

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- °Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

- †Saline injections.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

†† 'Elixoid'

° 'Vaporole'

Calculi (*continued*)**Renal—**

Copious draughts of alkaline waters. No stimulants.

Light diet.

Uric Acid) *Calculi—*
Oxalic Acid)

Potassium Citrate Effervescent in large doses for patients passing bloody urine with much uric acid.

*Piperazine. *Urotropine.

Phosphatic Calculi—

Mineral Acids. *Benzoic Acid.

Cancer

INTERNALLY—

*Methylene Blue. *Ichthyol.

*Opium. *Chloral Hydrate.

*Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.

*Thymus Gland.

'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

LOCALLY—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.

†Corrosive Sublimate.

Menthol in Olive Oil.

†'Hemisine.'

Radium.

HYPODERMICALLY—

*'Soamin.'

Coley's Fluid.

§Morphine and Atropine.

§Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—

†Boric Acid (warm enema in cancer of rectum).

'Enule' Belladonna Suppositories.

'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.

'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna Suppositories.

Cancrum Oris

Generous diet. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Iron and Arsenic Compound.

*Iron and Quinine. *Strychnine.

*Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories.

LOCALLY—

Removal of gangrenous parts.

Fuming Nitric Acid.

Actual Caution.

Carbuncle

Examine carefully for cause.

Examine urine for sugar.

Remove pressure and friction.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.

*Bismuth Salicylate, *Salol.

*Morphine. *Calcium Sulphide.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid (B.P.).

LOCALLY—

†Carbolic Acid injection (1 to 3 of Glycerin).

†Boric Acid fomentations.

Collodion. Belladonna.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus
'Wellcome.'

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed,
'Wellcome.'

Catarrh

(COMMON "COLD")

(If frequently "catching cold," carefully examine nose for enlarged turbinate bones or sensitive spots; throat for enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths; and chest.)

Hot baths. Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.

*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.

*'Xaxaquin.'

*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

*Dover Powder. *Aconite Tincture.

*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Potassium Iodide.

*Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna. *Antifebrin.

¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.

*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

*Ammonium Chloride.

¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.

*Ammoniated Quinine.

¶Benzoic Acid Compound.

*Quinine Bisulphate.

*Quinine and Camphor.

*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.

*Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor.

¶Menthol.

*Menthol Compound.

¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.

¶Pectoral.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

Catarrh (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- ††Pine Tar Compound.
- ¶'Pinol.'
- ¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
- *Potassium Nitrate.
- *Cubeb Compound.
- *Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice).

After early stages—

- *Quinine. *Easton Syrup.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

INSUFFLATION

- Compound Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.).

NOSE SPRAYS—

- †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
- †Hemisine. 'Epinine.'

APPLICATION TO NOSTRILS—

- 'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Coryza Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

Catarrhal Sore Throat**INTERNALLY—**

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna.
- *Potassium Nitrate. *Blue Pill.
- *Calomel. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Sodium Salicylate. 'Hazeline.'
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.

TO BE SUCKED—

- *Cubeb Compound.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna.
- *Menthol Compound. *Red Gum.
- ¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
- *Potassium Chlorate.
- *Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice).
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
- ¶Glycerin.
- ¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
- ¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant.
- ¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant.
- *Krameria and Cocaine.

Catarrhal Sore Throat (continued)**TO BE SUCKED (continued)—**

- ¶Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine.
- ¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
- ¶Pectoral. *Slippery Elm.
- ¶Pine Tar Compound. ¶'Pinol.'
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm.

THROAT PAINTS—

- Glycerin of Borax or Tannin.
- Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
- Balsam of Peru or Tolu.

INHALATIONS—

- Terebene (B. W. & Co.).
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler).

GARGLES—

- 'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
- †'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'
- †Alum and Zinc Compound.
- †Boric Acid. †Zinc Sulphate.
- †Zinc Permanganate.

SPRAYS—

- 'Hazeline.' 'Paroleine.'
- †'Hemisine.'
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.

Chapped Skin**LOCALLY—**

- 'Hazeline' Cream.
- "" 'Hazeline' Snow."
- 'Borofax.' 'Phenofax.'
- Glycerin. Glycerin of Starch.
- †Toilet Lanoline. Collodion.
- Boric Acid in †Lanoline.
- Zinc Oxide in †Lanoline.
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin in Glycerin (1 in 4).
- †Lead and Opium Lotion.

Chigger

Thoroughly cleanse house. Sprinkle insect powder, disinfect room with carbolic, paraform, etc. Forbid walking barefoot. Hot baths. Dislodge chigger insects. Touch parts infected with Turpentine. Envelop entire limb in moist dressings until the punctures have healed.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Vaporole'

† 'Soloid'

†† 'Elixoid'

Chilblains

INTERNALLY—

- *Supra-renal Gland.
- *Calcium Lactate.

LOCALLY—

- Warmth; dry friction.
- Exercise. Electric foot-bath.

If unbroken, paint with—

- Iodine. Opium Tincture.
- Cajuput Oil and Menthol.
- Capsicum Tincture.
- Ichthyol Ointment.
- Belladonna Liniment.
- Collodion and Cocaine.

If broken, apply—

- †Boric Acid in ‡Lanoline.
- Balsam of Peru. Collodion.
- Opium Tincture.
- “‘Hazeline’ Snow.”

Chlorosis (*see Anæmia*)**Cholera**

- Cholera Vaccine, ‘Wellcome,’ as a prophylactic.
- Abundant fluid. Stimulants.
- Hot soups, broths. If food vomited, give more immediately.

INTERNALLY—

- Castor Oil and *Opium.
- Diluted Sulphuric Acid and *Opium. *Astringent Mixture.
- *Calomel.
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture.
- *Beta-naphthol. *Morphine.
- *Salol. *Asafetida and Opium.
- *Camphor. Stimulants.
- Hoffman’s Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether).

LOCALLY—

- Mustard or Capsicum plasters to abdomen.
- Linseed poultices to abdomen.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Morphine and Strychnine.

INTRAVENOUSLY—

- Continuous saline infusion.
- Hypertonic saline solutions (†Calcium Chloride Compound).

Chordee

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.

Chordee (*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Tartarated Antimony.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Dover Powder.
- *Potassium Bromide. *Camphor.

LOCALLY—

- Glycerin of Belladonna.
- †Cocaine Hydrochloride (per urethram).
- o§Morphine (hypodermically in perinæum).

BY RECTUM—

- ‘Enule’ Morphine Suppositories.
- ‘Enule’ Belladonna Suppositories.
- ‘Enule’ Morphine and Belladonna Suppositories.

Chorea

In severe cases, rest in bed and isolation from friends.

Examine for errors of refraction, adenoid growths, enlarged tonsils, worms, hæmorrhoids, or other peripheral irritation.

- Generous diet.
- *Arsenious Acid, in full doses.
- Ergot. ‘Ernutin.’
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- **‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- **‘Aspirin.’
- *Blaud Pill. *Strychnine Sulphate.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- Camphor Monobromate.
- *Quinine Valerianate. *Cerebrin.
- *Zinc Valerianate. *Zinc Oxide.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
- ††Formates.
- *Trional. *Sulphonal.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

If with Rheumatic Fever—

- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- **‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- **‘Xaxaquin.’
- **‘Xaxa’ and ‘Xaxaquin.’
- **‘Aspirin.’
- *Potassium Iodide.

Cirrhosis

- Correct diet. Regulate alcohol.
- *Calomel.
- *Ammonium Chloride.

† The brand ‘Dartring’ appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* ‘Tableid’

§ ‘Tableid’ Hypodermic

o ‘Vaporel’

† ‘Soloid’

†† ‘Elixoid’

Cirrhosis (*continued*)

- *Potassium Iodide. Iodoform.
- *Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.
- *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.
- *Elaterin.
- *Jalap.

Colic (*see also Calculi*)**Renal—**

- Hot bath; fomentations with Turpentine and Opium.
- *Belladonna Tincture. *Opium.
- *Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

Hepatic—

- *Morphine.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- Leeches over region of liver.

Intestinal—

- Recurrent attacks of colic may be due to lead poisoning, or local disease, *e.g.* gastric ulcer or appendicitis.
- Careful diet.
- Castor oil and *Opium.
- *Calomel and *Salines.
- *Morphine.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

LOCALLY—

- Fomentations. Anodynes.
- Turpentine stupes. Poultices.

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Collapse**(or Fainting)**

- Keep the head low.
- Apply cold water to the face.

INTERNALLY—

- Alcohol. Sal Volatile.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine.
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- oPituitary (Infundibular) Extract.
- §Tyramine.'

INHALATIONS—

- oAmyl Nitrite.
- oAromatic Ammonia.

Condylomata

Insist on extreme cleanness.

Condylomata (*continued*)**INTERNALLY—**

- Mercury. *Potassium Iodide.
- *Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
- *Mercuric Perchloride and Potassium Iodide.
- *Yellow Iodide of Mercury.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- *Soamin.'

LOCALLY—

- †Carbolic Acid lotion.
- †Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
- †Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion.
- Calomel and Zinc Powder.
- Mercurial Ointments.

Conjunctivitis

Examine the eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction.

LOCALLY—

- Blister behind the ear. Leeches to the temple. Compresses, hot or cold. Calomel Powder, Oleates of Mercury and Morphine outside the eyelid in palpebral conjunctivitis.
- Alum. †Hemisine.' †Epinine.'
- Castor Oil, dropped in.
- Lotion of †Alum, †Argyrol, †Nizin, †Boric Acid, †Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †Protargol, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Lead Subacetate, or †Hemisine'; or, for pain, of †Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Constipation

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Regular habit.

Morning cold bath.

Exercise. Abdominal massage.

INTERNALLY—

- Cold water on rising, or tumbler of hot water sipped whilst dressing. Tumbler of hot water at bedtime.
- Plenty of fluid (most important).
- Coarse bread. Porridge.
- Fruit. Vegetables.
- *Laxative Vegetable. *Aloin.
- ¶Laxative Fruit. 'Alaxa.'
- *Cascara Sagrada. *Blue Pill.
- *Cascara and Gentian Compound.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
† 'Soloid' ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

|| 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic
o 'Iaporable'

Constipation (*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Cascara Compound. *Calomel.
- *Aloin Compound. *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Nux Vomica Compound.
- *Sulphur Compound.
- *Iridin Compound. *Strychnine.
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
- *Rhubarb Compound Powder.
- *Liquorice Compound Powder.
- *Cathartic Compound.
- *Ox Bile. *Pig Pile.
- *Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Magnesium Citrate (True), Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- 'Paroleine.'

BY RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Glycerin Suppositories.
- Enemata.
- 'Enule' Soap Compound Suppositories.

Convulsions

(IN CHILDREN)

Treat the exciting cause: *e.g.* teething, gastro-intestinal disturbance, worms, constipation, rickets, onset of acute disease, whooping cough, brain lesions, meningitis, injuries.

Hot baths, with ice to head.

- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Belladonna Tincture.

INHALATION—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

Cornea

(INFLAMMATION OF)

INTERNALLY—

- *Potassium Iodide. Mercury.
- *Mercury Perchloride and Potassium Iodide.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- *Yellow Iodide of Mercury.

Cornea (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

- †Atropine. †Cocaine. †Dionin.
- ‡Physostigmine. †Pilocarpine.
- Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment. Calomel Powder.
- ‡Fluorescein (for diagnosis).

Corns

LOCALLY—

- Well-fitting boots.
- Corn plasters.
- Soak in hot water, or in lotion of Sodium Carbonate, and afterwards scrape.
- Apply Collodion, Salicylic Acid and Cannabis Indica combined.
- If inflamed, rest and poultice.
- Acetic Acid. Chromic Acid.
- Iodine. †Silver Nitrate.

Cough

Treat any cause of irritation in the ear (*e.g.* wax), in the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lung, pleura, stomach or intestine. In violent paroxysmal cough, think of foreign body in larynx, and of whooping cough.

INTERNALLY—

- *Potassium Bromide. *Codeine.
- *Benzoic Acid Compound.
- *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Dover Powder. *Tar and Codeine.
- *Camphor Compound Tincture.
- *Ipecacuanha with Squill.
- ‡Linseed Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
- ‡Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
- ‡Pectoral.
- ††Pine Tar Compound.
- ‡Pinol.
- *Cubeb Compound. *Opium.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna. *Tar.
- *Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. Creosote.
- Syrup of Tolu. ‡Glycerin.
- ‡Glycerin and Black Currant.

INHALATIONS—

- Iodine. Creosote.
- Benzoin Compound Tincture.
- Eucalytus Oil ('Eucalyptia').
- 'Pinol.'

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

‡ 'Tabloid' Pastille

†† 'Elixoid'

‖ 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

Cramp

If recurrent, examine urine for albumin or sugar; diet carefully, and empty bowel.

INTERNALLY—

- *Morphine. Chlorodyne.
- *Ginger Essence. *Soda-Mint.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *‘Gingament.’

LOCALLY—

Belladonna. Opium.
Hot bath.

Craw = Craw

Freely soak affected parts in hot water.

Prick pustules and remove crusts of those which have ruptured.

Scrape indolent ulcers or apply blistering fluid, dust with boric acid or iodoform, cover with dry *Absorbent Cotton and bandage firmly. Change dressings, once or twice weekly.

Cretinism (Sporadic)

- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- Iodine.

Croup**Spasmodic**

Often associated with rickets.

Treat catarrh if present.

- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Ipecacuanha Wine.
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

INHALATION—

Chloroform, ‘Wellcome.’

False (see *Laryngitis*)

Membranous—

(see *Diphtheria*)

Cystitis

Rest in bed. Simple diet.

Abundant bland fluid.

Treat the cause, e.g. gonorrhœa, stricture, enlarged prostate, calculus, gout.

Examine for residual urine.

Examine urine for, e.g. *Bacillus coli*.

INTERNALLY—

- *Sodium Salicylate. *Boric Acid.
- *‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *‘Xaxa’ and Dover Powder.
- *‘Aspirin.’

Cystitis (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *† Benzoic Acid Compound.
- *Dover Powder.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Urotropine. *Salol. Buchu.
- *Sandal Wood Oil.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna.
- *Hyoscyamus Tincture.
- Liquor Potassæ.
- *Methylene Blue.

LOCALLY—

Wash Bladder out with warm solution of †Argyrol, †Boric Acid, †‘Hemisine,’ †Nizin, †Silver Nitrate, †Protargol, †Potassium Permanganate, Salicylic Acid. *Quinine Bisulphate, or weak alkaline or acid solutions, according to the reaction of urine.

By RECTUM—

‘Enule’ Morphine and Belladonna Suppositories.
Hyoscyamus Suppositories.
Opium and hot water enemata.
Autogenous vaccines, if indicated by bacteriological examination of urine.

Debility (WITHOUT OBVIOUS CAUSE)

Fresh air, rest, change of air; cold or tepid morning bath with skin friction.

- *Strychnine. Mineral Acids.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Quinine.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Easton Syrup. *Blaud Pill.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada. *Manganese and Iron.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
- ††Formates.
- *Three Syrups.
- *††Glycerophosphates.
- Dialysed Iron (B. W. & Co.).
- Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
- ‘Bivo’ Beef and Iron Wine.
- ‘Kepler’ preparations.

Delirium**(IN FEVERS)**

Cold baths and sponging.

Ice cap to head.

- *Antifebrin Compound.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- *Opium.
- *Chloral Hydrate. *Phenacetin.
- *Tartarated Antimony.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

*† ‘Tabloid’ Pastille

†† ‘Elixoid’

Delirium (*continued*)

- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Antifebrin.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.

Delirium Tremens(*See Alcoholism*)**Dengue**

Isolation. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Belladonna Tincture.

EXTERNALLY—

Chloroform, Belladonna or Camphor Liniment. Wrap painful parts in *Absorbent Cotton.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine Compound (A or B, according to requirement).

During**Convalescence—**

INTERNALLY—

- *Easton Syrup. *Quinine.
- *††Glycerophosphates.
- ††Formates.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- Good food. Change of air.

Diabetes Insipidus

Dry diet.

- *Atropine. *Ergotin.
- 'Ernutin.' *Opium.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- *Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
- *Zinc Valerianate.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- ††Formates.
- *Potassium Bromide. ¶Glycerin.

Diabetes Mellitus(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

- *'Saxin' instead of sugar.
- *Codeine. *Opium. ¶Glycerin.
- *Codeine and Nux Vomica.
- *Sodium Salicylate. *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate. *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid). **Aspirin.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille
 † 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid'

Diabetes Mellitus(*continued*)

- ††Formates. *Strychnine.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate, in large doses.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *Arsenious Acid with *Lithium Carbonate.
- *Antipyrine.

In Coma

- *Sodium Bicarbonate, in large doses.
- §Pilocarpine Nitrate.
- Intravenous or rectal injection of †Saline solutions.
- Oxygen inhalation.

Diarrhœa(*See Diet Tables, Infant Feeding and General Directions*)

May be due to stricture of bowel, or to impaction of fæces, or to rectal carcinoma or ulceration. In acute or summer diarrhœa, large frequent loose motions generally due to improper food or to fermentation of undigested food in the intestines. In the case of children, examine feeding bottle, and, if necessary, add *Sodium Citrate to the milk.

Purgatives—

- *Calomel. *Blue Pill. *Castor Oil.
- *Rhubarb.

Astringents—

- *Astringent Mixture.
- *Kino Compound Powder.
- *Aromatic Chalk Powder.
- *Tannin. Lime Water.
- †Copper Sulphate. 'Hazeline.'
- Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.
- Logwood decoction. Catechu.
- *Opium. *Lead with Opium.
- *Bismuth.

Intestinal Antiseptics—

- *Grey Powder. *Carbolic Acid.
- *Mercury Perchloride.
- *Quinine Salicylate. *Salol.
- *Bismuth Subgallate.
- *Bismuth Salicylate.
- *Beta-naphthol.
- *Benzo-naphthol.
- *Guaiacol Camphorate.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.
- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

Diarrhœa (*continued*)*Sedatives—*

- *Dover Powder. *Bisnuth.
- *Ipecacuanha.
- *Bismuth and Dover Powder.
- Starch and Opium enemata.
- 'Enule' Bismuth Subgallate or Morphine Suppositories.

Chronic—

- Find cause. Examine rectum.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate.
- *Mercury Perchloride.
- *Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium.

Diphtheria**INTERNALLY—**

- *Ferric Chloride with *Potassium Chlorate. *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Magnesium Sulphite.
- *Caffeine Citrate.
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound.
- *Methylene Blue.

In later stages—

- o 'Hemisine.' § 'Tyramine.'

SPRAYS—

- Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
- *Potassium Chlorate.
- †Nasal Phenol Compound.
- Chlorine water.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum,
- 'Wellcome,' immediately.

If Paralysis—

- Rest in bed, liberal diet; feed with nasal or stomach tube.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Strychnine.
- *Blaud Pill. *Quinine.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- Massage. Electricity.

Dropsy

- Treat the cause; renal, cardiac, hepatic, cachectic, anæmic.

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Elaterin. Scoparius. Squill.
- *Sparteine Sulphate. *Jalap.
- Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
- Calomel and Colocynth Compound.
- *Colocynth Compound.
- *Reduced Iron. *Blue Pill.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Pilocarpine. o§Digitalin.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

Dysentery

- Rest in bed. Careful diet.

INTERNALLY

- Stimulants.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, or *Mistura Alba, in early stages, in full doses.
- *Dover Powder. *Salol.
- *Bismuth and Dover Powder.
- *Lead with Opium.
- *Astringent Mixture.
- *Mercury Perchloride, in small doses, frequently.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate. 'Hazeline.'
- Intestinal disinfectants (*see Diarrhœa*).
- *Ammonium Chloride. Cinnamon.
- *Santonin. Sublimed Sulphur.

FOR AMŒBIC DYSENTERY—

- Ipecacuanha in full doses.

BY RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.
- Enemata of warm water with astringents:—†Alum, †Copper Sulphate, †'Hemisine,' †Silver Nitrate, †Zinc Sulphate, †Lead Acetate and Opium, or †Lead Subacetate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-dysentery Serum.
- 'Wellcome.'
- Dysentery Vaccine.

Dysmenorrhœa

- Rest. Hot mustard hip-bath.
- Stupes with turpentine.

INTERNALLY—

- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- Apiol. *Camphor.
- *Morphine. *Dover Powder.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Antifebrin.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Caffeine Compound.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur.
- *Iron Preparations. *'Varium.'
- *Viburnum Prunifolium Extract.
- *Pyramidon.
- *Zinc Valerianate.
- *'Lodal.'
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Aspirin.'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

Dysmenorrhœa*(continued)***HYPODERMICALLY—**

- §Ergotinine Citrate.
- §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
- o§Morphine. o'Ernutin.'
- §Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Dyspepsia*(See Diet Tables and General Directions)***Acute—**

Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
- Soda-Water. Ice. Glycerin.
- Castor Oil and *Opium.
- *Bismuth. *Mucin Compound.
- *Calomel. *Blue Pill.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
- *Opium.
- *Menthol. *Menthol Compound.
- Warm water or emetics.
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

LOCALLY—

Mustard poultices.
Fomentations.

Chronic—

- Diluted mineral acids.
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal.
- *'Pepona.' *Ginger.
- *Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Capsicum.
- *Rhubarb and Gentian.
- *Rhubarb and Soda.
- Cardamoms. Chloroform.
- 'Wellcome.' *Soda-Mint.
- *'Gingament.'
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Benzo-naphthol. *Chinosol.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate.
- *Beta-naphthol Compound.

Ear-ache

Examine carefully ear, mouth, teeth, throat and nose. Wash mouth, and gargle throat frequently with hot water.

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Belladonna Tincture.

Ear-ache (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *Dover Powder. *'Aspirin.'
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- *Calomel. *Blue Pill.
- *Castor Oil or Black Draught.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Phenacetin Compound.

LOCALLY—

Hot fomentations (Poppy heads, Chamomiles, etc.).
Irrigation with hot †Saline solution.
Blister behind ear.
Leeches behind ear.
Oil and Opium in meatus.
Menthol solution.

Eclampsia*(PUERPERAL)***INTERNALLY—**

- Purgatives. *Morphine.
- *Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine.
- *Thyroid Gland (under the mammae).

By RECTUM—

- †Saline injections.
- *Potassium Bromide and *Chloral Hydrate, of each one drachm, in starch water.
- *Thyroid Gland.

EXTERNALLY—

Venesection. Hot wet pack.

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform. 'Wellcome.'
- Ether. 'Wellcome.' Oxygen.
- oAmyl Nitrite.

Eczema (see also Skin)

Protect against all irritation: heat, sun, discharges. Wash little. use milk and water, or oatmeal water, or almond oil on soft linen.

‡Lanoline or †Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

Keep the folds of the skin apart. Attend to the diet and digestion, and regulate bowels.

Examine the urine for sugar and albumin.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Iapazole'

Eczema (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

- Stomachics, tonics, purgatives.
 *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
 Sulphur. *Belladonna Tincture.
 *Thyroid Gland. *Carbolic Acid.
 'Kepler' Solution.
 *Arsenical Compound.

LOCALLY—**When Acute—***Drying Powders of—*

- Zinc Oxide or Carbonate.
 Starch. †Boric Acid. Bismuth.
 Salicylic Acid.

Lotions of—

- †Silver Nitrate, †Boric Acid,
 †Lead Subacetate, or Carron
 Oil.

Sedative Ointments of—

- Zinc Oxide, or Lead Subacetate or Boric Acid, in †Lanoline. 'Hazeline' Cream.
 Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' Cream. 'Borofax.'

Glycerin of Borax.

- †Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.
 †Lanoline Pine Tar Soap.

To relieve Itching—

- Calamine Lotion.
 Sodium Carbonate Solution.
 Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
 Benzoin Compound Tincture, painted on.
 Borax. Menthol. Camphor.
 †Cocaine Hydrochloride.
 †Carbolic Acid (dilute lotion).

When Chronic—

- More stimulating applications.
 Sulphur bath. Glycerin.
 Mercurial Ointments.
 Ichthyol Ointment.
 Sulphur Iodide Ointment.

Emissions

(Nocturnal; Seminal; Spermatorrhœa).

Keep the bowels regular; treat worms if present; avoid stimulants; avoid all fluids for two hours before bedtime; the bladder to be emptied after first deep sleep; avoid a feather or soft bed; avoid lying on the back; if the urine be too acid or alkaline, treat accordingly.

‡ The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 † 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid'

Emissions (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
 *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
 *Mistura Alba.
 *Potassium Bromide.
 *Quinine Bisulphate.
 *Strychnine, in full doses.
 *Ergotin and Strychnine.
 *Arsenious Acid, in full doses.
 *Camphor. *Chloral Hydrate.
 *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
 *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
 ††Formates. 'Ernutin.'
 *Hypophosphites Compound.
 *Belladonna Tincture.
 Cantharides with Iron.
 *Three Valerianates.

Epilepsy

Examine for any possible cause of irritation, e.g. brain tumour, gumma, dental decay, dental pressure, ear abscess, uterine trouble, astigmatism or other error of refraction. Maintain the general health with good food, fresh air, and tonics. Limit or prohibit animal food. Secure free action of bowels.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Bromide.
 *Potassium Bromide.
 *Sodium Bromide. *Cerebrin.
 *Strontium Bromide.
 *Three Bromides Effervescent.
 *Sodium Bromide Compound.
 *Trinitrin. *Zinc Valerianate.
 *Boric Acid. *Ipecacuanha.
 *Borax. *Belladonna Tincture.
 *Camphor.
 *Calcium Lactate. *Calomel.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.
 §Picrotoxin.

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
 Ether, 'Wellcome.'
 oAmyl Nitrite.

Epistaxis

Examine nose for local cause. Treat associated conditions, e.g. Bright's disease, typhoid fever, new growth. Rest, with the head raised.

Epistaxis (*continued*)

Ice to back of neck.
Warmth to hands and feet.

INTERNALLY—

*Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*Aconite Tincture. *Tannin.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
Iron Perchloride Tincture.

LOCALLY—

Injections of iced water. †Alum.
Ferric Chloride. 'Hazeline.'
† 'Hemisine.' o 'Epinine.'
Tannic Acid. Plug the nostrils.
Pledgets of *Absorbent Cotton,
saturated with † 'Hemisine',
solution to bleeding nostril.
Plug nares in severe cases.
Application of electric cautery
(in suitable cases) to any point
from which the hæmorrhage
arises.

Erysipelas

INTERNALLY—

Iron Perchloride Tincture, with
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
*Quinine Sulphate. *Ichthyol.
Sodium Salicylate. 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

LOCALLY—

Starch. Collodion.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
†Silver Nitrate. Iodine.
Ichthyol and †Lanoline.
†Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

Fainting (*see Collapse*)**Fevers**

INTERNALLY—

Peptonised milk and food.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice
(much diluted).
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Diaphoretics—

Ammonium Acetate Solution.
*Potassium Nitrate.
Alkaline Carbonates.

Fevers (*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—*Diaphoretics* (*continued*)—

*Tartarated Antimony.
*Aconite Tincture.
*Antifebrin. *Dover Powder.

Stimulants—

Alcohol. Turpentine.*Camphor.

Antipyretics—

*Antipyrine. *Antifebrin.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Warburg Tincture.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

Sedatives—

*Chloral Hydrate.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Opium. *Sulphonal. *Trional.
*Veronal.

EXTERNALLY—

Wet pack, spougiug or douches,
ice cap, cold bath, air bath.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Sera in certain fevers—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-colon Bacillus Serum,
'Wellcome.'
Anti-meningococcus Serum,
'Wellcome' (intraspinally).
Anti-typhoid Serum,
'Wellcome.'

Fibroids (UTERINE)

Operation.

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland.
*'Varium.' *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*'Hemisine.' *'Mamos.'
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound and
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
*'Lodal.'

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

o 'Vaporole'

Fibroids (UTERINE)*(continued)***HYPODERMICALLY—**

§Ergotinine. ○Ernutin.
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
 §Ergotoxine.

Filariasis**(FILARIAL FEVER)**

Keep in bed.

Control vomiting with ice, effervescent drinks or counter-irritants to stomach.

If severe renal pain, cup and foment loins.

If chyluria, use catheter.

The district in which the disease was contracted should be left.

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

○§Hyoscine.

§Morphine and Atropine.

LOCALLY—

Applications of Belladonna to swollen groin glands.

Fissure of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.

Keep motions soft until operation.

LOCALLY—

†Silver Nitrate. Ichthyol.

†Eucaine in †Lanoline.

†Cocaine in †Lanoline.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, 'Hazeline' Compound, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine,' Cocaine, Morphine, Belladonna or Morphine and Belladonna combined.

Fistula of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.

BY RECTUM

Until operation, 'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, Morphine and Belladonna, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine' or 'Hazeline' Compound.

'Hazelinc' Suppositories.

Hyoscyamus Suppositories.

Flatulence

Hot water one hour before food. Dry meals. Compact meals. Careful mastication. Complete bowel action.

**Coffee-Mint.' *Soda-Mint.

**Gingament.'

*Calcium Carbonate Compound.

*Magnesium Carbonate Compound.

*Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia.

*Potassium Bicarbonate.

*Mucin Compound.

*Capsicum Tincture.

*Sodium Bicarbonate.

*Asafetida and Opium.

*Charcoal. Cajuput Oil.

*Benzo-naphthol. *Menthol.

*Beta-naphthol Compound.

*Salicylic Acid. *Carbolic Acid.

Peppermint. Sal Volatile.

Cardamoms. Lavender.

'Paroleine.'

Freckles

Protect skin from sun by veil.

LOCALLY—

‡Toilet Lanoline. Olive Oil.

‡Lanoline Soap.

'Borofax.' 'Hazeline' Cream.

Glycerin. "'Hazeline' Snow."

Lime water. Alkaline washes.

Alcohol and Rose water.

Gall Stones*(see Calculus and Colic)***Gangrene**

Examine carefully for cause, especially as to condition of vessels.

Examine urine for albumin and sugar.

Generous diet and alcohol.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Codeine. *Morphine.

*Quinine. *Strychnine.

Quinine and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—

Prevent sepsis.

Promote evaporation of fluid from dead parts.

*Boric Cotton.

*Cyanide Cotton.

*Iodoform Cotton.

Salicylic wool. *Cyanide Gauze.

*Boric Gauze.

*Sal Alembroth Gauze.

‡ The Brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

○ 'Parole'

Gangrene (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—

- *Iodoform Gauze.
- Chinosol Gauze.
- Morphine Oleate.
- Glycerin of Belladonna.
- Morphine in Menthol.
- 'Borofax.'
- Glycerin of Borax.

Gastric Ulcer

(*See also Hamatemesis and Dyspepsia*)

Treat anæmia or constipation.

INTERNALLY—

- Liquid food, peptonised, at short intervals, in small amounts.
 - 'Kepler' Malt Extract.
 - Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
 - *Bismuth Carbonate.
 - *'Hemisine.' 'Hazeline.'
 - *Opium (Powder or Tincture).
 - Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
 - Potassium Bichromate.
 - *Supra-renal Gland.
 - *Bismuth Subnitrate.
 - *Mucin Compound.
 - Normal Horse Serum,
 - 'Wellcome.'
 - Olive Oil and Cream in small doses.
 - 'Paroleine.'
- BY RECTUM—
- Nutrient enemata.
 - 'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories.

Glaucoma (ACUTE)

Attend to general health.
Consider *immediate* operation.

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
- *Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.
- *Quinine. Quinine and Arsenic.
- *Strychnine.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.

LOCALLY—

- ||Physostigmine. ||Pilocarpine.
- Leeches (to temple).
- Hot fomentations.

Glycosuria

(*See Diabetes and Diet Tables*)

- Treat the cause, *e.g.* gout.
- Modified or restricted diet.
- Turkish baths; exercise.
- *'Saxin' instead of sugar.
- *Sodium Salicylate (in full doses).
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

Glycosuria (*continued*)

- *'Aspirin.'
- *Antipyrine.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *Strychnine. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Codeine. *Morphine.

Goitre

(BRONCHOCELE)

Attention to general health.
Change of residence.

INTERNALLY—

- Iodine. *Potassium Iodide.
- *Thymus Gland.
- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

LOCALLY—

- Iodine Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide, or *Mercury Red Iodide in †Lanoline.
- Injection of Iodine Tincture.
- Removal in certain cases.

Goitre

(EXOPHTHALMIC)

Rest in bed.
Avoid worry and excitement.
Ice bag to neck and heart.
Electricity to neck.

INTERNALLY—

- *'Hemisine.'
- *Pituitary Gland.
- *Supra-renal Gland.
- *Opium. *Morphine. *Quinine.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Arsenious Acid. *Blaud Pill.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- Serum (Mæbius).

Gonorrhœa

(*see also Chordee*)

Avoid exercise, alcohol, tobacco, coffee, cheese, pepper, spices and all stimulating food.
Rest, suspensory bandage, warm baths, frequent hot fomentations to perinæum.

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
- Abundant bland fluids. Buchu.
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
- *Aconite Tincture. *Camphor.
- Copaiba. *Sandal Wood Oil.
- *Dover Powder. *Urotropine.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tableid'

|| 'Tableid' Ophthalmic

(Gonorrhœa (continued))**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *Cubeb and Belladonna. *Salol.
- *Methylene Blue.
- *Hyoscyamus Tincture.
- Liquor Potassæ freely diluted.

By RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Belladonna Suppositories, if necessary, to relieve pain.

URETHRAL INJECTIONS—

- Warm water, †Boric Acid, †Potassium Permanganate, †Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †'Nizin,' †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Permanganate, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Lead and Opium Lotion. 'Hazeline,' †Protargol or †Argyrol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-gonococcus Serum, 'Wellcome.'
- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- These sera may also be given per rectum.
- Gonococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

(Gout)

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

- Electric hot-air baths.
- Radiant heat and light.
- Turkish baths.
- Abundant fluid.

INTERNALLY—

- *Saxin' instead of sugar.
- *Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *Lithium Citrate Effervescent.
- *Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Ammonium Hippurate.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Lithium Carbonate.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
- *Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
- *Potassium Iodide. *Piperazine.
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur.
- ††Formates.
- *Colchicum Compound.
- *Colchicine Salicylate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

Gout (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Aspirin.'
- *Lithium Benzoate Compound.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.

During attack**INTERNALLY—**

- *Calomel and *Salines.
- *Colchicum Compound.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Opium. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Avoid ice-cold application to a very inflamed joint; raise the part, and wrap in *Absorbent Cotton; employ evaporating lotions or hot alkaline fomentations.

Sedative liniments.

Collodion. Oil of Peppermint.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- \$Aconitine. o\$Morphine.

Guinea = worm

Frequent hot fomentations to encourage worm to discharge embryos, after which (15 to 20 days) worm is easily removed. Dress with boric lotion and lint till wound heals.

Or inject body of worm, or surrounding tissues, with †Mercury Perchloride (1 in 1000 solution).

Hæmatemesis

(see also *Gastric Ulcer*)

Absolute rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- Ice to suck. Barley water.
- Peptonised milk. Whey.
- Olive Oil and Cream in small doses.
- *Morphine. *Opium. *Tannin.
- *Calcium Lactate. *'Hemisine.'
- 'Epinine.'
- *Lead with Opium. 'Hazeline.'
- Turpentine, one-minim doses.
- *Supra-renal Gland.
- *Mucin Compound.

By RECTUM—

- Nutrient enemata.
- 'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

\$ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Vaporole'

Hæmatemesis (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine. o§Morphine.
 o'Ernutin.'
 §Morphine and Strychnine.
 Normal Horse Serum,
 'Wellcome.'

Hæmaturia

Treat the cause—*e. g.* purpura and other blood diseases (*see Purpura*); gonorrhœa, calculus, new growth, tubercle of kidney or bladder, nephritis, prostatitis, etc.

In Acute Nephritis—

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture.
 Ergot. *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
 *Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
 *Hemisine.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate. o'Ernutin.'
 o'Epinine.' o' Hemisine.'

LOCALLY—

Dry and wet cupping.
 Counter-irritant to loins.

Hæmophilia

Avoid injuries, wounds, or abrasions.

INTERNALLY—

- Calcium Chloride.
 *Calcium Lactate.
 *Ferric Chloride.
 *Tannin. Gallic Acid.
 *Ergotin.
 'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'
 *Pituitary Gland.
 'Hazeline.'
 Normal Horse Serum,
 'Wellcome.'

LOCALLY—

'Hemisine' or 'Epinine.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Normal Horse Serum,
 'Wellcome.'

Hæmoptysis

Rest in bed.
 Avoid use of voice.

INTERNALLY—

- Ice. *Potassium Bromide.
 *Morphine. *Opium Tincture.
 *Lead with Opium. Turpentine.
 *Tannin. Gallic Acid.
 *Calcium Lactate.
 *Aconite Tincture.
 'Hazeline.' *Ergotin.

Hæmoptysis (*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Ferric Chloride. Sulphuric Acid.
 *Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin).
 *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
 Normal Horse Serum,
 *Lodal.' ['Wellcome.')

LOCALLY—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' ice, or dry cupping to chest.
 Hot water bag (to spine).

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Ergotinine.
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
 §Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—

- oAmyl Nitrite.
 Terebene (B. W. & Co.).
 Astringents in general.

Hæmorrhage**Intestinal—**

Find source and treat cause.

INTERNALLY—

- *Opium. Turpentine. 'Hazeline.'
 *Strychnine. Iron Perchloride Tincture. *Ipecacuanha.
 *Calcium Lactate. *Hemisine.'
 'Epinine.' *Lead with Opium.
 Diluted Sulphuric Acid.
 Normal Horse Serum,
 *Lodal.' ['Wellcome.')

INHALATION—

- oAmyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Ergotin. o'Ernutin.'
 §Ergotinine Citrate.
 §Ergotinine and Morphine.
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
 §Morphine and Strychnine.

By RECTUM—

- 'Enule' 'Hemisine' Suppositories.
 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound Suppositories.
 †Saline injections. 'Hazeline.'

Post-Partum—

Disinfect externally.
 Douche vagina with saturated solution of †Boric Acid; douche uterus with same solution as hot as can be borne; douche uterus with solution 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000 or 'Epinine' 1 in 10,000; compress fundus firmly. If

* 'Tabloid'
 † 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 o 'Laprole'

Hæmorrhage (*continued*)**Post-Partum** (*continued*)

necessary, plug cavity of uterus; raise foot of bed bandage limbs. Compress the aorta.

INTERNALLY—

- Ergot. *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
- **Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'
- *Hydrastine Compound.
- *Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
- 'Hazeline.' *Calcium Lactate.
- Alcohol. Sal Volatile.
- **Lodal.'

INHALATION—

- oAmyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine. o'Ernutin.'
- §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.
- o§Digitalin. o§Strychnine.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

- †'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate. o'Ernutin.'
- oPituitary (Infundibular) Extract.
- §'Ergamine.'

BY RECTUM—

- 'Enule' 'Hemisine' Suppositories.
- 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound Suppositories.
- †Saline injections. 'Hazeline.'

Hæmorrhoids

(*see Piles*)

Hay Fever

Residence at the seaside or on mountains, avoiding agricultural and dusty districts. Treat any nasal affection.

INTERNALLY—

- *Arsenious Acid.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Ammonium Chloride. *Quinine.
- *Quinine Valerianate.
- *Zinc Valerianate.
- *Supra-renal Gland.
- **Hemisine.'

LOCALLY (to eye and nose)—

- †'Hemisine.' o'Epine.'
- Pollantin.

NASAL INSUFFLATION—

Compound Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.).
Quinine Bisulphate.

Hay Fever (*continued*)

NASAL SPRAYS—

- Menthol or Camphor in 'Paroleine.' †Eucaine.
- †'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'
- †Nasal Phenol Compound.
- †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.
- †Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.

Headache

Always seek cause for chronic or oft-recurring headache; astigmatism, or some error in refraction (a most frequent cause), brain tumour, nasal obstruction, decayed teeth, deficient coagulability of the blood, etc.

Bilious, gastro-intestinal

- *Blue Pill and *Salines.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Cascara Sagrada.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- *Podophyllin and Euonymin.

Migraine (*sick headache*)—

- Regulate the diet.
- Treat constipation.
- Correct errors of refraction.
- Prohibit overwork.
- Rest in bed during attack.

TO EYE—

- ||Atropine Sulphate.

INTERNALLY—

- *Blue Pill and *Salines.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Antifebrin Compound.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Aconite Tincture. *Caffeine Citrate.
- **'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- **'Xaxa' and Caffeine.
- **'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- **'Xaxaquin.'
- **'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- **'Aspirin.' *Caffeine Compound.
- *Potassium Bromide. *Ergotin.
- *Ammonium Bromide with *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Quinine Valerianate.
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- *Zinc Valerianate.
- *Calcium Lactate.
- *Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture.

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
|| 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

o 'Vaporole'

Headache (*continued*)**Migraine** (*sick headache*) (*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

- *Strychnine Sulphate.
- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

INHALATION—
°Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate.
- °‘Ernutin.’ °§Morphine.
- §Ergotinine and Morphine.
- §Ergotinine and Strychnine.
- §Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.

LOCALLY—

- Massage of scalp. Cold water.
- Evaporating lotion. Ice.
- Alcohol. Ether, ‘Wellcome.’
- Eau-de-Cologne.

Heart, Diseases of

- Maintain the general health.
- Prohibit overwork or fatigue of body or mind.
- Attend to digestion.
- Regular exercise.
- If necessary, rest in bed.
- Stimulants in some cases.
- Special exercises and baths.

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture. *Digitalin.
- *Caffeine Citrate. Convallaria.
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
- *Citric Acid. *Calcium Lactate.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Chloralamide.
- *Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
- *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
- *Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- *Potassium Iodide. ††Formates.
- *Sparteine Sulphate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- °§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.
- °§Strychnine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.
- §Sparteine Sulphate.
- °Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

INHALATION—

- °Amyl Nitrite.

For Pain—

- Rest. Stimulants.
- Mustard poultices to heart.

For Sleeplessness—

- Rest. Stimulants. *Chloralamide
- *Sulphonal. *Trional. *Veronal.

Heart, Diseases of
(*continued*)**For Dropsy—**

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Sparteine Sulphate. Scoparius.
- *Caffeine Citrate. *Jalap.
- *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.
- *Elaterin. *Colocynth.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- °§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

Heartburn

- Draught of water.
- Alkaline Carbonates.
- *Soda-Mint.
- *‘Coffee-Mint.’
- *‘Gingament.’
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Magnesium Carbonate Compound. *Mistura Alba.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Beta-naphthol.
- *Benzo-naphthol.
- *Salicylic Acid.

Herpes Zoster

INTERNALLY—

- *Iron and Quinine Citrate.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Quinine. *Opium. *Morphine.
- *Arsenious Acid.
- *Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

- Zinc Oxide Powder.
- Menthol in ‘Paroleine.’
- Morphine Oleate.
- ‘Hazeline’ Cream.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- °§Morphine.
- §Morphine and Strychnine.

Hiccough

- Usually dyspeptic; hold the breath, sneeze, drink cold water, sip hot water.
- Correct diet, and give meals dry.

INTERNALLY—

- *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Opium.
- *‘Gingament.’
- *Soda-Mint.
- *‘Coffee-Mint.’
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound.
- *Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
- Chloroform, ‘Wellcome.’
- Ether, ‘Wellcome.’
- Peppermint.

* ‘Tabloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

†† ‘Elixoid’

° ‘Parole’

Hiccough (*continued*)INTERNALLY (*continued*) —

- *Camphor Essence.
- *Turpentine. *Trinitrin.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Beta-naphthol.
- *Salicylic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Pilocarpine.

INHALATION—

- oAny] Nitrite.

Hodgkin's Disease

- *Arsenious Acid.
- *'Soamin.'

(*See also under Anæmia*)**Hydrophobia**

Pasteur Serum treatment. (If decided on, the patient should be sent immediately.)

INTERNALLY—

- *Morphine.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Trinitrin. *Potassium Bromide.

LOCALLY (to wound)—

Excision.

- †Potassium Permanganate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Curara.
- o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

INHALATIONS—

- oAny] Nitrite.
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
- Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Hysteria

Attend to the general health.
Firm and gentle treatment.
Massage.

INTERNALLY—

- Purgatives. Tonics.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Zinc Oxide.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Zinc Valerianate. *Cerebrin.
- *Iron Valerianate.
- *Quinine Valerianate.
- *Three Valerianates.
- *Asafetida Compound.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- *Three Bromides Effervescent.

Impetigo

Remove the crusts with a poultice or with warm oil.

Impetigo (*continued*)

INTERNALLY —

- Tonics, with small doses of
- *Arsenious Acid.
- *Arsenical Compound.

LOCALLY—

- White Precipitate in †Lanoline.

Impotence

Attend to the general health and to the local conditions.

- *Arsenious Acid. Cantharides.
- *Ergotin. *Easton Syrup.
- *Strychnine. Phosphorus.
- ††Formates. 'Ernutin.'
- *††Glycerophosphates.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Blaud Pill. Zinc Phosphide.
- *Didymine. Damiana.
- Yohimbine.

Incontinence of Urine

In adults, is often a sign of retention, indicating residual urine, as in enlarged prostate, or other long-standing urethral obstruction and in certain nervous diseases.

- Cantharides. *Strychnine.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Urotropine.

In children, may be due to general ill-health or to thread-worms, constipation, phimosis, enlarged tonsils, adenoid growths, enlarged turbinate bones, abnormal urine or irritation of the bladder (as from stone).

Prohibit drinking in the evening.
Wake the child up in the night to micturate.

- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Reduced Iron.
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound.
- *††Glycerophosphates.
- ††Formates.
- *Strychnine Sulphate.
- Rhus Aromatic, Liquid Extract.
- *Chloral Hydrate. *Ergotin.
- 'Ernutin.'
- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
- Alkalies (if urine too acid).

Influenza

Bed for even slight cases.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanolin preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

† 'Soloid'

†† 'Elixoid'

Influenza (continued)

INTERNALLY—

- Alcohol (usually).
- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Ammoniated Quinine.
- *Quinine Salicylate. *Antipyrine.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *‘Xaxa’ and Caffeine.
- *‘Xaxa’ and Dover Powder.
- *‘Xaxa’ and Phenacetin.
- *‘Xaxaquin.’
- *‘Xaxa’ and ‘Xaxaquin.’
- *‘Aspirin.’
- *Phenacetin.
- *Carbolic Acid. *Strychnine.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Phenacetin and Quinine Compound.
- *Quininc, Belladonna and Camphor.
- *Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
- *Quinine. *Caffeine Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Influenza Vaccine, ‘Wellcome.’

During Convalescence—

- Alcohol. Good feeding.
- Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
- *Easton Syrup.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *††Glycerophosphates.
- ††Formates.
- ‘Kepler’ preparations.
- *Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Strychnine. Mineral Acids.

Insomnia

Treat the cause when possible.

Warm bath at bedtime; hot foot-bath, with mustard, at bedtime; remove inland for seaside restlessness; avoid too long interval between last meal and bedtime.

Feed carefully. Treat dyspepsia. Alcohol (preferably in warm water) with care; in some cases it induces sleeplessness.

INTERNALLY—

- *Chloral Hydrate. *Chloral-amide. *Opium.
- *Potassium Bromide. *Morphine.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- *Veronal. *Sulphonals. *Trional.
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture.

Insomnia (continued)

INTERNALLY (continued)—

- *Soda-Mint (where due to acid dyspepsia). *‘Gingament.’
- *‘Coffee-Mint.’

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Hyoscyamine. o§Hyoscine.
- o§Morphine.

Intertrigo (CHAFING)

Keep the skin surfaces apart.

Powders—

- ‡Lanoline Toilet Powder.
- Zinc Oxide. Bisnuth.

Lotions—

- Glycerin. Glycerin of Borax.

Ointments—

- ‘Borofax.’
- Tannic Acid. Calamine or Lead Subacetate in ‡Lanoline.
- ‘Hazeline’ Cream.

Iritis

Treat cause, e.g. traumatism, syphilis, rheumatism, gout.

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Potassium Iodide.

LOCALLY—

- †‡Atropine or †‡Homatropine, to dilate pupil.
- ‖Cocaine Hydrochloride.
- †‡Atropine and Cocaine.
- †Homatropine and Cocaine.
- †Cocaine and Eucaine.
- ‖‘Hemisine.’ ‘Epinine.’
- Leeches or blisters to the temples. Eyeshade.

Jaundice

Ascertain and treat cause.

Warm baths.

- *Calomel. *Blue Pill.
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
- *Podophyllin and Euonymin.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- *Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
- *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Citric Acid.
- Dilute mineral acids.

‡ The brand ‘Dartring’ appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* ‘Tabloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

†† ‘Elixoid’

† ‘Soloid’

‖ ‘Tabloid’ Ophthalmic

o ‘Vaporoid’

Kala = Azar

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine Sulphate in large doses
—up to 60 grains a day.
- **‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

HYPODERMICALLY—

- **‘Soamin.’
- o§Strychnine.

Lactation*To increase—*

INTERNALLY—

- Rich food, stout, tonics.
- Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
- ‘Kepler’ Malt Extract.
- *Thyroid Gland.
- *Potassium Chlorate.
- **‘Mamos.’
- Anise, or Dill Water.
- Cotton Seed Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Pilocarpine Nitrate.

To diminish—

INTERNALLY—

- *Belladonna Tincture.
- Ergot. *Ergotin.
- ‘Ernutin.’

LOCALLY—

- Belladonna Plaster.

Laryngitis**Acute —**

- Warm room and moist air ;
prohibit talking, allay cough.

INTERNALLY—

- Febrifuge mixtures.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Ammonium Chloride.
- *Ammonium Chloride and Borax.
- *Ammonium Chloride Compound.
- *Opium. *Potassium Nitrate.
- *Potassium Chlorate.

To Suck—

- *¶Ammonium Chloride and
Liquorice.
- ¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chloro-
dyne.
- ¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
- ¶Pectoral.
- ¶Pine Tar Compound.

LOCALLY—

- Warm fomentations.
- Leeches over larynx.

Laryngitis (continued)**Acute (continued) —**

INHALATIONS—

- Benzoin Compound Tincture.
- *Thymol.
- Belladonna and Conium.
- Ammonium Chloride (‘Vaporole’
Inhaler).
- Eucalyptus Oil (‘Eucalyptia’).
- ‘Pinol.’
- oChloroform and Ethyl Iodide
Compound.

SPRAYS—

- Menthol in ‘Paroleine.’
- †Boric Acid (hot solution).
- †‘Hemisine.’

Chronic —

- Examine expectoration for
tubercle bacillus.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Chloride and
Liquorice.
- *Ammonium Chloride Compound.
- *Codeine. *Cubeb Compound.
- *Cubeb and Belladonna.
- *Potassium Chlorate, Borax and
Cocaine Compound (Voice).
- *Tar and Codeine.
- ††Pine Tar Compound.

To Suck—

- ¶Codeine.
- ¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
- ¶‘Pinol.’ ¶Glycerin.
- ¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
- ¶Ammonium Chloride and
Liquorice.
- ¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black
Currant.
- ¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum
and Black Currant.
- ¶Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine.
- ¶Cocaine.
- ¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
- ¶Pectoral.
- ¶Pine Tar Compound.
- *Slippery Elm.
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery
Elm.

SPRAYS—

- †Carbolic Acid.
- †Nasal Phenol Compound.
- †Nasal ‘Eucalyptia’ Compound.

INSUFFLATIONS—

- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Bismuth and Morphine.
- Tannic Acid.

* ‘Tabloid’
† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic
¶ ‘Tabloid’ Pastille

†† ‘Elixoid’
o ‘Vaporole’

Laryngitis (*continued*)**Chronic** (*continued*)—

LOCAL APPLICATIONS—

†Cocaine, †Eucaine, Morphine,
†‘Hemisine,’ ‘Epinine,’ Tan-
nic Acid, made up generally
with Glycerin.

Lead Poisoning**Chronic**—

Prophylactic measures.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid.
*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Morphine.
*Opium. *Potassium Iodide.

Leprosy

Daily hot baths (105° F. or
higher).
Frequent changes of clothing.
Plentiful and varied diet.
Nerve stretching to relieve pain.

INTERNALLY—

Chaulmoogra Oil or Gurjun
Balsam, 5 minims, (gradually
increased) thrice daily after
meals.

*Sodium Salicylate.
*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*‘Soamin.’
*Ichthyol. Cod Liver Oil.
‘Kepler’ Solution.
Nastin.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Chaulmoogra Oil (min. 5 in-
creasing to min. 60).

EXTERNALLY—

†Lanoline and Pyrogallol Acid
(10%) for limbs.
†Lanoline and Chrysarobin
(10%) for face and trunk.

Leucocythæmia

(*Treatment as for Anæmia*)

Leucorrhœa

Improve the general health.
Treat any local cause.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Bisulphate. *Ergotin.
‘Ernutin.’ *Ferric Chloride.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Manganese and Iron Citrate.
*‘Mamos.’
‘Kepler’ preparations with Iron
and Phosphorus.

Leucorrhœa (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Injections (per vaginam) of
very hot water, and lotions of
†Boric Acid, †Alum, †Alum
and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc
Sulphate, *Tannin. †Carbolic
Acid, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate,
†Zinc Permanganate, Zinc
Sulphanilate or †‘Nizin.’

Liver

(*See Biliousness, Hæmatemesis,
Dropsy*)

Locomotor Ataxy

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
*Belladonna Tincture. Arsenic.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Didymine. ††Formates.
*††Glycerophosphates.
For pain, *‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-
salicylic Acid); *‘Xaxa’ and
Phenacetin; *‘Aspirin.’

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Strychnine. o§Atropine.
o§Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Lumbago

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*‘Xaxa’ and Caffeine.
*‘Xaxa’ and Phenacetin.
*‘Xaxa’ and Dover Powder.
*‘Xaxaquin.’
*‘Xaxa’ and ‘Xaxaquin.’
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Belladonna Tincture.
*Dover Powder.
*Magnesium Sulphate Com-
pound Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba. *‘Aspirin.’

LOCALLY—

Fomentations. Flannel binder.
Ice. Ether spray. Blister.
Mustard. Camphor. Capsi-
cum. Turpentine. Hot iron.

† The brand ‘Dartring’ appears on all labels of the genuine original
Lanoline preparations.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tableid’ Hypodermic

†† ‘Elixoid’

o ‘Vaporole’

Lumbago (*continued*)LOCALLY (*continued*)—

- A needle passed into the Erector Spine.
- Constant current.
- Ionisation with †Cocaine Hydrochloride or †Potassium Iodide.
- Belladonna Plaster.
- Menthol Compound Plaster (B. W. & Co.).
- Chloroform Liniment.
- Menthol in Aconite Liniment.
- Turkish baths. Hot-air baths.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine. §Aconitine.

Lupus

Good hygienic conditions.

INTERNALLY—

- 'Kepler' Solution.
- *Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Easton Syrup. Iodine.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Thyroid Gland. Creosote.
- *Calomel and Creosote.

LOCALLY—

- Finsen rays. Radium.
- Röntgen rays.
- Scraping. Scarification.
- Multiple punctures. Cautery.
- Ionisation with †Copper Sulphate.
- Arsenical Paste.
- Creosote and Salicylic Acid Plaster.
- Zinc Chloride Paste.
- Chrysarobin Ointment.
- †Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Tuberculin.

Malaria (*see Ague*)**Mania****Acute**—

INTERNALLY—

- *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine.
- o§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

EXTERNALLY—

- Cold douche.

Marasmus

Treat the cause.

Peptonised foods if necessary.

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine.

'Kepler' preparations.

Cold bath every morning if

patient be able to take it.

*Blaud Pill.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

*Iron and Arsenic Compound.

*††Glycerophosphates.

††Formates. 'Vana.'

Menorrhagia

Treat the cause.

Rest; raise the foot of the bed.

Avoid hot drinks and stimulants.

Plug the vagina.

INTERNALLY—

Ergot. *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'

*Tannin.

*Viburnum Prunifolium Extract.

Lead Acetate. *Thyroid Gland.

*Ferric Chloride.

*'Mamos.'

'Hazeline.' *Lead with Opium.

*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

*Hydrastine Compound.

*Hydrastine Compound and

Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

*Calcium Lactate.

*'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'

Cannabis Indica.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Digitalis Tincture.

*'Lodal.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate.

o'Ernutin.'

oPituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

Migraine (*see Headache*)**Milk** (*see Lactation*)**Mumps**

Rest in bed; warmth; low diet.

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound.

*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.

*Mistura Alba.

*Aconite Tincture.

*Quinine Salicylate.

*Antifebrin. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Glycerin of Belladonna.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic o 'Vaporole'

† 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid'

Myxœdema

*Thyroid Gland.

Nephritis

(see *Bright's Disease*)

Neuralgia

Correct any astigmatism, or error of refraction; carefully examine every tooth, and treat, if present, syphilis, gout, rheumatism, anæmia or ague. Secure good hygienic conditions.

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

*Manganese and Iron preparations.

*Hypophosphites Compound.

*Quinine Bisulphate.

*Quinine Salicylate.

*Nux Vomica Tincture.

*Belladonna Tincture.

For an attack—**INTERNALLY—**

Immediate aperient, *e.g.*

*Calomel.

*Antipyrine. *Chloral Hydrate.

*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

*Cannabis Indica Tincture.

*Antifebrin Compound.

*Aconite Tincture.

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

*'Xaxa' and Caffeine.

*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.

*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.

*'Xaxaquin.'

*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

*'Aspirin.' *Phenacetin Compound.

*Gelsemium Tincture.

*Zinc Valerianate. *Phenacetin.

*Three Valerianates.

*Caffeine Compound.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Ammonium Chloride. *Trinitrin.

*Morphine or *Opium.

*Menthol Compound.

LOCALLY—

Hot or cold applications.

Mustard. Blisters. Capsicum.

Menthol. †Cocaine lotion.

Menthol Compound Plaster (B. W. & Co.).

Sprays of Menthol in

'Paroleine.'

Camphor and Menthol (in equal parts).

Neuralgia (continued)**For an attack (continued)****LOCALLY (continued)—**

Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome.'

Continuous current.

Nerve stretching and excision.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine Nitrate.

o§Atropine Sulphate.

o§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.

§Morphine and Atropine.

o§Morphine, into sheath of nerve.

Alcohol, into sheath of nerve.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Neurasthenia

Abundant food.

Absolute rest with isolation where necessary. Massage.

INTERNALLY—

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

*'Hemisine.' *Three Valerianates.

*Three Bromides.

*††Glycerophosphates. 'Vana.'

*Quinine. *Strychnine. *Didymin.

*Manganese and Iron Citrate.

††Formates. 'Kepler' products.

Neuritis (see Neuralgia)**Night Sweats**

Treat the cause.

Change night clothes if wet.

Hot milk at bed-time.

INTERNALLY—

*Atropine. *Belladonna Tincture.

*Strychnine. *Zinc Oxide.

*Quinine Bisulphate.

*Trional. *Trinitrin.

*Guaiacol Carbonate. *Codeine.

*Guaiacol Camphorate.

*Dover Powder. *Chinosol.

*Erythrol Tetranitrate.

EXTERNALLY—

Tepid sponging.

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Atropine. §Picrotoxin.

INHALATION—

oAmyl Nitrite.

Nipples, Sore**If during Lactation—**

Use shield when suckling.

Wash after use.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Vaporole'

Nipples, Sore (*continued*)

If during Lactation (continued) —

Bathe with Spirit and Glycerin,
'Hazeline,' or Spirit and Lime
Water in equal parts.

Glycerin of Tannic Acid.

Inunction with ‡Lanoline.
'Hazeline' Cream, 'Borofax,'
or Borax in ‡Lanoline.

If not Suckling—

Balsam of Peru or Tolu.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.

†Cocaine lotion. Collodion.

†Silver Nitrate lotion.

Obesity

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

*Thyroid Gland.

*'Saxin' instead of sugar.

*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.

*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.

*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.

*Kissingen Salt, Effervescent.

Ophthalmia

(*see Conjunctivitis*)

Orchitis

Treat exciting cause, *e.g.*
syphilis, mumps, gonorrhœa,
etc.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Aconite Tincture.

*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

*Potassium Iodide. full doses.

*Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.

LOCALLY—

Rest. Suspensory bandage.

Pressure by strapping.

Evaporating lotion. Ice.

†Lead and Opium Lotion.

Glycerin of Belladonna.

Guaiacol. Iodine Tincture.

Iodine in ‡Lanoline.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine Nitrate.

Otorrhœa

Treat the cause, *e.g.* adenoids,
mastoiditis.

Syringe gently with †Corrosive
Sublimate lotion, 1 in 4000, or
†Mercuric Potassium Iodide
lotion, 1 in 4000; dry; dust in
gently, with insufflator, powder

Otorrhœa (*continued*)

of equal parts of Iodoform and
Boric Acid; and pack meatus
loosely with *Double Cyanide
Gauze. Repeat daily, or twice
daily until discharge lessens;
then syringe gently, daily, with
lotion of Alcohol, †Alum, †Alum
and Zinc Compound, †Boric
Acid, Glycerin of Tannic Acid,
†'Nizin,' or †Zinc Perman-
ganate.

Ozœna

Treat the cause.

SPRAYS OR DOUCHES—

†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline
Compound. 'Hazeline.'

†Nasal Phenol Compound.

†Potassium Permanganate.

INSUFFLATIONS—

Compound Menthol Snuff

†Chinosol. (B. W. & Co.).

HYPODERMICALLY—

Autogenous Vaccine.

Palpitation (*see Heart*)**Paralysis Agitans**

Rest. Generous diet. Freedom

from worry or excitement.

Massage (in some cases).

Galvanism or Faradism (in
some cases).

§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

o§Hyoscine Hydrobromide.

Tonics. ††Formates. 'Kepler'
Solution.

*††Glycerophosphates.

oPituitary (Infundibular) Ex-
tract.

Pediculi**Of the Head—**

Kerosene Oil and Olive Oil in
equal parts.

†Carbolic Acid lotion.

†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.

White Precipitate Ointment,
made with ‡Lanoline.

Mercury Oleate.

Of the Body—

Wash the body frequently and
bake clothes.

†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.

Mercury Oleate.

Sulphur. Ether, 'Wellcome.'
'Paroleine.'

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original
Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

† 'Soloid'

†† 'Elixoid'

Pellagra

Exclude maize from the dietary.
HYPODERMICALLY—
*‘Soamin.’

Pericarditis

Treat the cause. Rest in bed.
INTERNALLY—
*Aconite Tincture. *Quinine.
*Digitalis Tincture.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Opium. *Morphine.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*‘Aspirin.’ *‘Xaxaquin.’
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

LOCALLY—

Ice bag. Leeches. Blisters.

Peritonitis

Treat the cause.

INTERNALLY—

If vomiting, water, iced or hot,
a tablespoonful at a time.
*Dover Powder. *Morphine.
*Aconite Tincture. *Antifebrin.
*Calomel, in some cases, in small
doses every hour; may be
combined with *Opium.
*Salines in some cases.
*Salol. Turpentine.

LOCALLY—

Ice bag to abdomen.
Turpentine stupes. Leeches.

By RECTUM—

Turpentine injections, if tympanites be present.
†Saline solutions (Murphy Treatment).

HYPOTERMICALLY—

o§Morphine. o§Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, ‘Wellcome.’
Anti-colon bacillus Serum,
‘Wellcome.’
Anti-gonococcus Serum,
‘Wellcome.’
Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, ‘Wellcome.’

Perspiration

If copious, follow directions under
Night Sweats.
If fetid, wash with lotion of †Boric
Acid, †Carbolic Acid, *Salicylic
Acid, or †Corrosive Sublimate,

Perspiration (continued)

or wash freely with soap and
water, and dab on lotion of
Formaldehyde, 2 per cent.

INTERNALLY—

*Benzo-naphthol.
*Beta-naphthol Compound.

Pharyngitis

Prevent any cause of irritation,
e.g. smoking, exposure to cold,
too much speaking.
Treat constipation or other defect
in general health.

LOCALLY—

Application of electric cautery
to granular areas.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride and Borax.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*¶Ammonium Chloride and
Liquorice.
*¶Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and
Cocaine Compound (Voice).
*Red Gum. *Cubebs Compound.
*Cubebs and Belladonna.
*Slippery Elm.
*Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm.
Ferric Chloride, solution in
Glycerin.
*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Cocaine. ¶Codeine.
¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black
Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and
Black Currant.
¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chloro-
dyne.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶Pectoral.
¶Pine Tar Compound.
¶‘Pinol.’ ¶Red Gum and
Cocaine.
¶Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine.

GARGLES—

†Sodium Chloride. †‘Hemisine.’
‘Hazeline.’
*Potassium Chlorate.
Ferric Chloride.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
†Nasal Alkaline Compound.
†Alum. Mineral acids.
Rhatany. Myrrh. *Borax.
†Boric Acid.
†Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate.

* ‘Tabloid’
† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic
¶ ‘Tabloid’ Pastille

o ‘Vaporole’

Pharyngitis (*continued*)

APPLICATIONS WITH BRUSH—

Glycerin of Tannic Acid.

Mucin. †Silver Nitrate.

†Zinc Sulphate or †Zinc Chloride.

Ferric Chloride.

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.

Balsam of Tolu or Peru.

*Belladonna Tincture.

Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler).

'Hazeline.' *Thymol.

SPRAYS—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.

†Cocaine and Eucaine.

Menthol in 'Paroleine.'

†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound. †'Hemisine.'

'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.

Phthisis(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' preparations.

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

Alcohol. Glycerin. *Quinine.

*Hypophosphites Compound.

*Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote.

*Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine. Creosote.

*Calomel and Creosote.

*Strychnine. *Easton Syrup.

*Guaiacol Carbonate.

*Guaiacol Camphorate.

*Atropine (for sweating).

*Dover Powder (for sweating).

*Trional (for sweating).

*Zinc Oxide. *Chinosol.

*Ichthyol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Tuberculin.

o§Atropine or §Picrotoxin (for sweating).

§Pilocarpine (gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, half an hour before usual time of sweating, often arrests it after the injection has been repeated on a few successive nights).

§Morphine and Strychnine.

Tubercle Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

§Mercuric Succinimide.

INTRAVENOUSLY—

Iodoform in 'Paroleine.'

Phthisis (*continued*)

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.

Iodoform.

LOCALLY (to chest)—

Blisters. Mustard leaves.

Camphorated Oil.

Iodine Liniment. Turpentine.

PilesTreat the cause, *e.g.* constipation, pelvic pressure, portal obstruction, stricture.

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel and *Salines. *Rhubarb.

*Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.

*Mistura Alba.

*Sodium Phosphate Effervescent.

*Sodium Sulphate Effervescent.

*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.

*Podophyllin. *Euonymin.

*Cascara Sagrada (invaluable for regular use in chronic constipation). 'Alaxa.'

*Nux Vomica Tincture.

Sulphur confection. Senna.

*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

*Liquorice Compound Powder.

¶Laxative Fruit.

BY RECTUM—

Warm or cold water with †Alum, 'Hazeline,' or †'Hemisine.'

'Enule' Suppositories, of 'Hazeline' Compound, 'Hemisine,' Gall and Opium, Morphine, Belladonna, Morphine and Belladonna, or Bismuth Subgallate.

'Hazeline' Suppositories.

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.

†Toilet Lanoline.

†Cocaine in †Lanoline.

†Eucaine in †Lanoline.

Plague (BUBONIC)

Absolute rest in bed; free ventilation; moderate temperature; warmth; stimulation.

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel, gr. 5 to gr. 10 at once, followed in 5 hours by saline purge.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

† 'Soloid'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

Plague (BUBONIC) (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Strychnine.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Hyoscine. *Morphine.
- *'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'
- *Potassium Bromide. *Camphor.
- *Salol (for diarrhœa).
Food, liquid, frequently, in small quantities. Ice. Iced Milk.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Brandy. Beer. Stout.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-plague Serum.
- Anti-plague Vaccine.
- o§Hyoscine. o§Morphine.
- §Morphine and Atropine.
- o§Strychnine. Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- §Strophanthin.

LOCALLY (to glands)—

- Injection of Carbolic Acid.
- Subcutaneous incision.

EXTERNALLY—

- Wet Pack. Tepid sponging.
- Cold to head. Leiter's tubes.
- Mustard plasters. Blisters.

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonia. Oxygen.
- oAmyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

- Enema of Starch and Opium.
- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories.
- 'Enule' Cocaine Suppositories.
- †Saline injections.

Pleurisy**INTERNALLY—**

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Tartarated Antimony.
- *Morphine.
- *Gelsemium Tincture.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Aspirin.'

LOCALLY—

- Strapping. Leeches.
- Poultices. Blisters.
- Liniment of Belladonna, Iodine.
- Turpentine, or Camphor.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine.
- §Pilocarpine Nitrate.

Pneumonia**INTERNALLY—**

- *Aconite Tincture. Alcohol.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
- *Digitalis Tincture.
- *Strophanthus Tincture.
- *Caffeine Citrate. *Serpentaria*.
- *Strychnine.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Guaiacol Camphorate.
- *Ammonium Carbonate.
- *Calcium Lactate. *'Xaxaquin.'
- *Sparteine Sulphate. *Senega*.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *Quinine Salicylate. Squill.
- *Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.

LOCALLY—

- Cold sponge, pack, or bath;
ice-bag to the chest; venesection, leeches, blisters, poultices, *Absorbent Cotton.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Digitalin. o§Strychnine.
- Anti-pneumococcus Serum.
- Pneumococcus Vaccine,
'Wellcome.'

INHALATION—

- Oxygen.

BY RECTUM—

- †Saline injections.

Prickly Heat

Linen or silk should be worn next to the skin and soap discontinued.

If irritation is severe, exercise should be forbidden.

Give very little to drink and only in very small quantities at a time, whether of hot, cold or effervescing fluids.

INTERNALLY—

- *Supra-renal Gland.
- 'Hemisine.'
- oPituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

EXTERNALLY—

Relieve itching with lotions of †Carbolic Acid (1 in 80) or of Calamine.

Anoint body night and morning with †Lanoline 1 part and Almond Oil 8 parts, or, instead, dust skin with Fuller's Earth (or Starch) and Zinc Oxide.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Vaporole'

Prolapsus Ani

Treat the cause, e.g. debility, worms, vesical calculus, phimosis, stricture, etc.

INTERNALLY—

Sulphur confection. *Bismuth.

*Liquorice Compound Powder.

¶ Laxative Fruit.

*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

*Lead with Opium. *Podophyllin.

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' *Tannin.

† 'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.' † Alum.

† Alum and Zinc Compound.

† Zinc Chloride or † Zinc Sulphate.

'Enule' Suppositories of

Bismuth Subgallate

'Hazeline' Compound or

Gall and Opium.

Operation.

Pruritus and Prurigo

Treat the cause.

Always examine urine for sugar.

INTERNALLY—

'Hemisine.' *Urotropine.

*Sodium Bicarbonate.

*Sodium Salicylate.

*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

*Calcium Lactate.

*Arsenious Acid. *Atropine.

*Ammonium Bromide.

*Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

Lotions of Alkaline Carbonates,

† Boric Acid, † Carbolic Acid,

Salicylic Acid, Hydrocyanic

Acid, † Alum, † Lead Sub-

acetate, † Cocaine Hydro-

chloride, Sulphurous Acid, or

† Silver Nitrate.

Liniments of Belladonna,

Chloroform, 'Wellcome',

Opium, Camphor, Menthol

or Ichthyol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

o § Morphine. o § Atropine.

Pruritus Ani

Always carefully examine anus and rectum. Treat rectal ulcer, fissure, worms. Prohibit tobacco and coffee. Reduce or prohibit alcohol. Diet very carefully, especially if gouty. Insist on extreme cleanliness, including washing after each evacuation.

Pruritus Ani (continued)

INTERNALLY—

* 'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

* 'Aspirin.'

* Sodium Salicylate.

* Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

* Sodium Bicarbonate.

* Calcium Lactate.

* Guaiacum and Sulphur.

* Liquorice Compound Powder.

¶ Laxative Fruit.

Sulphur Confection.

* Magnesium Sulphate Efferves.

* Mistura Alba. * Thyroid Gland.

'Hemisine.' * Urotropine.

LOCALLY—

Lead Iodide in † Lanoline,

Calomel in † Lanoline,

'Phenofax,' † Cocaine,

† Eucaine, † Silver Nitrate,

saturated solution of † Boric

Acid in 'Hazeline,' Glycerin

of Belladonna.

† 'Hemisine.' 'Epinine.'

Ichthyol.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Mor-

phine, Gall and Opium,

'Hemisine,' Bismuth Sub-

gallate, Cocaine, or

'Hazeline' Compound.

'Hazeline' Suppositories.

Pruritus Vulvæ

Examine urine for sugar.

Treat diabetes, gout, etc.

INTERNALLY—

'Hemisine.' * Urotropine.

* Sodium Bicarbonate.

* Sodium Salicylate.

* Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

* 'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

* 'Xaxaquin.'

* 'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

* 'Aspirin.' * Calcium Lactate.

* Quinine. * Arsenious Acid.

* Ammonium Bromide.

LOCALLY—

Hot sponging.

† Alum (hot solution).

† Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' (saturated solution).

'Phenofax.' 'Borofax.'

† Corrosive Sublimate lotion.

Calomel, † Cocaine, † Eucaine,

or Lead Iodide in † Lanoline.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

† 'Soloid'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

Psoriasis

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Arsenical Compound.
- *Arsenious Acid. *Carbolic Acid.
- *Mercury Perchloride.
- *Potassium Iodide. *Salicin.
- *Mercury Perchloride and Potassium Iodide.
- *Calcium Sulphide.
- *Sulphur Compound.
- *Thyroid Gland. Sulphur Iodide.
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
- 'Kepler' Solution. Turpentine.
- *'Soamin.'
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.

LOCALLY—

- Alkaline or Sulphur baths.
- Ointments of—
 - Ammoniated Mercury, Mercury Nitrate, Mercury Iodide (Red), Creosote, Carbolic Acid, Thymol, Salicylic Acid, Pyrogallol Acid, Chrysarobin, Sulphur, Tar, or Ichthyol, in †Lanoline.

Puerperal Fever

INTERNALLY—

- *Ferric Chloride.

LOCALLY—

- Uterine douche of †Corrosive Sublimate or †Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
- Curettage.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever, 'Wellcome.'
- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
- Anti-colon bacillus Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Purpura

- Good food. Vegetables.
- *Nux Vomica Tincture.
- *Strychnine. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound.
- *'Hemisine.'
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
- *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.' Turpentine.
- *Tannin. *Calcium Lactate.
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract.

BY RECTUM OR

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Quinsy (*see* Tonsillitis)**Retention of Urine**

Treat the cause, *e.g.* paraplegia, enlarged prostate, gonorrhoea, stricture, worms, hæmorrhoids. Retention may be present with, and indicated by, incontinence and constant dribbling.

INTERNALLY—

- *Opium. *Morphine.
- *Dover Powder.
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Hyoscyamus Tincture.
- Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted.
- *Gelsemium Tincture.
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture.

EXTERNALLY—

- Baths. Fomentations.
- Leeches to perinæum.

BY RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Suppositories of Belladonna and Morphine.

Rheumatic Fever

INTERNALLY—

- Milk diet. Aperient.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- *Quinine Bisulphate. *Salicin.
- *Quinine Salicylate.
- *Sodium Salicylate. ††Formates.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Caffeine.
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- *'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Aspirin.' *Antifebrin.
- *Salol. *Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
- *Potassium Iodide. *Phenacetin.
- *Colchicum Compound. *Opium.

LOCALLY—

- To joints—
- Wrap in *Absorbent Cotton.
- Salicylic Acid Powder.
- Blisters.
- Anodyne applications.
- Ichthyol Lotion saturating loosely-applied bandage.

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

†† 'Elixoid'

Rheumatic Fever*(continued)***HYPODERMICALLY—**

Anti-streptococcus Serum,
Rheumatic Fever,

'Wellcome.'

Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheu-
matic Fever, 'Wellcome.'

During Convalescence—**INTERNALLY—**

*Tonic Compound.

'Kepler' preparations.

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

*Hypophosphites Compound.

††Formates.

*††Glycerophosphates.

Rheumatism*(SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC)*

Alkaline, Sulphur and Turkish
baths. Electric hot-air baths.
Radiant heat and light. Mas-
sage. Cataphoresis. Appro-
priate residence.

Regulated diet. Alcohol (not
malt liquors) in some cases.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.

*Sodium Salicylate. *Salicin.

*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.

*Potassium Bicarbonate. *Salol.

*Arsenious Acid. *Citric Acid.

*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

*Guaiacol Carbonate.

*Guaiacol Camphorate.

*Lithium Carbonate. *Ichthyol.

††Formates. *Thymus Gland.

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

*Lithium Benzoate Compound.

*Lithium Citrate Effervescent.

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

*'Aspirin.' *Colchicum Compound.

'Kepler' Solution. *Piperazine.

*Salicylic Acid. *Aconite Tincture.

*Galbanum Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.

§Aconitine Nitrate.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-
valent, 'Wellcome.' This
serum is also given per rectum.

LOCALLY—

Opium, Belladonna, Chloro-
form, Camphor or Turpentine
Liniment.

Tar, Creosote, Mercurial, Sul-
phur, or Iodine Ointment.

**Rheumatism (SUBACUTE
AND CHRONIC) (continued)****LOCALLY (continued)—**

Ichthyol Lotion.

Ionisation with iodides and
salicylates.

Rheumatoid**Arthritis**

Regulate diet and alcohol.

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' preparations.

*Thyroid Gland.

*Thymus Gland.

*Quinine Salicylate.

*Lithium Benzoate Compound.

*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

*Guaiacol Carbonate.

*Guaiacol Camphorate.

*Piperazine. *Arsenious Acid.

††Formates.

*Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.

*Colchicum Compound.

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

*'Aspirin.' *Methylene Blue.

LOCALLY—

Aconite. Arnica. Capsicum.

Chaulmoogra Oil. Leeches.

Electricity. Cataphoresis.

Ichthyol Ointment.

**HYPODERMICALLY OR PER
RECTUM—**

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Poly-
valent, 'Wellcome.'

Rickets

Good diet—milk, cream, eggs,
raw meat juice and pulp,
juices of fresh fruits, fruit-
jellies. Fresh air. Sea air.

'Kepler' preparations.

*Chemical Food. *Easton Syrup.

*Hypophosphites Compound

*Thymus Gland.

*§§Bone Medulla.

*Residuum Rubrum.

*Strychnine Sulphate.

Ring worm**Of the Scalp—**

If extensive, shave the head;
if in a few places only, clearly
mark out every patch.

Wash with carbolic soap, and
epilate the diseased hairs.

However slight, use a *preventive*
ointment all over the
head (Sulphur and Salicylic
Acid, or Ammoniated

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

§§ 'Valule'

Ringworm (continued)**Of the Scalp (continued)**—

Mercury, prepared with
‡Lanoline).

Rub into the affected parts
some parasiticide, dissolved in
Ether, 'Wellcome,' and Spirit,
in Glycerin, or ‡Lanoline (the
strength must vary according
to the age and the extent of
surface involved).

Parasiticides that may be em-
ployed :—

Acetic Acid. ‖Turpentine.

†Boric Acid, in Ether,
'Wellcome,' and Spirit.

†Carbolic Acid, diluted.
Chrysarobin, or Goa Powder.
Chrysarobin and Salicylic Acid.
Creosote. ‖Sulphur Iodide.

*‖Mercury Iodide (Red).
Iodine Tincture and Liniment.
Iodine in colourless Oil of Tar.
Iodine in Oil of Cade.

‖Mercury Nitrate Ointment.

‖Copper and Mercury oleates.

Resorcin. Salicylic Acid.

Sulphur (precipitated).

Sulphur and Salicylic Acid.

Sulphur and Ammoniated
Mercury.

Sulphur Iodide Ointment.

Sulphurous Acid. *Thymol.

Croton Oil treatment.

This requires very special
care and attention, as
directed in works on skin
diseases.

Ionisation with †Zinc or †Cop-
per Salts.

Application of X-rays.

Of the Body—

Any of the above, except those
marked ‖ may be used, but in
a more dilute form than for
ringworm of the scalp.

Salivation

Treat the cause, such as
stomatitis, pregnancy, or
neuroses. If mercurial, stop
mercurial treatment.

*Atropine.

*Belladonna Tincture.

Sarcinæ Ventriculi

Wash out the stomach.

*Salol. Sodium Sulphite.

*Beta-naphthol. Creosote.

*Sodium Salicylate.

Scabies

Disinfect linen with high pres-
sure steam.

Sulphur, Tar, Ammoniated
Mercury or Storax, in
‡Lanoline.

Varnish body with Peru Balsam,
and, during treatment, ex-
amine for albuminuria.

Sciatica

(see also Neuralgia)

Always examine for possible
intrapelvic pressure, as e.g.
from new growth.

Empty the lower bowel. Con-
stipation is a frequent cause,
especially in the aged.

Absolute rest.

Warmth.

Avoid massage in acute stage.

Abundant fluid.

Electric hot-air baths.

Radiant light and heat.

Hot mustard baths.

High frequency currents.

Ionisation with †Cocaine, †Pot-
assium Iodide, or †Salicylates.

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.

*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.

*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

*'Xaxaquin.' *'Aspirin.'

*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

*Pyramidon.

*Quinine Valerianate.

*Zinc Valerianate.

*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.

Contrexville water.

Scurvy (see also Purpura)

Appropriate diet, milk, fresh
fruit, and vegetables, lime
juice, ¶Lemon Juice.

Potassium Citrate Effervescent.

*Citric Acid. *Sodium Citrate.

†Sodium Bicarbonate.

*Residuum Rubrum.

Sea-Sickness

Prone position.

Tight clothing around abdomen.

INTERNALLY—

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

Iced Champagne.

*Potassium Bromide.

*Chloral Hydrate.

*Caffeine Compound.

*Cerium Oxalate.

*Chloralamide.

‡ The brand 'Dartwing' appears on all labels of the genuine original
Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

† 'Soloid'

Sea-Sickness (*continued*)**INTERNALLY** (*continued*)—

- * 'Coffee-Mint.'
- Cocaine Hydrochloride.
- * Phenacetin Compound.
- * Trinitrin Compound.
- * Antifebrin Compound.
- 'Pepule' Zymine Compound.
- * Three Bromides Effervescent.

LOCALLY—

- Counter-irritants to epigastrium.
- Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§ Morphine.
- o§ Atropine.

Septicæmia

- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Shingles

(*see Herpes Zoster*)

Shock

- Recumbent position.
- Warmth to extremities.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract. † Saline infusions, with
 - o 'Hemisine,' o 'Epinine,'
 - o 'Ernutin,' or § 'Tyramine.'
- o Strychnine.

Skin**(VARIOUS DISEASES)****INTERNALLY**—

- * Calcium Sulphide.
- * Arsenious Acid.
- * Ichthyol.
- * Arsenical Compound.
- * Calcium Lactate.
- * Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- * Calomel and Creosote.
- * Thyroid Gland.
- * 'Soamin.'

Dusting Powders—

- Zinc Oxide, Bismuth, Starch, Calamine, Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid, † Lanoline Toilet Powder.

Liniments—

- Carron Oil.
- Turpentine.

Lotions—

- Calamine. † Lead Subacetate.
- Sulphur. * Thymol. † Alum.
- † Silver Nitrate. * Tannin.
- † Boric Acid. Collodion.

Skin (VARIOUS DISEASES)
(*continued*)**Ointments**—

- † Lanoline, Toilet. † Lanoline, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, "'Hazeline' Snow," 'Phenofax,' and combinations with † Lanoline of the following:—
- Spermaceti, Ichthyol, Calamine, Lead Subacetate, Boric Acid, Bismuth Oleate, Iodoform, Iodol, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Ammoniated Mercury, Sulphur, Sulphur Iodide, Tar, Creosote, Chrysarobin, Pyrogallallic Acid.

Plasters—

- Lead. Ichthyol. Tar. Belladonna. Mercury. Salicylic Acid.

Intramuscular**Injectons**—

- * 'Soamin.'

Sleeping Sickness

- Isolate patient.
- Disinfect room, clothes, etc.
- Remove to temperate climate.
- Intramuscular injections of
- * 'Soamin.'

Sleeplessness

(*see Insomnia*)

Spermatorrhœa

(*see Emissions*)

Sprains

- Rest; very hot fomentations, followed by bandages firmly applied; cold or evaporating lotions; cold douche; strapping; massage often begun with advantage immediately after injury; electric hot-air baths; radiant heat and light.

Liniments—

- Aconite, Opium, Belladonna, Turpentine, Iodine or Arnica.

Sprue

- Hot wet packs (changing to tepid and cold) for two hours twice daily. Diet wholly of milk, or wholly of meat:—

- Milk—3 to 4 oz. slowly sipped every hour (increase interval as patient improves).

- Meat—whilst very ill, Wychth Beef Juice; fresh juice of

† The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Vaporole'

Sprue (*continued*)

scraped beef; beef jelly, etc., every half hour or hour; when improving, pounded beef, chicken or fish, 5 oz. thrice daily with baked bread. Before eating, paint tongue with Cocaine solution; after eating, with Chromic Acid solution (gr. x in 3j). Give *Sodium Bicarbonate 15 minutes before meals; Castor Oil (3j to 3ij) every third day. *'Pepana.' *Santonin. Strawberries. Remove to temperate climate.

Stings (*see Bites*)**Sunstroke** (OR
HEAT-STROKE)

INTERNALLY—
*Tea. Coffee.
Alcohol in some cases.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Digitalis Tincture.
EXTERNALLY—
Ice to chest, back and abdomen. Venesection.
Hot bath and artificial respiration, in collapse.
HYPODERMICALLY—
o\$Apomorphine.
BY RECTUM—
†Saline injection.

Sycosis (*see also Ringworm*)

HYPODERMICALLY—
Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

Syncope (*see Collapse*)**Syphilis**

INTERNALLY—
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
*Mercury Perchloride and Potassium Iodide.
*Grey Powder. *Blaud Pill.
*Grey Powder and Dover Powder.
*Grey Powder and Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Mercury Iodide (Green).
*Mercury Iodide (Red).
*Mercury Iodide (Yellow).

Syphilis (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—
*Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide. 'Kepler' Solution.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
EXTERNALLY—
Mercurial inunction.
Calomel vapour baths.
Turkish baths.
INTRAMUSCULARLY—
oCalomel. oGrey Oil.
§Mercury Perchloride.
§Mercury Succinimide.
**'Soamin.'
Mercurial Cream, 'Wellcome.'
Calomel Cream, 'Wellcome.'

Tabes Dorsalis
(*see Locomotor Ataxy*)**Tetanus**

INTERNALLY—
Alcohol. *Aconite Tincture.
*Tartarated Antimony.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture with *Chloral Hydrate.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Chloral Hydrate (large doses).
*Gelsemium Tincture.
*Hyoscyamus Tincture.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

LOCALLY—

Anti-tetanus Serum.
Acupuncture (each side of spine). Hot baths.
Heat to spine. Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-tetanus Serum.
o\$Morphine. o\$Atropine.
§Morphine and Atropine.
o\$Apomorphine. §Curara.
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
o\$Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
§Physostigmine Salicylate.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
oAmyl Nitrite.

Thirst

*Thirst Quencher. *Citric Acid.
¶Lemon Juice.
Potassium Citrate Effervescent.
*Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate Effervescent.

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Vaporole'

Tonsillitis (ACUTE)**INTERNALLY—**

- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur.
- *Guaiacum and Quinine.
- *Quinine Bisulphate.
- *Aconite Tincture.
- *Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
- *Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Caffeine.
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- *'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- *Sodium Salicylate. *'Aspirin.'

TO BE SUCKED—

- *Krameria and Cocaine.
- ¶Cocaine. ¶Glycerin.
- ¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
- ¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant. ¶Pectoral.
- ¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
- ¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
- ¶Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine.
- ¶Pine Tar Compound.
- *Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
- *Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice).
- *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Tannin.
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm. *Slippery Elm.

LOCALLY—

- Inhalations of steam.
- Sprays of *Potassium Chlorate, †'Hemisine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Lactate, or *Sodium Salicylate solution.
- Insufflations of Boric Acid Powder, Guaiacum Powder.
- Applications, with brush, of Glycerin of Borax, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, Glycerin and Iron Perchloride Tincture.
- Gargles of †Alum, Potassium Chlorate and Glycerin, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Lactate, Ferric Chloride, †'Hemisine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Zinc Permanganate, †Zinc Sulphocarbonate, †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound or †Nasal Phenol Compound.

Toothache**INTERNALLY—**

- Purgatives.
- *Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Gelsemium Tincture.
- *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *'Xaxa' and Caffeine.
- *'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
- *'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
- *'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
- *'Aspirin.'
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

LOCALLY—

- Oil of Cloves, applied warm on *Absorbent Cotton to tooth.
- Strong †Carbolic Acid, or Creosote, applied on Absorbent Cotton, to the tooth with great care, so as not to injure the skin or mucous membrane.
- Rub the gum with Ammonium Chloride, Opium Tincture, †Cocaine lotion, †Eucaine lotion, Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' or Camphor and Chloral Hydrate. In rubbing the gum with Chloroform, care should be taken to keep it away from the lips and the angle of the mouth.
- Hot fomentations to inside of mouth.

Torticollis

- Examine carefully ears, eyes, throat, teeth and spinal column for peripheral irritation; observe condition of thyroid gland.

INTERNALLY—

- *Arsenious Acid.
- *Strychnine. *Nux Vomica Tincture. *Zinc Oxide.
- *Potassium Bromide.
- *Belladonna Tincture.

LOCALLY—

- Galvanism. Belladonna.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

- §Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
- o§Strychnine. o§Morphine.

Trypanosomiasis

(see *Sleeping Sickness*)

Typhoid Fever

(See also *Fevers, Diarrhoea, Delirium, Heart*)

Peptonised foods.

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Vaporole'

Typhoid Fever (*continued*)

- *Carbolic Acid. *Salol.
- *Beta-naphthol Compound.
- *Benzo-naphthol. *Urotropine.

HYPODERMICALLY OR PER**RECTUM—**

- Anti-typhoid Serum,
'Wellcome.'
- †Saline solutions (for hæmorrhage).
- °Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

Ulcers

Treat the cause, *e.g.* varicose veins, syphilis, tubercle, gout. Insist upon *absolute* rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
- *Calcium Lactate.

LOCALLY—

- Powders of Starch, Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Chinosol, or Calomel.
- Ointments (*see Skin*).
- Poultices. Strapping.
- Astringent applications, in suitable strengths, of †Alum, †Copper Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Carbolic Acid, or †Lead Subacetate.
- Calamine lotion when very irritating. Ionisation with †Zinc or †Copper Salts.
- †Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride.

Uræmia (*see Bright's Disease*)**Urine** (*see Incontinence of, Retention of,—*)**Urticaria**

(*see also Skin and Pruritus*)

- Regulate diet
- Prevent scratching.
- *° 'Hemisine.' *Ichthyol.
- *Supra-renal Gland.
- °Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract.

- *Cathartic Compound.
- *Calcium Lactate.
- *Magnesium Citrate (True) Effervescent.
- *Rhubarb and Soda.
- *Rhubarb and Gentian.
- *Aloin. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Sodium Salicylate.
- *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Colchicum Compound.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- Normal Horse Serum,
'Wellcome.'

Uterine**Hæmorrhage**

(*See Menorrhagia, Post-partum Hæmorrhage*)

Vomiting

Ascertain whether there is any source of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal, renal or biliary colic; exclude peritonitis and intestinal obstruction, hernia, renal disease, cerebral tumour, etc.; regulate the diet, and treat dyspepsia.

- *Citric Acid with *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Sodium Citrate.
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
- *Soda-Mint. Soda water. Ice.
- *° 'Coffee-Mint.' *° 'Gingament.'
- *Cerium Oxalate.
- *Antifebrin Compound.
- *Ammonium Bromide.
- *Strontium Bromide.
- *Bismuth and Soda. *Opium.
- Creosote. *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.
- Counter-irritants to epigastrium.
- *Three Bromides Effervescent.

Vomiting of Pregnancy

- *Chloral Hydrate.
- †Cocaine Hydrochloride (min. 10 of 3% solution, repeated).
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
- *Ipecacuanha. Creosote.
- *Guaiacol Carbonate.
- *Strychnine. *Nux Vomica Tincture. *° 'Gingament.'
- *Cerium Oxalate. *° 'Coffee-Mint.'
- 'Pepule' Pepsin. *Soda-Mint.
- *Pepsin and Strychnine.
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
- *Potassium Iodide.
- *Thyroid Gland.
- Soda water. Ice.

Warts**INTERNALLY—**

- *Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

- Electric Cautery.
- Glacial Acetic, Nitric, Carbolic, Hydrochloric, Salicylic, or Chromic Acid.
- †Silver Nitrate. †Zinc Chloride. Zinc Iodide. Zinc Nitrate.
- Ionisation with †Magnesium Salts.
- Carbon Dioxide Snow.
- Ethyl Chloride.

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

° 'Vaporole'

Whooping Cough

Fresh air; good food.
If fever, rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ipecacuanha and Squill.
- *Belladonna Tincture.
- *Sodium Bromide Compound.
- *Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture.
- *Hyoscyamus Tincture.
- *Salicylic Acid. *Quinine.
- *‘Xaxa’ (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
- *‘Xaxa’ and Phenacetin.
- *‘Xaxa’ and Dover Powder.
- *‘Xaxaquin.’
- *‘Xaxa’ and ‘Xaxaquin.’
- *‘Aspirin.’ *Strychnine.
- *Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
- *Phenacetin Compound.
- *Zinc Valerianate.
- *Caffeine Compound.
- *Antifebrin Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Hyoscyamine. ○§Atropine.

LOCALLY—

Liniment of Acetic Acid, Turpentine, Chloroform, ‘Wellcome,’ or Mustard.

INHALATIONS—

- †Carbolic Acid, Creosote, or Benzoin Compound Tincture.
- Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Co.

During Convalescence—

- Change of air. *Chemical Food.
- *Hypophosphites Compound.
- *Easton Syrup. *Strychnine.
- ‘Kepler’ preparations.

Worms

Thread Worm—

Regulate the diet, and insist upon salt with food.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Chloride, to prevent accumulation of mucus.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
- *Magnesium Citrate (True) Effervescent.
- *Rhubarb and Soda. *Aloin.
- *Asafetida and Opium Compound.
- *Santonin, cautiously at first.
- *Santonin and Calomel.
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

BY RECTUM—

- ‘Enule’ Quassin Suppositories.
- ‘Enule’ Santonin Suppositories.
- Enemata of salt and water, Quassia, †Alum, Turpentine, Ferric Chloride, Catechu,

Worms (continued)

Thread Worm (continued)

BY RECTUM (continued)—

- *Thymol, Kino, Rhatany, Hæmatoxylin, *Tannin or Lime water.

Round Worm—

- *Santonin, cautiously, followed by Castor Oil.
- *Santonin and Calomel. *Jalap.
- *Bismuth Subsalicylate Compound.
- *Beta-naphthol.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent.
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- *Mistura Alba.
- Kamala. *Thymol.
- ‘Paroleine.’

Tape Worm—

Remove mucus from intestine by saline purges, low diet for two days, then—

- Male Fern, followed by Castor Oil. Turpentine.
- *Pelletierine Tannate. Koussou.
- *Beta-naphthol.
- Kamala. Areca.
- Valerian, in convulsions.

Yellow Fever

Isolate patient.

Protect from mosquitoes.

At outset (if no albumin in urine) 20 grains *Quinine and 20 grains *Calomel, followed by saline purge.

Ice to head.

If urine albuminous, clear out bowel by enema.

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice, Beef Jelly, Enemata of peptonised milk with brandy.

INTERNALLY—

- Ice. *Sodium Bicarbonate.
- *Mercury Perchloride.
- ¶Lemon Juice. *Quinine Sulphate. *Arsenious Acid.
- *Carbolic Acid, freely.

HYPODERMICALLY—

(In cardiac failure)

○§Strychnine.

§Sparteine Sulphate.

LOCALLY—

(If urine suppressed)

Dry cup over loins, followed by hot fomentations or mustard plaster.

* ‘Tabloid’

† ‘Soloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

¶ ‘Tabloid’ Pastille

○ ‘Vaporole’

BATHS IN COMMON USE

1. THE HOT BATH.—Temperature from 98° F. (36·7° C.) to 106° F. (41·1° C.) or even higher. N.B.—Serious accidents have occurred from invalids and children being placed in extremely hot water to which it was intended to add cold to bring down the temperature. In no circumstance should there be a departure from the rule that the cold water should be placed in the bath first and the hot water added until the thermometer registers the required temperature.

2. THE WARM BATH.—92° F. (33·3° C.) to 98° F. (36·7° C.).

3. THE TEPID BATH.—85° F. (29·4° C.) to 92° F. (33·3° C.).

4. THE COLD BATH.—33° F. (0·6° C.) to 65° F. (18·3° C.). Broadly defined, a cold bath means a bath at the temperature incidental to the time and place without hot water being added. It may be otherwise expressed as water at 65° F. (18·3° C.), or reduced by gradual addition of ice to 40° F. (4·4° C.), or below.

5. THE ALKALINE BATH.—Use sodium carbonate in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

6. THE BRAN BATH.—Use bran in the proportion of two ounces to each gallon of water. Mix the bran with a small quantity of boiling water, and add it to the water in the bath.

7. THE SULPHUR BATH.—Use *potassa sulphurata* in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

8. THE MUSTARD BATH.—One half to one ounce of mustard to each gallon of water—the water as hot as can be borne.

9. THE VAPOUR BATH.—The temperature ranges from 90° F. (32·2° C.) to 140° F. (60° C.). A vapour bath may be improvised by placing in the bed a few "stone" ginger-beer bottles filled with nearly boiling water, tightly corked down, and wrapped round with pieces of flannel wrung out of hot water. They should be placed in the bed, round about the patient, who should be well covered up.

10. THE TURKISH BATH.—The temperature ranges from about 90° F. (32·2° C.) in the cooler rooms to 230° F. (110° C.), or even higher, in the hottest room. No one should take Turkish baths without first being examined and professionally advised to do so. Headaches and malaise may be produced by remaining too long in the hot rooms before being shampooed. The best method of taking a Turkish bath is to go *at once* into the hottest room (temperature about 230° F. [110° C.]) and remain five minutes or less; then to move into the second room (temperature about 190° F. [87·8° C.]) for five minutes; and afterwards remain for 20 minutes in the coolest of the three hot rooms (temperature about 120° F. [48·9° C.] to 140° F. [60° C.]) before being shampooed. By this method the hottest room is encountered before there is any heart fatigue. Its high temperature initiates perspiration, which commences freely in the second room, and is continued freely in the third. Many bathers find that the perspiration is increased by drinking freely (before entering, or while in, the bath), of tea, or alkaline mineral water such as Vichy, or hot or cold water. Others have instead, or also, a hot douche immediately before entering the first hot room. Many persons are debarred from taking Turkish baths because they "catch cold" afterwards. This may be prevented by dining in the cooling room before leaving the bath, and by increased care in avoiding exposure afterwards.



POSOLOGICAL TABLE

THE range of Metric doses is, in most cases, approximately the same as in the Imperial, but, in a few cases, a higher maximum, in accordance with the practice of Continental prescribers, is indicated.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Acetanilidum ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.05 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*Acidum Acetyl-salicylicum	... gr. 5 to gr. 25	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
„ Arseniosum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001 gm. to 0.005 gm.
„ Benzoicum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
„ Boricum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
* „ Camphoricum...	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0.6 gm. to 1.3 gm.
„ Carbolicum ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
„ „ Liquefactum...	min. 1 to min. 3	0.06 c.c. to 0.2 c.c.
„ Citricum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
„ Gallicum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
„ Hydrobrom. Dil.	... min. 15 to min. 60	0.9 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
„ Hydrochlor. Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Hydrocyanic. Dil.	... min. 2 to min. 6	0.1 c.c. to 0.4 c.c.
„ Lacticum ...	... min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Nitricum Dil....	... min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Nitro-hydrochlor. Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Phosphoricum Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Salicylicum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
„ Sulphuricum Aromat.	min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Sulphuricum Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
„ Sulphurosium ...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
„ Tannicum ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
„ Tartaricum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Aconitina ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.
*Aconitinæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.
Æther ...	... min. 10 to min. 60	0.6 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
Æther Aceticus...	... min. 20 to min. 90	1.2 c.c. to 5.5 c.c.
Aloe ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Aloinum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Alumen ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Ammonii Benzoas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
„ Bromidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
„ Carbonas ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.25 gm. to 0.6 gm.
„ Chloridum ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 20	0.25 gm. to 1.5 gm.
„ Phosphas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
* „ Salicylas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
Amyl Nitris (<i>mouth</i>) ...	... min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1	0.03 c.c. to 0.06 c.c.
„ (<i>inhaled</i>)...	... min. 2 to min. 5	0.1 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
Antifebrinum ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.05 gm. to 0.25 gm.
Antimonii Oxidum ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Antimonium Sulphuratum	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
„ Tartaratum } (<i>diaphoretic</i>)	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003 gm. to 0.008 gm.
„ (emetic)	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Antipyrinum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.25 gm. to 1.25 gm.
*Apiol ...	... min. 3 to min. 6	0.2 c.c. to 0.4 c.c.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003 gm. to 0.015 gm.
Aqua Laurocerasi ...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1.8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
Argenti Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 gm. to 0.032 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 261

* These preparations are non-official

			IMPERIAL	METRIC
Arsenii Iodidum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 gm. to 0.013 gm.
Asafetida...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
*Aspirin'...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 25	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
Atropina...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
Atropinæ Sulphas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
*Benzonaphthol	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Berberinæ Sulphas	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Beta-naphthol	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Betol	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 8	0.2 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Bismuthi Carbonas	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
" Citras	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" et Ferri Citras	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
" et Lithii Citras	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" Oxidum	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
" Oxychloridum	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
" Salicylas	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
" Subgallas	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 20	0.6 gm. to 1.5 gm.
" Subnitras	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
" Tartras	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Borax	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
*Bromoformum	...	...	min. $\frac{1}{4}$ to min. 2	0.03 c.c. to 0.1 c.c.
Butyl-Chloral Hydras	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Caffeina	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Caffeinæ Citras	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0.1 gm. to 0.6 gm.
" Citras Efferves.	...	...	gr. 60 to gr. 120	4 gm. to 8 gm.
" Hydrobromidum	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" Valerianas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3	0.03 gm. to 0.2 gm.
Calcii Chloridum	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
" Glycerophosphas	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" Hypophosphis	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
" Iodo-ricinoleas	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 9	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
" Lactas	...	...	gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards
" Phosphas	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
" Sulphidum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
Calomelas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. 5	0.005 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Camphora	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Camphora Monobromata	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0.13 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Cannabinæ Tannas	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Capsicinum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
Carbo Ligni	...	...	gr. 60 to gr. 120	4 gm. to 8 gm.
*Cerebrin	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Cerii Oxalas	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0.13 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Chinosol	...	...	gr. 5	0.3 gm.
Chloral Hydras	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.25 gm. to 1.25 gm.
*Chloralamidum	...	...	gr. 15 to gr. 30	1 gm. to 2 gm.
Chloroformum	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5	0.06 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Codeina	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Codeinæ Phosphas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{2}{4}$	0.015 gm. to 0.05 gm.
Creosotum	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5	0.06 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
*Creosoti Carbonas	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Cubebæ Fructus	...	...	gr. 30 to gr. 60	2 gm. to 4 gm.
Cupri Sulphas	{(astringent)}	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.	
	{(emetic)}	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.	
*Didymine	...	gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards	
*Digitalinum (Amorph.)	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.002 gm.	
Elaterinum	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0015 gm. to 0.006 gm.	
Elaterium	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006 gm. to 0.03 gm.	
*Emetina	{(expectorant)}	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.	
	{(emetic)}	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.	

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 261

* These preparations are non-official

		IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Emetinæ	{{(expectorant)}	gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
Hydrobrom.	{{(emetic)}	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.
Ergota ...	...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1.3 gm. to 4 gm.
*Ergotinina Citras	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
Ergotinum ...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
*Ergotoxina ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.00065 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*"Ernutin"	...	... min. 30 to min. 60	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
*Erythrol Tetranitras ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0.03 gm. to 0.06 gm.
*Eucainæ Hydrochloridum	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.
"Lactas ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Eucalyptol ...	...	... min. 1 to min. 4	0.06 c.c. to 0.25 c.c.
Eucalypti Gummi ...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Euonyminum ...	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
*Euquinine ...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Exalgine ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Ext. Aloes Barbadosensis	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.06 gm. to 0.25 gm.
"Belladonnæ Alcoholicum	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
"Belladonnæ Viride	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
"Cannabis Indicæ	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
"Cascaræ Sagradæ	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
" " " " Liq.	...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
"Cimicifugæ Liq. ...	...	... min. 5 to min. 30	0.3 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
"Cinchonæ Liq. ...	...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
"Colchici ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
"Colocynthis Comp.	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
"Ergotæ ...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
"Ergotæ Liq. ...	...	... min. 10 to min. 30	0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
"Euonymi Siccum	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
"Filicis Liq. ...	...	... min. 45 to min. 90	2.5 c.c. to 5.5 c.c.
"Hamamelidis Liq.	...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
"Hydrastis Liq. ...	...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
"Hyoscyami Viride	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
"Ipecacuanhæ {{(expect.)	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 2	0.03 c.c. to 0.1 c.c.	
" " " " Liq. {{(emetic)	min. 15 to min. 20	0.9 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.	
"Jalapæ ...	...	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
"Krameriaæ...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
"Nucis Vomicae ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
" " " " Liq.	...	... min. 1 to min. 3	0.06 c.c. to 0.2 c.c.
"Opii ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
" " " " Liq. ...	...	... min. 5 to min. 30	0.3 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
"Physostigmatis ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
"Strophanthi ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
Fel Bovinum Purificatum	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
*Fel Porcinum Purificatum	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
Ferri Arsenas ...	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 gm. to 0.016 gm.
"Carbonas Saccharatus	...	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
"et Ammonii Citras	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
"et Quininæ Citras	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* "Glycerophosphas	...	... gr. 3 to gr. 6	0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.
* "Hypophosphis ...	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
* "Iodidum ...	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
"Phosphas ...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* "Pyrophosphas ...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
"Sulphas ...	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
" " " " Exsiccatas	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3	0.03 gm. to 0.2 gm.
* "Valerianas ...	...	... gr. 3 to gr. 15	0.2 gm. to 1 gm.
Ferrum Redactum ...	...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
"Tartaratum ...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Gelseminæ Hydrochloridum	...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005 gm. to 0.002 gm.
Glycerinum Pepsini ...	...	... dr. 1 to dr. 2	3.5 c.c. to 7 c.c.
Guaiaaci Resina...	...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page 261*

* These preparations are non-official

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Guaiacol ... ..	... min. 1 to min. 5	0.06 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
*" " Camphoras ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*" " Carbonas ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Hæmoglobin ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
*"Hæzeline" ... ..	... dr. 1 to dr. 3	3.5 c.c. to 10 c.c.
*"Hemisine" ... ..	... gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*Heroin Hydrochloridum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0025 gm. to 0.01 gm.
*HomatropinæHydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0008 gm. to 0.003 gm.
*" " Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0008 gm. to 0.003 gm.
*" " Salicylas ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0008 gm. to 0.003 gm.
Hydrarg. c̄ Cretâ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 5	0.015 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*" " Iodidum Flavum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0.008 gm. to 0.06 gm.
" " " Rubrum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002 gm. to 0.004 gm.
*" " " Viride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0.008 gm. to 0.06 gm.
" " Perchloridum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002 gm. to 0.004 gm.
" " Subchloridum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. 5	0.005 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Hydrastina ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
*Hydrastinae Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
*Hydrastininæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Hyoscina .. ..	... gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum ...	... gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
*Hyoscyamina ... ..	... gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas ... ..	... gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
*Ichthyol ... ..	... gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10	0.1 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Iodoformum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3	0.03 gm. to 0.2 gm.
Ipecacuanhæ Rad. <i>{(expect.)}</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.
" <i>{(emetic)}</i>	gr. 15 to gr. 30	1 gm. to 2 gm.
*Ipecacuanha sine Emetinâ ...	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
*Iridinum... ..	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Jalapa ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Jalapæ Resina ... ..	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Jalapinum ... ..	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Leptandrinum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis ...	... dr. 2 to dr. 6	7 c.c. to 21 c.c.
" " Arsenicalis (Fowler) ...	... min. 2 to min. 8	0.1 c.c. to 0.5 c.c.
" " Arsenici Hydrochlor.	min. 2 to min. 8	0.1 c.c. to 0.5 c.c.
" " Arsenii et Hydrarg. }	min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
" " Iodidi (Donovan) }		
" " Bism. et Ammon. Cit.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Calumbæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Chiratæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Cuspariæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Ethyl Nitritis ... ..	... min. 20 to min. 60	1.2 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Ferri Acetatis... ..	... min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
*" " " Dialysatus ... ..	... min. 10 to min. 30	0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
" " " Perchloridi ... ..	... min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
" " " Pernitratitis ... ..	... min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
" " Hydrarg. Perchlor. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Hydrogenii Peroxidi... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1.8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
" " Morphinæ Acetatis ... ..	... min. 10 to min. 60	0.6 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " " Hydrochloridi ... ..	... min. 10 to min. 60	0.6 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " " Tartratis ... ..	... min. 10 to min. 60	0.6 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Potassæ ... ..	... min. 10 to min. 30	0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
" " Quassiæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Rhei Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Sarsæ Comp. Conc. ... ..	... dr. 2 to dr. 8	7 c.c. to 28 c.c.
" " Senegæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Sennæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.
" " Serpentariæ Conc. ... ..	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1.8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
" " Sodii Arsenatis ... ..	... min. 2 to min. 8	0.1 c.c. to 0.5 c.c.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 261

* These preparations are non-official
 † Much larger doses have been given

IMPERIAL

METRIC

Liquor StrychninaeHydrochlor.	min. 2 to min. 8	0.1 c.c. to 0.5 c.c.
„ Thyroidei ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0.3 c.c. to 0.9 c.c.
„ Trinitrini ...	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 2	0.03 c.c. to 0.12 c.c.
*Lithii Benzoas ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ Bitartras ...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
„ Carbonas ...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.15 gm. to 0.3 gm.
„ Citras ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
„ Citras Effervescens ...	gr. 60 to gr. 120	4 gm. to 8 gm.
* „ Salicylas ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ Lodal' ...	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Lupulinum ...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Magnesii Carbonas ...	gr. 5 to gr. 60	0.3 gm. to 4 gm.
* „ Glycerophosphas ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
„ Sulphas ...	gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 gm. to 14 gm.
„ „ Effervescens ...	gr. 60 to oz. 1	4 gm. to 28 gm.
* „ Sulphis ...	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
*Manganesii Citras ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ et Ferri Citras ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ et Ferri Citras } c Acid Arsenios }	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ et Ferri Citras } c Quininâ }	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ et Ferri Citras } c Strych. }	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
* „ et Ferri Phosphas ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ Hypophosphis ...	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.06 gm. to 0.6 gm.
* „ Peroxidum ...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0.13 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Medulla Ossis ...	gr. 3 to gr. 30	0.2 gm. to 2 gm.
Menthol ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 gm. to 0.02 gm.
*Methylene Blue... ..	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.06 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*Morphina ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Morphinae Acetas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.
„ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.
* „ Phosphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.
* „ Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.
„ Tartras ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Naphthol β ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Narcotina ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
Nitroglycerinum (Trinitrinum) ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
Oleum Cajuputi ...	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 3	0.03 c.c. to 0.2 c.c.
„ Crotonis... ..	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1	0.03 c.c. to 0.06 c.c.
„ Eucalypti ...	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 3	0.03 c.c. to 0.2 c.c.
„ Juniperi... ..	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 3	0.03 c.c. to 0.2 c.c.
„ Phosphoratum... ..	min. 1 to min. 5	0.06 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
„ Ricini ...	dr. 1 to dr. 8	3.5 c.c. to 28 c.c.
„ Santali ...	min. 5 to min. 30	0.3 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
„ Terebinthinæ ...	min. 2 to min. 10	0.1 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.
„ „ (anthelmintic) ...	dr. 3 to dr. 4	10 c.c. to 14 c.c.
Opium ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.
*Ovarian Substance('Varium') ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Pancreatinum ...	gr. 2 to gr. 4	0.13 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*Papainum ...	gr. 1 to gr. 8	0.06 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Paraldehydum ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1.8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
*Pelletierinæ Tannas ...	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Pepsinum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Phenacetinum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Phenazonum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.25 gm. to 1.25 gm.
Phenol ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
Phosphorus ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.003 gm.
*Physostigminæ Hydrobrom....	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 261

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	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Physostigminæ Salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.
" Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.
Picrotoxinum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.0025 gm.
*Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.
" Nitræs ...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Pil. Aloes Barbadosensis ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
" et Asafetidæ ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
" et Ferri ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
" et Myrrhæ ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
" Socotrinæ ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Cambogiæ Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Colocynthis Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Colocynthis et Hyos- cyami } ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Ferri... ...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.25 gm. to 1 gm.
Galbani Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Hydrargyri ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Ipecac. c Scillâ ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Phosphori ...	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
Plumbi c Opio ...	gr. 2 to gr. 4	0.13 gm. to 0.25 gm.
Quininæ Sulphatis ...	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Rhei Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Saponis Comp. ...	gr. 2 to gr. 4	0.13 gm. to 0.25 gm.
Scammonii Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Scillæ Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0.25 gm. to 0.5 gm.
*Piperinum ...	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Piperazine ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Pituitary Gland Substance ...	gr. 2 to gr. 6	0.13 gm. to 0.4 gm.
* " (Infundibular) Extract ...	min. 8 to min. 17	0.5 c.c. to 1 c.c.
Pix Liquida ...	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.06 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Plumbi Acetas ...	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Podophylli Resina ...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.
Potassii Acetas ...	gr. 10 to gr. 60	0.6 gm. to 4 gm.
" Bicarbonas ...	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
" Bichromas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 gm. to 0.013 gm.
" Bromidum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
" Carbonas ...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
" Chloras ...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.25 gm. to 1 gm.
* " Chloridum ...	gr. 20 to gr. 60	1.3 gm. to 4 gm.
" Citras ...	gr. 10 to gr. 40	0.6 gm. to 2.5 gm.
" Hypophosphis ...	gr. 1 to gr. 6	0.06 gm. to 0.4 gm.
" Iodidum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
" Nitræs ...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
" Permanganas ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
" Tartras ...	gr. 30 to gr. 240	2 gm. to 16 gm.
" Acidus ...	gr. 20 to gr. 60	1.3 gm. to 4 gm.
*Prostate Gland Substance ...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Pulvis Antimonialis ...	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.
" Catechu Comp. ...	gr. 10 to gr. 40	0.6 gm. to 2.5 gm.
" Cinnamomi Comp. ...	gr. 10 to gr. 40	0.6 gm. to 2.5 gm.
" Cretæ Aromaticus ...	gr. 10 to gr. 60	0.6 gm. to 4 gm.
" " c Opio ...	gr. 10 to gr. 40	0.6 gm. to 2.5 gm.
" Elaterini Comp. ...	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.06 gm. to 0.25 gm.
" Glycyrrh. Comp. ...	gr. 60 to gr. 120	4 gm. to 8 gm.
" Ipecacuanhæ Comp. ...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
" Jalapæ Comp. ...	gr. 20 to gr. 60	1.3 gm. to 4 gm.
" Kino Comp. ...	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
" Opii Comp. ...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0.13 gm. to 0.6 gm.
" Rhei Comp. ...	gr. 20 to gr. 60	1.3 gm. to 4 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 261

* These preparations are non-official

IMPERIAL.

METRIC

Pulvis Scammonii Comp.	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0.6 gm. to 1.3 gm.
*Quinina ... ..	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.05 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*†Quininae Acetyl-salicylas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
† .. Bihydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Bisulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Hydrobromidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Hydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
† .. Hydrochlor. Acid...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Hypophosphis	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.05 gm. to 0.2 gm.
*† .. Lactas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.05 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*† .. Phosphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Quinas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Salicylas ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 6	0.13 gm. to 0.4 gm.
† .. Sulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.05 gm. to 1 gm.
*† .. Tannas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.05 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*† .. Valerianas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0.05 gm. to 0.25 gm.
*Residuum Rubrum	... gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards
Rhei Radix ... ..	... gr. 3 to gr. 30	0.2 gm. to 2 gm.
Salicinum ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.2 gm.
Salol ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
Santoninum ... ..	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
Scammonia Resina ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 8	0.2 gm. to 0.5 gm.
Scopolamina (<i>see Hyoscina</i>)		
*Soamin' ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0.016 gm. to 0.06 gm.
Soda Tartarata ... ..	... gr. 120 to gr. 240	8 gm. to 16 gm.
Sodii Arsenas ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0015 gm. to 0.006 gm.
„ Benzoas ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
„ Bicarbonas ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
„ Bromidum ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
* „ Cacodylas...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.
* „ Chloras ... ..	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
* „ Citras ... ..	... gr. 10 to gr. 60	0.6 gm. to 4 gm.
* „ Glycerophosphas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.
„ Hypophosphis ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0.2 gm. to 0.6 gm.
„ Iodidum ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
„ Nitris ... ..	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
„ Phosphas ... ..	... gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 gm. to 14 gm.
„ „ Effervescens...	... gr. 60 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	4 gm. to 14 gm.
„ Salicylas ... ..	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
„ Sulphas ... ..	... gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{3}$	2 gm. to 14 gm.
„ „ Effervescens...	... gr. 60 to oz. $\frac{1}{3}$	4 gm. to 14 gm.
„ Sulphis ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
„ Sulphocarbolas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
*Sparteinae Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0.01 gm. to 0.06 gm.
Spiritus Ætheris ...	... min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
„ „ Comp. ... ..	... min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
„ „ Nitrosi ... ..	... min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
„ Ammon. Arom. ...	... min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
„ Ammon. Fetidus ...	... min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
„ Camphoræ ... ..	... min. 5 to min. 20	0.3 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.
*Spleen Substance ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0.3 gm. to 1 gm.
*Strontii Bromidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0.3 gm. to 2 gm.
„ „ Iodidum ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
* „ Salicylas ... ..	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
Strychnina ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.
Strychninae Hydrochloridum...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.
„ „ Nitras ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.
* „ „ Sulphas ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.
Sulphonal ... ..	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
Sulphur Præcipitatum...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1.3 gm. to 4 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page 261*

* These preparations are non-official

† These doses are often exceeded in practice

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Sulphur Sublimatum ...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4 gm.
*Supra-renal Gland ...	... gr. 5 and upwards	0·3 gm. and upwards
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Cascaræ Aromat. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
„ Chloral ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
„ Codeinæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
„ Ferri Phosphatis ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Ferri Phosph. \bar{c} } Quininâ et Strych- ninâ (Easton) }	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Ferri Phosph. Co. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
Terebenum ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
*Tetronal ...	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·6 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Thymol ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Thymus Gland ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 25	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
Thyroid Gland ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Tinctura Aconiti ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ „ (repeated) ...	... min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
„ Aloes ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
„ Belladonnæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Camphoræ Comp. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Cannabis Indicæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Cantharidis ...	... min. 2 to min. 15	0·1 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Capsici ...	... min. 1 to min. 15	0·06 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Chlorof. et Morph. Co. ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Cimicifugæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Cinchonæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Cinchonæ Comp. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Colchici Seminum ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Conii ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* „ Convallariæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
„ Digitalis ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Ergotæ Ammon. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Ferri Perchloridi ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Gelsemii ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Guaiaci Ammon. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Hamamelidis ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Hydrastis ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Hyoscyami ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Iodi ...	... min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
„ Jaborandi ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Lobeliæ Ætherea ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Nucis Vomicae ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Opii ...	... min. 5 to min. 30	0·3 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
„ „ Ammoniata ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Podophylli ...	... min. 5 to 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Pruni Virginianæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Quininæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ „ Ammon. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* „ Sabinæ ...	... min. 20 to min. 60	1·2 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Scillæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Senegæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Stramonii ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Strophanthi ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
„ Sumbul ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Tolutana ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
„ Valerianæ Ammon. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* „ Warburgi ...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 4	1·8 c.c. to 14 c.c.
„ Zingiberis ...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$		0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Trional ...	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 261

* These preparations are non-official

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Tropacocainæ Hydrochlor. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Ulmī Fulvæ Mucilago... ..	gr. 5 and upwards	0.3 gm. and upwards
*Urea	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.
*Urethane	gr. 10 to gr. 60	0.6 gm. to 4 gm.
*Uranii Nitrās	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0.06 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Urotropine	gr. 3 to gr. 15	0.2 gm. to 1 gm.
*'Varium' (Ovarian Substance)	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
*Veronal	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm.
Vinum Antimoniale (<i>diaphoretic</i>)	min. 10 to min. 30	0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
" " (<i>emetic</i>)	dr. 2 to dr. 4	7 c.c. to 14 c.c.
* " Carnis et Ferri ('Bivo')	dr. 1 to dr. 4	3.5 c.c. to 14 c.c.
" Colchici	min. 10 to min. 30	0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
" Ipecac. (<i>expectorant</i>) ...	min. 10 to min. 30	0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.
" " (<i>emetic</i>)	dr. 4 to dr. 6	14 c.c. to 21 c.c.
*Warburg Tincture	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 4	1.8 c.c. to 14 c.c.
*'Xaxa'	gr. 5 to gr. 25	0.3 gm. to 1.5 gm.
*'Xaxaquin'	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.
Zinci Acetas	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.
" Oxidum	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0.13 gm. to 0.6 gm.
" Sulphas (<i>tonic</i>)	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
" " (<i>emetic</i>)	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0.6 gm. to 2 gm.
" Valerianas	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
*'Zymine'	gr. 1 to gr. 6	0.06 gm. to 0.4 gm.

HYPODERMIC POSOLOGICAL TABLE

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Aconitinæ Nitrās	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.
*Apomorphinæ Hydrochlor. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.003 gm. to 0.006 gm.
*Atropinæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
*Caffeinæ Sodio-salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4	0.03 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Caffeinæ Sodio-benzoas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4	0.03 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Cocainæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Codeinæ Phosphas	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Curara	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Digitalinum (Amorph.)	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.002 gm.
*Digitalinum (Cryst.)	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.00013 gm. to 0.0005 gm.
*Ergotinæ Citras	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*Ergotoxina	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*'Ernutin'	min. 5 to min. 10	0.3 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.
*Eucainæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0065 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*Eucainæ Lactas	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0065 gm. to 0.03 gm.
*† 'Hemisine'	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*Heroin Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0025 gm. to 0.005 gm.
*Homatropinæ Hydrochlor. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.00025 gm. to 0.003 gm.
*Hydrarg. Perchloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 gm. to 0.002 gm.
*Hydrarg. Succinimidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 gm. to 0.015 gm.
*Hyoscainæ Hydrobromidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
*Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
Injectiones Hypodermicæ P.B.		
Apomorphinæ	min. 5 to min. 10	0.3 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.
Cocainæ	min. 2 to min. 5	0.1 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
Ergotæ	min. 3 to min. 10	0.2 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.
Morphinæ (Tartratis) ...	min. 2 to min. 5	0.1 c.c. to 0.3 c.c.
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
*Morphinæ Meconas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
*Morphinæ Phosphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.

* Non-official. † Much larger doses have been given

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Morphinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
Morphinæ Tartas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 gm. to 0.015 gm.
*Physostigminæ Salicylas	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.0025 gm.
Picrotoxinum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006 gm. to 0.0025 gm.
Pilocarpinæ Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.
Potassii Permanganas	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
†Quininæ Bihydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*†Quininæ Bisulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*†Quininæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0.03 gm. to 0.15 gm.
*†Quininæ Lactas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.
*Soamin'... ..	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.
*Sparteina Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0.03 gm. to 0.06 gm.
*Strophanthinum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.00013 gm. to 0.0006 gm.
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0004 gm. to 0.006 gm.
*Strychninæ Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0004 gm. to 0.006 gm.
*Strychninæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0004 gm. to 0.006 gm.
Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.00025 gm. to 0.0013 gm.
*Tyramine' ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. $\frac{2}{3}$	0.02 gm. to 0.04 gm.

* Non-official. † Much larger doses have been given

DOSES PROPORTIONATE TO AGE

The rule commonly given for fixing the dose for children is to divide the age by the age increased by 12. Thus, for a child two years old, the dose would be $2 \div (2 + 12) = \frac{1}{7}$ the ordinary adult dose. There are well-known exceptions to this rule, as in the administration of calomel, belladonna, hyoscyamus, or arsenic, of which drugs children tolerate large doses; and opium, which in very small doses may cause fatal results in infants. It is stated that children of five will tolerate as large doses of arsenic as adults, and that girls often require more than boys. Generally the dose of cathartics should be greater, and that of narcotics less, than indicated by this rule. The following table gives a safe working age-dose somewhat smaller than that based on the above calculation:—

If the adult dose of any given drug be 60 grains or minims, a patient under 6 months would take 3 grains or minims.

$\frac{1}{2}$ year to 1 year	„	„	4	„	„
1 year to 2 years	„	„	5	„	„
2 years to 3 years	„	„	$7\frac{1}{2}$	„	„
3 „ 4	„	„	10	„	„
4 „ 6	„	„	15	„	„
6 „ 10	„	„	20	„	„
10 „ 13	„	„	25	„	„
13 „ 16	„	„	30	„	„
16 „ 18	„	„	40	„	„
18 „ 20	„	„	50	„	„
21 „	„	„	60	„	„

The proportionate dose for any age, twenty years or less, may also be found by taking one-twentieth of the full therapeutic dose, and multiplying the result by the age in years.

The doses may require lessening for patients advanced in life, but no exact rules can be laid down.

The dose of most drugs is slightly larger when given by the rectum than when administered by the mouth. The hypodermic dose should generally be slightly smaller than that by the mouth.



POISONING: SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

IN cases of poisoning, the best treatment, wherever possible, is immediately to remove the poison from the stomach by washing it out, or by inducing vomiting, so as to prevent absorption. In corrosive poisoning, however, the condition of the stomach and œsophagus renders this procedure dangerous, from the liability to perforation; and the better course is to neutralise the poison or render it inert, and not to attempt its removal. Where the poison has already been absorbed, the physiological antidote, if there be one, should immediately be given. It is important to find the approximate quantity of the poison which has been taken, in order that the needful quantity of the antidote may be judged.

The patient's general condition must be carefully observed, and every means taken to increase the resistance to the poison, until its effects have passed off. Cardiac stimulants—brandy or ether, or strychnine hypodermically—may be required, while artificial respiration and warmth are most important. Oxygen inhalation may be helpful. There is danger from the loss of heat when a patient is insufficiently clothed during prolonged artificial respiration. Feeding, preferably by the rectum, may be imperative, and the possible need for catheterisation should be borne in mind. Coffee and other stimulants may be given per rectum. In some cases of poisoning, followed by depression or collapse, an intravenous or rectal injection of saline solution is extremely useful. 'Vaporole' Pituitary Extract may be added to the saline infusion with advantage. (*See Saline Solutions, page 153*)

Emptying the Stomach.—By the stomach pump, or, preferably, by the stomach tube (which, when inverted, forms a syphon), the stomach may be repeatedly washed out.

Emetics.—The following are the most useful emetics:—

1. The hypodermic injection of 'Vaporole' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gramme; or 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ or gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or of 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. The addition of the strychnine tends to prevent the depression which is sometimes produced when apomorphine is administered alone.
 2. Mustard powder: a tablespoonful in 8 oz. of warm water.
 3. Common salt: two tablespoonfuls in 8 oz. of tepid water.
 4. Zinc Sulphate: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
 5. Ammonium Carbonate: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
 6. Powdered Ipecacuanha: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
 7. Copper Sulphate: gr. 5 to gr. 10 in 4 oz. of warm water.
- If none of the above remedies be immediately available, copious draughts of warm water and irritation of the fauces should be tried.

The following table gives the symptoms and treatment for the more common cases of poisoning :—

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT												
	Acids													
	Those of <i>corrosive poisoning</i> :—													
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Spirit of Salt)	1. Pain in mouth, throat and abdomen, the mucous membrane being partially destroyed.	1. <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic</i> , but neutralise the acid by giving one of the following :— (a) Whiting, (b) Chalk, (c) Wall Plaster, (d) Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda), (e) Potassium Carbonate, mixed with, or dissolved in, plenty of water (f) Magnesium Carbonate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. in a tumblerful of water, or (g) Soap and water in large draughts.												
	2. Intense thirst.	2. Next give one of the following :— (a) Milk and Egg, (b) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, in 1 pint of water, or (c) Thick gruel.												
	3. Difficulty in speaking and swallowing.	3. Diminish shock and ease pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.												
	4. Vomiting of altered blood—brown or black, with coagulated mucous and shreds of mucous membrane.	4. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.												
NITRIC ACID SULPHURIC ACID (Oil of Vitriol)	5. Constipation usual, and suppression of urine.													
	6. Convulsions may occur.													
	7. Profound collapse.													
	(a) Skin—pale, cold, clammy. (b) Face—cyanosed. (c) Eyes—sunk, wild-looking, pupils often dilated. (d) Pulse—rapid, thready, low tension. (e) Respiration, laboured. (f) Temperature—subnormal.													
OXALIC ACID SALT OF SORREL SALT OF LEMONS	8. If perforation occur, symptoms of peritonitis.	1. <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic</i> , but give (a) Whiting, (b) Chalk, (c) Wall Plaster, or (d) Lime Water, freely; or (e) Saccharated Solution of Lime, in drachm doses, frequently repeated. A full dose of Castor Oil should be given afterwards.												
	9. Staining of tissues and clothing.	2. Milk freely. 3. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.												
	<table><tr><th>ACID</th><th>SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES</th><th>CLOTHING</th></tr><tr><td>Hydrochloric Nitric</td><td>Greyish-white. Bright-yellow.</td><td>Bright red. Yellow, orange-red, or brown.</td></tr><tr><td>Sulphuric</td><td>White, or charring to brown or black.</td><td>Dirty brown, edges may be red.</td></tr><tr><td>Oxalic</td><td>White or brown.</td><td>Brown to orange-red</td></tr></table>	ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES	CLOTHING	Hydrochloric Nitric	Greyish-white. Bright-yellow.	Bright red. Yellow, orange-red, or brown.	Sulphuric	White, or charring to brown or black.	Dirty brown, edges may be red.	Oxalic	White or brown.	Brown to orange-red	
ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES	CLOTHING												
Hydrochloric Nitric	Greyish-white. Bright-yellow.	Bright red. Yellow, orange-red, or brown.												
Sulphuric	White, or charring to brown or black.	Dirty brown, edges may be red.												
Oxalic	White or brown.	Brown to orange-red												

TREATMENT

SYMPTOMS

POISON

Acids (*continued*)CARBOLIC ACID
(Phenol)

1. Those of corrosive poisoning (*see page 264*)
2. Lips and mouth, white and hardened.
3. Urine greenish, dark or suppressed.
4. Nervous symptoms—reflexes abolished, muscles relaxed, stupor, anaesthesia.

There may be return to consciousness, with apparent great improvement, and then, some hours after, death may occur suddenly from collapse.

HYDROCYANIC ACID
(Prussic Acid)
CYANIDES

Symptoms come on in the act of swallowing, or immediately afterwards.

Giddiness, staggering, loss of motor power.

1. Insensibility.

2. Respiration—panting.

3. Convulsions may occur.

4. Profound collapse.

5. (a) Skin—cold, clammy.

(b) Eyes—fixed, glistening, pupils dilated, no reaction.

(c) Limbs—flaccid.

(d) Pulse—imperceptible.

6. The breath may have the odour of bitter almonds.

Prompt recognition of this is important.

1. Insert Syphon Stomach Tube with care, and wash out the stomach with successive quantities of one of the following, until there is no smell of carbolic acid in fluid coming from the stomach:—
(a) Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in 1 pint of warm water;
(b) Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in one pint of warm water; or (c) Saccharated Solution of Lime, 1 drachm, in one pint of warm water.

2. Empty the stomach and give one of the following:—

(a) Olive Oil, about $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in one pint of water; (b) Milk, freely; or (c) White of Egg in water, freely.

3. Give Sodium or Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in warm water.

4. Give alcohol and general Stimulants freely, and apply warmth to extremities.

5. Artificial respiration, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution, prepared with 'Soloid', Sodium Chloride.

These poisons act with exceeding rapidity, and the greatest haste is necessary when dealing with them. If the patient be seen immediately after the poison is taken, at once use 1, 2 and 3. After 2, continue the cold douche and proceed rapidly to 4, 5 and 6. If not seen immediately after the poison is taken, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 may be tried.

1. Place patient in open air.

2. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic.

3. Cold douche (from height) to head and spine, or cold water dashed on continuously.

4. Artificial respiration (20 to minute), and Ammonia inhalation by the nostrils.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (<i>continued</i>) HYDROCYANIC ACID (<i>continued</i>)		<p>5. Dissolve about gr. 15 of *Iron Sulphate and about min. 20 of Tincture (or Solution) of †Ferric Chloride in a wineglassful of water, then add 1 to 2 drachms of Magnesium Carbonate previously made into a thin cream with water. Mix and administer, and repeat if necessary.</p> <p>(NOTE.—The above quantities are equivalent to about min. 100 of Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., P.B.)</p> <p>6. Ether hypodermically, or stimulants internally.</p>
CAUSTIC POTASH CAUSTIC SODA SOAP LEES STRONG AMMONIA	<p>1. Gastro-intestinal symptoms, as in corrosive poisoning (<i>see page 264</i>).</p> <p>2. Purging usual, with pain and straining.</p> <p>3. Body cold, with cold sweat.</p> <p>4. Countenance anxious.</p> <p>5. Pulse rapid and weak.</p>	<p>1. <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Ennetic</i>, but neutralise alkali by giving one of the following:— (<i>a</i>) Vinegar, freely diluted with water; (<i>b</i>) Lemon Juice in water; (<i>c</i>) *Citric Acid in water; or (<i>d</i>) Tartaric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, in half pint of water repeated.</p> <p>2. When the alkali is neutralised, give one of the following:— (<i>a</i>) Milk, very freely; or (<i>b</i>) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in one pint of water; (<i>c</i>) White of Egg.</p> <p>3. To lessen shock and ease pain, use *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, or oMorphine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm.</p> <p>4. Give stimulants.</p>

Caustic Alkalies

Inorganic Poisons

ANTIMONY POUNDS— Tartar Emetic Butter of Antimony (Acute poisoning)	<p>Antimony and Arsenic— Symptoms usually appear in from a quarter of an hour to one hour.</p> <p>1. Burning heat, and constriction or choking in throat, rendering swallowing difficult.</p>	<p>1. Incessant vomiting is usually a symptom of poisoning by antimony compounds. In such cases the vomiting should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water. Should vomiting not have occurred, use (<i>a</i>) Stomach Tube, or (<i>b</i>) Emetic.</p>
	* 'Tabloid' + 'Tabloid' or 'Soloid'	o 'Taphole'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (<i>continued</i>) ANTIMONY COM- POUNDS(<i>continued</i>)	2. Nausea, and incessant vomiting and purging. The vomited matter may be green from bile, or, in the case of arsenic, black from the admixture of soot, or blue from indigo. 3. Pain in the stomach and abdomen. 4. Cramps in calves of legs. 5. Urine may be suppressed. 6. There may be delirium or paralysis. 7. Collapse.— <i>Skin</i> cold, clammy, and may show eczematous rash; <i>pulse</i> small, quick, irregular or imperceptible.	2. (a) Strong Tea; or (b) *Tannin, gr. 30, in warm water, and repeat draughts as often as vomiting occurs. 3. When vomiting subsides, give (a) White of Egg in water, or (b) Milk, freely. 4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 5. Treat collapse with Stimulants internally. Hot Water Bottles to extremities, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride) to which opituitary (Infundibular) Extract, 1 c.c., may be added with advantage.
ARSENIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS (Acute poisoning)	See Antimony.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. The complete removal of contents is important. 2. (a) Ferric Hydrate, prepared as follows: Dilute 1½ oz. of Solution (or Tincture) of Ferric Chloride with a wineglassful of water, and add it to a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda) in about half a tumblerful of water. Mix and administer. Repeat the draught as necessary. (NOTE.—These quantities are stated to render insoluble at least gr. 5 of Arsenic.) (b) Dialysed Iron (B. W. & Co.) in frequently repeated tablespoonfuls until ten have been taken, each followed by a little Common Salt dissolved in water. 3. Give (a) Milk and Eggs; (b) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in one pint of water; (c) Barley Water. 4. Stimulants for prostration; Ice for thirst; Hot Water Bottles to extremities. 5. When all acute symptoms have subsided, *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

* 'Tabloid' + 'Tabloid' or 'Soloid' o 'Vaporole'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (<i>continued</i>) COPPER SALTS — Verdigris Blue Vitriol (Acute Poisoning)	1. Salivation. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting (bluish or greenish), griping. Latc symptoms are— 3. Giddiness and headache. 4. Delirium and convulsions, which may be very violent. 5. Pulse rapid. 6. Jaundice and suppression of urine. 7. Coma.	Vomiting usually occurs in cases of poisoning by copper salts. When this is not the case, 1 and 2 should be used. 1. <i>Before</i> emptying stomach, give large quantities of Milk and Eggs. 2. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 3. 1 drachm of Potassium Ferrocyanide in half a tumblerful of water. Repeat as necessary. 4. Demulcent drinks. 5. (a) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, or (b) *Opium Tincture, min. 20, in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water, by the mouth.
IODINE PREPARATIONS — Iodine Iodides Iodoform	IODINE — 1. Pain and heat in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting and purging, vomit being yellow, or blue if starchy matter be present in the stomach. Stools may contain blood. 3. Intense thirst. 4. May be giddiness, faintness and convulsions.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. (a) *Sodium Bicarbonate, dr. 2, in half a tumblerful of water; or (b) Lead Acetate, dr. 2, in a wine-glassful of water. When (b) is given, be careful not to repeat more than once, unless the quantity of poison be known. (c) If the poison be Iodine, large quantities of Starch made into draughts with cold water.
IODIDES —	Large doses may give acute irritant symptoms, like Iodine.	3. Demulcents; and (a) Milk and Eggs, or (b) Milk, and Flour boiled with water.
Chronic poisoning , Iodism is shown by—	1. Frontal headache. 2. Eyes and nose water. 3. Salivation. 4. Inflammation about the fauces, which may extend to the gums or to the trachea. 5. Skin erythema and acne. 6. Atrophy of glands, <i>e.g.</i> mammary and testes. 7. Rarely albuminuria.	4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Iodism — Prevention 1. Give large doses. 2. Combine with the administration of large doses of *Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 30-60). Sulphanilic Acid (gr. 60-90), and Arsenic in small doses. *, <i>Tabloid</i>

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (<i>continued</i>) IODINE PREPARATIONS (<i>continued</i>)	IODOFORM— Symptoms vary much in severity, and usually only two or three are present at one time. 1. Giddiness. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting. 3. Erythema. 4. Temperature high, pulse rapid. 5. Pupils dilated. 6. Persistent drowsiness. 7. Mental symptoms—melancholia, hallucinations, delirium—especially at night.	Curative. 1. Stop the administration. 2. Give *Sodium Bicarbonate and Sulphanilic Acid. 3. Starch demulcents and large quantities of water. 4. Warm Baths. 5. Symptomatic treatment.
LEAD AND SALTS (Acute Poisoning)	1. Metallic taste, dry throat, intense thirst. 2. Abdominal colic. 3. Constipation, faeces dark. Vomiting may occur. 4. Giddiness, stupor, convulsions, coma.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Give (a) Magnesium Sulphate, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, in a tumblerful of water, or (b) Sodium Sulphate, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, in a tumblerful of water; or (c) Dilute Sulphuric Acid, min. 30, in a tumblerful of water. 3. (a) Milk; (b) White of Egg; or (c) Demulcent drinks, all freely. 4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic). $\text{gr } \frac{1}{3}$
MERCURY AND SALTS— (Acute Poisoning) Corrosive Sublimates White Precipitate Red Precipitate Vermilion Cinnabar	1. Metallic taste, choking sensation. 2. Pain in stomach, vomiting and purging of stringy mucus and blood. 3. Tongue may be white and shrivelled. 4. Skin cold, clammy. 5. Pulse feeble, rapid. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. Do not empty stomach before giving large quantities of (a) White of Egg mixed with Milk or Water, much to be preferred to (b) Flour and Water. 2. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 3. For pain and purging, *Opium Tincture, min. 20, in 1 oz. of water. 4. Demulcents, and Stimulants if much depression.

* 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (<i>continued</i>) Phosphorus — Rat Paste Matches	Symptoms usually occur in three stages. I. A few hours after administration. 1. Garlic taste. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation—burning pain, thirst, swelling of abdomen, vomiting of blood (green or black). Vomit has garlic odour and in the dark is phosphorescent. The patient may die or there may be— II. Intermission of symptoms for three days or more, with feeling of malaise, followed by— III. Final stage. 1. Intense jaundice. 2. Enlarged liver and distended abdomen. 3. Great prostration—cold sweat, anxious look, feeble pulse, muscular twichings, coma. 1. Pain in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting of whitish, flaky matter, which blackens on exposure to light.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Copper Sulphate, gr. 3, dissolved in 4 oz. of water, every five minutes until vomiting is induced, then every fifteen to thirty minutes. Copper Sulphate acts not merely as an emetic, but also as an antidote, forming an insoluble phosphide of copper. 3. Zinc Sulphate, gr. 20, dissolved in 4 oz. water, as an emetic. After free emesis has been produced— 4. Old, or French Turpentine, min. 40, in 1 oz. of water, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour for one hour, then three times a day. <i>Avoid American or German Turpentine.</i>
SILVER NITRATE — (Lunar Caustic)	1. Lips and mouth corroded. 2. Pain in throat and stomach, and difficulty in swallowing. 3. Vomiting—blood-stained. 4. Pulse and respiration rapid. 5. Convulsions, paralysis, coma.	5. Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., as a purge. <i>Avoid Oils and fats.</i> 6. Demulcents, especially Milk and Eggs. 7. *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, for pain. 1. Two tablespoonfuls of Common Salt in a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. 2. Emetic to remove precipitated silver chloride. 3. Large draughts of White of Egg in water.
ZINC SALTS — White Vitriol Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid	1. Large draughts of White of Egg and Milk. 2. Large Quantities of Sodium Carbonate or Potassium Carbonate, dissolved in warm water. 3. (a) *Tannin, or (b) Strong Tea. 4. Demulcents. 5. For pain, (a) *Opium Tincture, min. 30, or (b) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; or 6 Morphine Hydrochloride.	<i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic, because of corrosion of membranes, but give—</i> 1. Large draughts of White of Egg and Milk. 2. Large Quantities of Sodium Carbonate or Potassium Carbonate, dissolved in warm water. 3. (a) *Tannin, or (b) Strong Tea. 4. Demulcents. 5. For pain, (a) *Opium Tincture, min. 30, or (b) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; or 6 Morphine Hydrochloride.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons		
ACONITE ACONITINE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tingling and numbness of tongue and mouth, and sense of formication of the body. 2. Nausea and vomiting, with epigastric pain. 3. Dyspnoea. 4. Pulse irregular, weak. 5. Skin cold, clammy, features bloodless. 6. Giddiness, staggering walk, limbs feel weighty. 7. The mind remains clear. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. (a) *Digitalis Tincture, min. 20; or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. If former not retained, inject Brandy (diluted) into rectum, or give Intravenous or Rectal Injections of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride). 4. Artificial respiration and friction. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. 6. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.
ALCOHOL (Acute poisoning)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Face flushed usually, lips livid. 2. Eyes congested, pupils usually dilated and fixed. 3. Skin—sweating. 4. Giddiness, tottering gait. 5. Confusion of thought, vacant expression. 6. Convulsions, stupor, coma. <p>There may be apparent recovery; then, after some hours or days, sudden death.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 30, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water. 2. If necessary, (a) Stomach Tube. If patient delirious, produce emesis with (b) *Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, or with (c) *Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and *Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{50}$. 3. Rouse patient. Cold affusion. Battery. Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Warmth to extremities.
ANTIPYRINE ANTIFEBRIN PHENACETIN EXALGINE RESORCIN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vomiting. 2. Face cyanosed. 3. Skin—profuse sweat. Sometimes rash simulating measles, scarlatina or pemphigus. 4. Collapse—feeble irregular pulse, slow respiration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stimulants. 2. Warmth to extremities. 3. (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. <p style="text-align: right;">* 'Tabloid'</p>

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued)		
BELLADONNA— Atropine Nightshade Berries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secretions paralysed, hence throat and skin are dry, and urine is suppressed. 2. Skin flushed. 3. Temperature raised. 4. Pulse quick. 5. Respiration slow and deep. 6. Pupils widely dilated. 7. Purging. 8. Delirium. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. (a) *Pilocarpine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; or (b) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 3. Stimulants and Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. Warmth.
CANTHARIDES— Blistering Fluid Spanish Fly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burning pain in throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing. 2. Vomiting and diarrhoea—mucus and blood may contain shining particles of the powder. 3. Salivation and swelling of salivary glands. 4. Incessant desire to micturate, only a little blood or albuminous urine being passed. 5. Peritonitis, with headache, quick pulse, high temperature. 6. Convulsions and stupor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) If patient be seen shortly after poison is swallowed, and mucous membranes are not yet blistered, use Stomach Tube; (b) if throat blistered, produce emesis with *Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and *Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, and (c) White of Egg in Milk or Barley Water, or (d) Thick Gruel. 3. Stimulants. 4. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. <p><i>Avoid Oils and Fats.</i></p>
CASTOR OIL SEEDS	See Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
CHLORAL CHLORALAMIDE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skin cold, face livid. 2. Temperature subnormal. 3. Pulse and respiration slow. 4. Deep coma. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. 3. Warmth. Friction. Hot Coffee. 4. Stimulants. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Oxygen inhalation. <p>* <i>Tabloid</i>.</p>

TREATMENT

SYMPTOMS

POISON

Organic Poisons (continued)**CHLOROFORM—**

Failure of heart
or respiration in
Anaesthesia

COCAINE

1. Pallor, dry skin.
2. Giddiness and fainting.
3. Pulse and respiration quick.
4. Nervous symptoms—tremors, delusions, convulsions.

**COLCHICUM
CROTON OIL AND
VIOLENT PURGA-
TIVES**

- Gastro-intestinal irritation, followed by collapse.
1. Abdominal colic.
 2. Vomiting, purging, matter sometimes blood-stained or watery.
 3. Features pale and pinched.
 4. Skin—perspiration.
 5. Pulse, small, weak, thready.
 6. Urine, diminished or suppressed.
 7. May be delirium.

**CONIUM
(Hemlock)**

1. Motor paralysis, shown by—
 - (a) Weakness of limbs, staggering gait.
 - (b) Inability to swallow.
 - (c) Paralysis of muscles of respiration, causing asphyxia.
2. Pupils dilated and fixed, loss of sight.
3. Consciousness is preserved.

1. Pull out tongue, place head lower than body; Fresh Air.
2. Artificial respiration (20 to minute).
3. (a) Ether hypodermically or oCaffeine Sodio-benzoate;
(b) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{3}{16}$;
(c) Brandy, diluted, per rectum; (d) 'Solid;
' Hemisine', and Atropine Sulphate intravenously.
4. Venesection of jugular vein.
5. As a last resource, massage of heart after opening abdomen.

1. Stomach Tube.
2. Stimulants (Brandy or Sal Volatile).
3. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{32}$
4. *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
5. Inhalation of oAmyl Nitrite, or oAromatic Ammonia.
6. Artificial respiration.

1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. If Stomach Tube be employed, wash stomach out with Milk, or Olive Oil, 4 oz. in one pint of water.
2. Demulcent drinks, especially White of Egg in Milk.
3. Relieve pain by (a) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; or (b) *Opium Tincture, min. 20
4. Stimulants.
1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic.
2. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{32}$
3. Warmth and Stimulants.
4. Artificial respiration.

* 'Tabloid' o 'Euparale'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (<i>continued</i>)		
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abdominal pain, vomiting (green), purging. 2. Headache, lethargy, delirium, convulsions, coma. 3. Pulse, slow, small, irregular. 4. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 5. Skin cold, pale, covered with sweat. 6. Urine suppressed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic, the best being *Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and *Stryehnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ 2. (a) *Tannin, gr. 10, in 2 oz. of water, repeated frequently; or (b) large draughts of strong Tea or Coffee. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. Aconite to control rapidity of the heart-beat. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. <p>Same as Croton Oil.</p>
ELATERINUM ELATERIUM	See Croton oil.	
FUNGI, POISONOUS (Muscarine)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thirst. 2. Colic, vomiting, purging. 3. Mental excitement, followed by coma. 4. Extremities cold. 5. Pulse slow, respiration stertorous. 6. Pupils dilated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Purgatives, e.g. Castor Oil, 1 oz. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ 5. Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ <p>Fresh Air. Artificial respiration. Friction.</p> <p>Oxygen inhalation. Ammonia to nostrils.</p> <p>Warmth and stimulants.</p> <p>Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride).</p> <p>Respiratory and Cardiac Tonics.</p> <p>Cold douche to head and chest.</p> <p>Same as Belladonna.</p> <p>Same as Croton Oil.</p>
GASES, POISONOUS Acetylene Carbon Dioxide Carbon Monoxide Coal Gas Marsh Gas Pit Gas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Giddiness and singing in ears. 2. Lividity of face and body, in most cases. 3. Loss of muscular power. 4. Heart and respiration violent action. 5. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 6. Convulsions, coma or asphyxia. 	
HYOSCYAMUS JALAP	See Belladonna. See Croton Oil.	

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (<i>continued</i>)		
NICOTINE— Tobacco Weed Killer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burning acrid sensation in mouth and throat. 2. Depression, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, coldness of surface, clammy sweat. 3. Loss of consciousness, sighing respirations. 4. Coma. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. External warmth. 3. Artificial respiration. 4. Hypodermic injections of *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
OPTUM— Battley's Solution Chlorodyne Codeine Dionin Dover Powder Heroin Laudanum Morphine Nepenthe Paregoric	<p>After preliminary stage of mental excitement—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Headache, weariness, sleepiness. 2. Diminution of sensibility. 3. Pupils contract to "pin point," and, later, have no reaction. 4. Face pale or cyanosed, skin cold. 5. Muscular relaxation. 6. Respiration slow, irregular, stertorous. 7. Pulse feeble. 8. Coma. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Hot Coffee. 3. *Potassium Permanganate slightly in excess of quantity of morphine taken (when known). When the quantity of morphine taken is unknown, eight to ten grains of *Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, should be given. In case of laudanum poisoning, six grains of *Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in plenty of water, should be taken for each ounce of laudanum. It should be dissolved in from four to eight ounces of water, and the stomach afterwards washed out two or three times, at intervals of half-an-hour, with a weak solution of *Potassium Permanganate. In poisoning by hypodermic injection of morphine, the stomach should also be washed out with a weak solution of *Potassium Permanganate. 4. Rouse patient and dash cold water on face. 5. *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, repeated if necessary, until gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ has been given. 6. Warmth to extremities. 7. Artificial respiration. Inhalation of Oxygen. 8. (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; or (b) *Caffeine Sodio-salicylate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

* 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (<i>continued</i>) PARAFFIN— Petroleum Petrol	1. Burning pain in mouth, gullet and stomach. 2. Vomiting, matter shows layer of oil, and has odour of paraffin. 3. Thirst and restlessness, especially at night. 4. Breath smells of oil. 5. Body cold, face pale and anxious. 6. Pulse feeble but regular. 7. Respiration sighing. 8. Coma may ensue.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. Warmth. Friction. 3. *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
PTOMAINES— Animal Alkaloids Poisonous Fish Poisonous Meat	1. Vomiting and purging. 2. Colic. 3. Headache. 4. Great muscular weakness. 5. Tongue often brown. 6. Temperature raised. 7. Pulse quick.	1. (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic. 2. Stimulants for collapse. 3. Purgatives. 4. *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ The internal administration of the Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus ('Eucalyptia') has also been recommended in ptomaine poisoning.
SNAKE-BITE	1. Locally—pain, swelling, inflammation. 2. Faintness, depression, exhaustion. 3. Vomiting. 4. Cold sweats. 5. Paralysis, first of limbs, then of whole body. 6. Unconsciousness. 7. Albuminuria and convulsions may occur.	1. Ligature the part above the bite. 2. Incise and cauterise. 3. *Strychnine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ 4. (a) Inject into wound (or, if there be much swelling, at two or three spots around the wound) *Potassium Permanganate (Hypodermic), gr. 2; or. (b) if ease be less serious, place 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate, gr. 5, powdered, directly in the wound. 5. Anti-venom Serum, 'Wellcome,' by hypodermic or, preferably, intravenous injection. 6. Stimulants; Sal Volatile, or Ammonium Carbonate, well diluted, in full doses, repeated. * 'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (<i>continued</i>) STRYCHNINE— Nux Vomica Vermin Killer	1. Feeling of suffocation, and lividity of face. 2. Tetanic convulsions, with short intermissions, causing (<i>a</i>) Sweating and exhaustion. (<i>b</i>) Opisthotonos. (<i>c</i>) Rissus sardonius. (<i>d</i>) Staring eyeballs.	1. (<i>a</i>) Wash out stomach with Stomach Tube, if condition of patient permit; (<i>b</i>) Emetic; *Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, is best in this case. 2. (<i>a</i>) *Tannin, gr. 20 to gr. 40, in 2 oz. of water; or (<i>b</i>) Iodine Tincture, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in half a tumblerful of water, followed by Emetic or Stomach Tube. 3. *Potassium Bromide, dr. 2, in a tumblerful of water, to be repeated every quarter of an hour if necessary.
BRUCINE	3. Hearing and sight are acute, and consciousness is retained. 4. <i>The jaw muscles are not affected till late.</i>	4. <i>Inhalation of Chloroform to control convulsions.</i> In severe cases this is the first step in treatment. 5. Artificial respiration in the stage of collapse and respiratory failure.
SULPHONAL TRIONAL VERONAL	1. Pain in stomach, and vomiting. 2. Constipation. 3. Nervous symptoms—confusion of mind, ataxia and partial paralysis. 4. Pupils normal and react to light. 5. <i>Hæmatophorphyria</i> , and, later, suppression of urine. 6. Profound collapse and unconsciousness.	1. (<i>a</i>) Stomach Tube, or (<i>b</i>) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. 3. Warmth to extremities. 4. (<i>a</i>) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or (<i>b</i>) Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Recumbent position to be maintained.
TURPENTINE	1. Turpentine odour in breath. 2. Respiration stertorous. 3. Pupils contracted. 4. Tetanic convulsions, and coma. 5. Irritability of bladder, <i>urine having odour of violets.</i> Has some semblance to opium poisoning.	1. (<i>a</i>) Stomach Tube, or (<i>b</i>) Emetic. 2. Magnesium Sulphate, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, in half a tumblerful of water, as a purge. 3. *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 4. Demulcent drinks. * 'Tabloid'

DRUG ERUPTION

Drug eruptions may follow the local application of medicinal substances to the skin, or may result from their use internally. Patients vary greatly in their susceptibility to medicinal substances, and thus idiosyncrasy determines the appearance of the skin lesion, and the character it assumes. Generally, it may be stated that the same patient usually reacts in the same way to the same drug, and that the lesions present the same type at the same time, though the form may vary at different stages in the course of the eruption. It has been pointed out that many of the medicinal agents which cause eruptions have a specific action on the nervous system, and "it may be stated that drug eruptions arise in response to irritation of nerve endings, as when medicinal substances are applied externally to the skin, or to irritation of nerve centres (vaso-motor), as when drugs are taken internally."

It is impossible here to enter into a description of the variety of drug eruptions, or into the questions of diagnosis and treatment necessarily associated with such a description. For full information the reader is referred to *Diseases of the Skin*, by Sir Malcolm Morris, or to Prince Morrow's work on the subject, edited for the Sydenham Society by Colcott Fox.

Subjoined is a list of the drugs which, when administered—some externally, some internally, and some either externally or internally—may cause skin eruptions.

Aconite, antifebrin, antimony, antipyrine, arnica, arsenic, balsam of peru, belladonna, boric acid and borax, bromine and its compounds, cade oils, cannabis indica, cantharides, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chrysarobin, chrysophanic acid, copaiba, croton oil, cubebs, ergot, iodine and its compounds, iron, lead (acetate and carbonate), mercury, nux vomica and strychnine, opium (morphine and other derivatives), phenacetin, pix liquida (tar), podophyllin, quinine, salicylic acid and salicylates, silver nitrate, stramonium, sulphonal, sulphur, terebene, turpentine, thyroid gland substance and veronal.

Less commonly, eruptions follow the use of bitter almond, calcium sulphide, capsicum, chinolin, conium, hyoscyamus, ipecacuanha, cod liver oil, phosphorus, santonin, tannin and veratrum viride; but these are so rare as to be of little practical importance.

It may be noted that eruptions may result from injections of vaccine lymph, and other organic liquids, such as tuberculin, thyroid juice, and sera—normal, antitoxic and anti-bacterial.



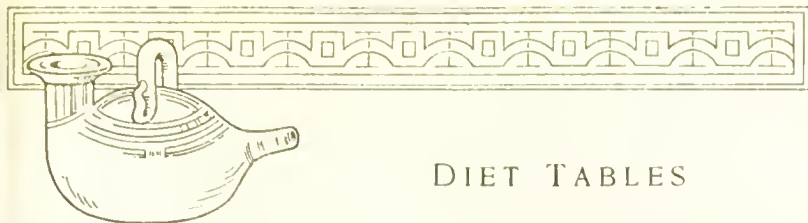
ALCOHOL TABLE

Approximate percentage, by volume, of alcohol contained in the following liquids:—

§Rum	60 to 75	Sauterne	11 to 18
*§Whisky	50 „ 60	Burgundy	8 „ 14
§Brandy (British)	50 „ 60	Moselle... ..	8 „ 12
†§ „ (French)	50 „ 55	Rhine Wines	7 „ 16
§Gin	48 „ 60	Chablis	7 „ 10
Port	15 „ 18	Champagne	6 „ 13
Marsala	15 „ 21	Bitter Alc	6 „ 9
Sherry	14 „ 18	Cider	2 „ 9
Madeira	14 „ 17	Porter	4 „ 7
Hungarian Wines	0 „ 15	Beer	2 „ 4
Claret	8 „ 12	Ginger Beer (brewed)	1 „ 3

* U.S.P. standard 44-55 per cent. † B.P. standard not less than 43½ per cent. ; U.S.P. standard 46-55 per cent.

§ These spirits are usually diluted with water before sale, and 40-50 per cent. of alcohol is the general range of strength.



DIET TABLES

The following directions for the diet and general regulation of life in certain diseases may be useful for reference. Such directions are, of course, only general, and need careful modification for each case:—

ALBUMINURIA

(This dietary is especially intended for cases of Bright's disease, but, with modification, it may be used in cases of functional albuminuria.)

Allowed.—A liberal diet of readily-assimilable food. Soups, thickened with arrowroot, vermicelli, rice or barley. Fish, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, tripe, sweetbread, calf's head, cow-heel, bacon (in moderation), butter, cream; eggs (in moderation); green vegetables, celery, onions, salads, mushrooms, artichokes, cauliflower, turnips; milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), skim milk, whey, koumiss, milk diluted with rice water or barley water; farinaceous foods, such as bread (stale), toast, rice, tapioca, vermicelli, arrowroot, sago, macaroni; tea, cocoa and coffee, in moderation; soda-water, Seltzer, Vichy (Hauterive), Vals, Ems, Salutaris, plain water (unless hard); in certain cases a little old whisky, freely diluted, or red wine in small quantity and freely diluted with water or suitable mineral water.

Forbidden.—Sugar, ices, sweets, pastry and sweet foods generally; new bread, butcher's meats, especially of the brown kinds; beef-tea, meat essences and jellies, strong soups; re-cooked meats, stews, hashes; highly-spiced foods, pickles and sauces; rich foods such as hare, duck and goose; potatoes, peas and broad beans, except in great moderation; cheese; every form of alcohol (with the occasional exception of those previously named).

General Directions:—

1. A quiet life without worry or excitement.
2. A warm, dry house, on gravel for choice, protected from N. or N.E. winds.
3. A warm, dry, equable climate.
4. Woollen clothing next the skin, night and day, all the year round.
5. Be sure that the boots are sound, that a body-belt is worn, and that every possible care is taken to avoid "catching cold."
6. Hot-air, vapour, or Turkish baths; daily tepid sponging, with skin friction. Avoid *hot* and *cold* baths, but warm baths may be taken.
7. Regulate daily exercise, always stopping short of fatigue.
8. Maintain a free regular action of the skin, kidneys and bowels.

ANÆMIA

Allowed.—A full generous diet containing relatively much albumin; soups (unless there be dyspepsia, when the quantity should be very small); fish; meat of all kinds (except veal and pork), scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary, and, for preference, underdone; poultry, game, sweetbread, calf's head, tripe; bacon, toasted or well boiled (never fried); eggs in any form except hard boiled; all farinaceous foods, including wholemeal bread; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; vegetables of all kinds; all fruits; milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), koumiss, whey, cream and butter; red wine, beer, stout or porter; chalybeate waters and mineral waters generally; tea, coffee, cocoa. *Salt in abundance. Fluids generally in abundance.*

Forbidden.—Pork, veal, highly-spiced foods, all re-cooked foods, vinegar and pickles.

General Directions:—

1. Abundant rest, especially in well-ventilated rooms (sunny if possible), in the open air, and in the sunshine.
2. Moderate exercise, gradually increased, but always stopping short of fatigue. It should be taken preferably in several short walks rather than one long one. Patients suffering from anæmia, and invalids generally, often bear better the exercise taken after noon.
3. Regular daily skin friction, preceded by tepid or rapid cold sponging. Very few anæmic patients can take cold baths.
4. Be sure that the teeth are in good condition and well used.
5. Meals should be frequent, not at long intervals. Some nourishment—hot or cold milk, with or without a little brandy, or tea made with milk instead of water—should be given half-an-hour before rising.
6. An insufficient quantity of fluid is a frequent cause of constipation in anæmia. It is a common experience that no remedies help the anæmia so long as the constipation (often its cause) lasts. Anæmic patients should be instructed to take not less than two and a half to three pints of fluid daily. By this, and other means if necessary, any constipation *must* be relieved.

CONSTIPATION

Allowed.—Clear soups; fish; meat of all kinds, except veal or pork; poultry, game, ham, bacon; bread—white, brown or wholemeal; choose the coarser breads with bran or wholemeal when possible. The bread should be taken in fairly large quantities, and the kinds varied from time to time. It should never be new. The crust also should be eaten. Toast with plenty of butter or dripping is good. Gingerbread often acts well. Nuts are usually contra-indicated, but in some cases Brazil nuts or dry walnuts, well masticated, appear to help. Oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup, or old-fashioned treacle; cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with abundant oil; onions and Spanish onions; apples, stewed or baked; figs, prunes, dates, Normandy pippins or pears, stewed; oranges, grapes, bananas, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; jam, marmalade, preserved fruits; hot or cold water; tea, always freshly made and never strong or taken with meat; coffee, thin cocoa; beer; waters, such as Vichy, Vals, St. Galmier, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Marienbad; 'Kepler' Malt Extract and 'Kepler' Solution.

Forbidden.—New bread and pastry; eggs, except in moderation and lightly cooked (the best form is "scrambled" eggs), peas, broad beans, new potatoes, rice, tapioca, etc. (unless with fruit or jam or honey); boiled milk except in small quantities or mixed with Vichy or similar water; sherry.

General Directions:—

1. Insist upon the patient taking a full quantity of fluid—for an adult *at least* two and a half to three pints daily. Many women suffering from constipation will be found to take only one to one and a quarter pints daily. Their constipation often depends upon this alone, and yields when a sufficient quantity of liquid is taken.
2. This fluid may well include a tumblerful of water, cold or hot, *immediately* on getting out of bed in the morning, and a tumblerful of hot water at bedtime. Where hot water, with or without a saline aperient, is ordered to be taken in the morning, the effect is often enhanced if it be slowly sipped while dressing.
3. Absolutely forbid taking meat with tea; insist upon fruit or jam, or honey, or treacle with farinaceous foods (e.g. blancmange or rice) and order every night or early morning a full quantity of such fruit as stewed figs, baked apples, Normandy pippins, bananas, etc.
4. The body should be warmly clothed to avoid the skin getting chilled, and the feet kept warm and dry by thick boots, with a cork or asbestos or brown paper sock.
5. Tepid or cold sponging, followed by sharp friction with a rough towel and flesh glove, daily, to secure a vigorous action of the skin.

6. Abdominal massage for ten minutes before rising, every morning. This (which can readily be done by the patient), followed by the cold or hot water on rising, is often sufficient to produce a speedy evacuation.
7. Regular exercise, especially of those kinds which bring the abdominal muscles into play, such as golf and fencing. Skipping is also excellent.
8. Insist upon the habit of a regular hour every morning at which to solicit the bowels to act, whether there be desire or not.

DIABETES

Allowed.—All clear soups and broths; fish of all kinds (except cod's liver), including shell-fish (with plain butter only, melted); meats of all kinds; Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; eggs in all forms; cream, butter, cheese; gluten, bran and almond breads and biscuits; greens, spinach, broccoli, turnip-tops, watercress, mushrooms, mustard and cress, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes, celery (sparingly), endive; French beans, cauliflower and asparagus (the green part), all in great moderation; strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, peaches and nectarines, in some cases in very small quantity and occasionally only; oranges and lemons; nuts of all kinds except chestnuts; pickles, olives, vinegar, oil, jelly (sweetened, if preferred, with 'Tabloid' 'Saxin'); whipped cream, custards; koumiss, milk in great moderation; tea, coffee, cocoa nibs; claret, hock, dry sauterne, Chablis, Burgundy, brandy or whisky when indicated in certain cases, soda-water, Apollinaris, Seltzer, Contrexéville, Vichy, Vals or St. Galmier waters. 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' as a sweetening agent. Any alcohol should be ordered in great moderation.

Forbidden.—Sugar and starch in any form; bread and biscuits (unless in small quantity when specially directed); rice, tapioca, sago, vermicelli, arrowroot, cornflour, oatmeal; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, beetroot, carrot, Spanish onions; pastry and puddings of all kinds; fruits of all kinds, fresh or preserved, except those named (in moderation only); milk (except in small quantity), ale, stout, porter, port, champagne, liqueurs and cider. No flour should be used in the frying of food for diabetic patients.

General Directions:—

1. Regular daily exercise is extremely important, but fatigue should be avoided.
2. Flannel clothing next the skin always, most carefully guarding against "catching cold."
3. A calm, equable, regular life, with good hours, and without worry or excitement or over-work.
4. Regular action of the skin should be encouraged by tepid sponging, followed by skin friction, by warm bathing, massage and Turkish baths.

It is usually the better practice gradually to lessen the carbo-hydrate foods until the sugar has disappeared, and afterwards tentatively re-introduce them, noting the effect of each addition.

DIARRHŒA

Allowed.—Cold milk (boiled for preference), plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised, alone or with lime water or barley water; koumiss, whey, white wine whey, albumin water, rice water; soups (without vegetables) thickened with arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca, and with or without brandy in addition; raw meat, pounded meat, scraped meat; sweetbread, tripe; calf's foot jelly; eggs lightly boiled or poached, or beaten up with brandy; plain biscuits, rusks, gruels; brandy or port wine, whisky and water, or whisky and a natural mineral water such as Apollinaris or Seltzer.

Forbidden.—Rich soups and meat essences; green vegetables, acid fruits, nuts, potatoes, brown bread, wholemeal bread, all hard foods, or hard meats, or rich, fat meats, especially veal and pork; beef-tea, malt liquors and wines. Broadly, all foods should be avoided which leave a large or irritating residue in the bowel.

General Directions:—

1. Warmth and absolute rest in bed.
2. Warm clothing, especially to the abdomen.
3. The food should be given in small quantities, frequently; it is usually better given cold.
4. During convalescence, the food should be increased cautiously.

DYSPEPSIA

The conditions under which the digestion of food becomes inefficient or difficult are so many, and have such widely varying causes, that no general diet rules can be drawn up. Those foods which are usually found "digestible" and "indigestible" are indicated below, but it is imperative that the diet be carefully chosen for each case.

Allowed.—Soups (clear, and in very small quantities only, if at all), Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; fish of any kind (boiled), except mackerel, salmon, crab, lobster, anchovies and eel; chicken, fowl, pigeon, game (not "high"), lamb, mutton, beef (roasted); toasted or *well-boiled* ham and bacon (never fried); eggs, poached or lightly boiled; tripe, sweetbread, cowheel, calf's head; dry toast, carefully prepared, or (better) plain rusks, stale bread; other farinaceous foods with caution and in moderation only; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; potatoes (with caution), spinach, green vegetables generally in small quantities only; celery, French beans, vegetable marrow; fruit (without pips, core or skin) in small quantities; milk, plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, peptonised, or diluted with Vichy, Vals, or Seltzer; butter in moderation; koumiss; hot or cold water; tea, freshly-made, not strong; coffee in moderate quantity and not strong; thin cocoa. Stimulants, when considered necessary, should be expressly ordered for each case.

Forbidden.—New bread, wholemeal bread (usually), muffins, crumpets, buttered toast, pastry and sweets generally; hard long-fibred meats, veal, pork or beef; sauces, curries, pickles and condiments; all fried or re-cooked meats; all salted, cured, tinned, preserved and highly-seasoned fish and meat; sausages, liver, kidneys, duck, goose and eels; green vegetables generally, save in small quantities for those whom they are known to suit; soups and broths except in small quantity; foods generally which leave a large residue, or which are in their nature irritating (discard seeds, kernels, rinds, skins and stalks); acid or unripe fruits, sour wines; tea with meat, and otherwise unless of moderate strength and freshly infused; usually coffee, chocolate, lemonade and ginger beer.

General Directions:—

1. Be sure the teeth are sound, and in such number and condition as to ensure complete mastication. One or more tender teeth, which the owner dare not bite on, may alone lead to bolting of food and consequent "indigestion." It is essential in every case to see not only that the teeth are sound, but that they are regularly used. Unused teeth usually get furred, coated and discoloured.
2. All food should be eaten slowly, and completely masticated, and little or no fluid taken with meals.
3. Meals should be taken at regular hours (arranged for each case), and when possible, in pleasant company, without haste and under conditions free from hurry, worry or excitement. Each meal should, when possible, be preceded and followed by a short period of rest.
4. All food should be so cooked and served as to stimulate appetite and digestion.
5. When tea, coffee, tobacco and stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they shall be taken. For example, freshly-made tea and mild tobacco may be harmless, where "stewed" strong tea and strong tobacco would be injurious.

6. Air, exercise, skin friction. Turkish baths, suitable clothing, the avoidance of fatigue, and care as to the bowels, are essentials in the rational treatment of dyspepsia.

GOUT

Allowed.—All fresh vegetables freely (with exceptions named); fish, (with exceptions named); eggs in moderation, lightly boiled or poached; meats (those of the lighter and whiter kinds) in great moderation; rice, sago and tapioca; fresh ripe fruits (with exceptions named); vegetable soups; toast or stale bread, potatoes, salads, celery and green vegetables (with exceptions named); milk, skimmed, diluted with Apollinaris, Vals, Vichy or Seltzer water; lime juice, freely diluted; China tea, freshly infused and not strong; coffee, which should be taken only in moderation, and not at night; cocoa; tobacco in moderation.

In small quantities only.—Bread, plain biscuits, potatoes, asparagus, tomatoes, haricot beans, broad beans, peas and lentils; eggs; whisky or brandy (not to exceed two ounces in the twelve hours); unsweetened gin, claret or hock, freely diluted; butter and cheese.

Forbidden.—Fats and rich foods, re-cooked foods, sauces, rich gravies and made dishes; the harder or richer meats, beef, pork or veal (as prepared in the British Isles); smoked, dried or pickled fish, pork or other meat; pastry, jellies, sugar; meat essences, and strong soups; rhubarb, gooseberries, currants; strawberries, except in moderation; oysters, mullet, mackerel, salmon, herring, eel, lobster, crab; duck, goose, hare, mushrooms, truffles, pickles and spices; preserved fruits; ale, porter, stout, port (usually), champagne (nearly always), Burgundy, sherry, Madeira and all liqueurs.

General Directions:—

1. Moderation in animal food, liberality in vegetables. The proportion of these must be adapted to each case.
2. Abundant fluid, of which plain hot water (for preference slowly sipped), night and morning, may form an important part.
3. Regular exercise. A gouty patient should walk daily not less than from three to four miles, unless there be reason to the contrary in the individual case. Gout, however, is not uncommon in those who take exercise freely, and the degree and kind of exercise must be carefully prescribed in each case.
4. Warm baths, tepid or cold sponging, skin friction, massage and Turkish baths.
5. Free action of the skin, kidneys and bowels, regular hours, warm clothing and the avoidance of fatigue, are essential.

OBESITY

Allowed.—Clear soups in small quantity only; broths, not thickened or containing such ingredients as rice or barley; fish; poultry; meat (with exceptions named); game; eggs; fruit; green vegetables; stale bread, toast, rusks and biscuits in great moderation, or gluten or almond bread or biscuits; butter; junket; custard; water (hot or cold); milk (in great moderation), diluted with Vichy, Vals, Seltzer, or other natural water; tea or coffee, with 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' instead of sugar; natural mineral waters; claret, hock, Chablis, whisky or brandy, in moderation, in some cases.

Forbidden.—Thick soups; eels, mackerel, salmon, herrings, sardines with oil; pork, duck, goose; rice, tapioca, macaroni, oatmeal, sago, arrowroot; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, carrots, beetroot; pastry and sweets; ices; sugar; crystallised fruits; starchy cocoas; cream and milk, except in great moderation; ale, porter, stout, port, cider, ginger beer, champagne and liqueurs.

General Directions:—

1. An active life, with full occupation, short hours of sleep and the most vigorous exercise compatible with the physical condition. Cycling, horse exercise, skipping and fencing are especially valuable, but the form and amount of exercise must be carefully adapted to each case.

2. Free action of the bowels and skin, with regular Turkish baths.
3. Massage.
4. The entire quantity of liquid taken, of all kinds, should be moderate.

PHTHISIS

The diet, as to quantity and quality, and as to time, frequency and method of administration, must necessarily vary widely, according to the stage of the disease and the condition of the appetite and of the digestion.

Allowed.—All soups, broths, meat essences and juices, Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; eggs, preferably raw; fish, poultry, game; meat scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary; all vegetables, in moderate quantities; all fruits; milk, koumiss, cream, cheese, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate; alkaline mineral waters; beer, wine or spirits when indicated; 'Kepler' Malt Extract, 'Kepler' Solution.

Forbidden.—Veal, pork, hard or salt meat, re-cooked foods and pickles.

General Directions:—

The method of feeding in phthisis is as important as the quantity and quality of the food. All food should be appetisingly cooked and daintily served. The greatest variation possible, even in the matter of serving milk, should be introduced.

1. A. On waking, milk, hot or warm, gradually increasing in quantity to ten or twelve ounces. It may contain a little sodium phosphate to help the bowels, or sodium bicarbonate or sodium citrate to render it more easy of digestion.
- B. If preferred, there may be given, as a morning stimulant, a breakfastcupful of tea made with milk instead of water.
- C. Breakfast, one hour later, should be substantial. It is better taken in bed before washing and dressing.
- D. One hour and a half after breakfast (so as not to spoil the appetite for luncheon), one raw egg or two if possible, broken into a glass and swallowed whole, with pepper and salt, or beaten up with a little milk; or raw meat, alone or in sandwich; or Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
- E. Mid-day, a substantial meal. When stimulants are allowed explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they should be taken.
- F. One hour and a half after luncheon, milk, raw egg or raw meat.
- G. In the afternoon, tea made with milk, or milk, with raw egg, or raw meat and abundant bread and butter.
- H. At 7 or 7.30 p.m., a substantial meal.
- I. At bedtime, milk, and, if possible, a raw egg in it or with it.
2. Every hour possible should be spent in airy, sunny rooms, or in the open air and sunshine.
3. All rooms should be bright, and kept well ventilated, night and day.
4. Clothing should be light and loose. It should be woollen, night and day, winter and summer. The boots should be thick and sound, and contain a cork or other sock to keep the feet not only dry, but warm. Chilled feet may be as harmful as wet feet.
5. Every night the whole body should be sponged with warm water, or, where the patient can bear it, with cold water (rapidly), followed by friction with a rough towel and a flesh glove. The regular, long-continued attention to the action of the skin, forms one of the most important factors in the hygienic treatment of phthisis. It should be carried out in a warm room, under conditions which prevent chill; it is better done for, than by, the patient. When there are night sweats, it may be necessary regularly to precede the skin friction by a soap and water cleansing.
6. Regular exercise carefully adapted to each case, regular hours and the avoidance of fatigue.

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE)

Allowed. I. During the stage of fever and joint inflammation: fluids only, milk, diluted with soda-water or lime water, or treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised; Benger's food, Plasmion, Somatose; fruit jellies, thin oatmeal gruel, barley water, fresh lemonade, 'Kepler' Malt Extract; weak China tea. The patient may be allowed to partake freely of a drink prepared by mixing a pint of milk with a pint of boiled water, adding 30 to 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate and 10 to 20 grains of common salt, and cooling with a lump of ice.

II. After the febrile stage is over: light clear soups and broths flavoured with fresh vegetables and herbs; a little pounded chicken, light puddings and bread and milk.

III. In ten to fourteen days after the temperature has fallen to normal: bread and butter, eggs, white fish, chicken, pounded lean meat, mutton, veal; stewed celery, mashed potatoes, spinach, sea-kale, asparagus and pulp of fresh fruit.

Forbidden in all stages.—Beef-tea, meat extracts, pastry, sugar, sweets and alcohol. Occasionally a little red wine may be allowed in convalescence.

TYPHOID FEVER

I. During the febrile stage: fluids only, consisting chiefly of milk, of which at least three pints should be taken in the twenty-four hours. The feeds should be given every two hours, one or two feeds being omitted during the night if the patient be asleep. The milk may be peptonised, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, diluted with water, soda-water, lime water, barley water or rice water. Arrowroot, cornflour, or Benger's food may be used to thicken it. Isinglass may be added so as to make a milk jelly. Tea, coffee, chocolate, vanilla, cinnamon, almond or lemon may be added as flavouring agents. When the milk is not digested, or tympanites is present, whey may be substituted.

To vary the milk feeds, meat juices may be given, such as Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice, beef-tea, chicken broth, strained mutton broth, clear soups, raw meat juice and calf's-foot jelly. Albumin water, made by beating up the whites of two eggs with half-a-pint of water, and adding sugar and lemon and ice, makes a pleasant and nutritious drink. Whisky or brandy may be given, but only if definitely indicated.

II. After the temperature has been normal for ten to fourteen days, solids may be gradually added, beginning with bread and milk, baked custard, and thin bread and butter; and, later, boiled sole, minced chicken or lamb, boiled chicken, roast chicken, roast lamb or chops.

All food given in typhoid fever should be so dilute as to remain liquid in the intestines. Milk may with advantage be diluted with twice the quantity of water. Pure water may be given without stint.

The strictly fluid diet, mainly milk, hitherto usually ordered in typhoid fever, is now considered by many physicians unduly and unnecessarily restrictive. A more abundant diet (including bread, gruel, boiled eggs, milk, meat, chicken, soup and milk pudding) is often ordered. It is claimed that the results are so good as at least to raise the suspicion that the strict orthodox diet may, in some cases, be unnecessarily severe.



THE FEEDING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN

If the mother be healthy, the infant's sole nourishment for the first eight or nine months of its life should be the mother's milk, which forms the only perfect food for the child at this time.

For the first six weeks of its life, the infant should receive nourishment every second hour from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m., and should be removed from the breast whenever it shows any inclination to stop sucking.

During the second month, feeding every three hours is generally sufficient, and from this time up till eight months, the intervals should be three to four hours.

After the eighth or ninth month, other foods may be introduced at some of the feedings, and between the tenth and twelfth months the child should be gradually weaned.

Should the mother be unable to suckle the child, a young and healthy wet-nurse may be obtained, or the infant may be reared on substitute foods.

If it be decided to employ artificial foods, the milk of the cow, ass or goat, and condensed milk, have been proposed as substitutes for that of the mother, whilst many prepared foods for children are supplied. These usually contain starchy matter in a readily assimilable form, as well as some malt preparation.

The so-called "infants' foods" usually contain some malted farinaceous substance, and they are of value as additions to, not as substitutes for, milk. Ordinary farinaceous foods, such as arrowroot, are never admissible before the fourth month, and rarely advisable until after the seventh.

Cow's milk is generally selected as a substitute for the mother's. The following table shows their average composition:—

					Human Milk	Cow's Milk
Water	...	...	...	...	87.163	87.012
Fat	...	...	...	...	4.283	4.209
Casein	...	...	...	...	1.046	3.222
Milk-sugar	...	...	...	...	7.407	5.000
Ash	...	...	...	...	.101	.527

Not only does cow's milk differ in chemical composition from that of the mother, but it is distinguished also by its physical properties. Cow's milk, therefore, must be modified in order to make it a fit substitute for human milk.

Human milk is poorer in casein, but contains more lact-albumin. By diluting cow's milk with water, the proportion of casein can be reduced to its proper level, whilst the addition of cream and milk-sugar (lactose) gives the cow's milk its proper amount of fat and sugar. The water for dilution should be boiled, and it is still better to use very thin barley water or decoction of arrowroot (one drachm to one pint), which prevents the curds formed from being too large.

It is preferable to sterilise the milk itself. This is best done in a proper milk steriliser, failing which, heating the milk to the boiling point and then cooling rapidly is the method employed.

Pasteurisation of milk consists in keeping it for at least twenty minutes at a temperature of 150°–160° F. (60°–65.6° C.). This process is found to destroy pathogenic microbes, and it is claimed that the natural taste and quality of the milk are retained.

Some authorities state that cow's milk efficiently sterilised is best given undiluted, as hard curds are not formed in the stomach, and the infants gain weight more rapidly on undiluted than on diluted milk.

Dilution.—This is the general practice. Provided the milk has not been previously watered, the proportion for infants at various ages may be taken as follows:—

Age of child					Proportions of	
					Milk	Water
Up to one month	...	...	...	...	1	2
From 1 to 3 months	...	...	...	...	1	1
From 3 to 4 months	...	...	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
From 4 to 5 months	...	...	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{3}$

From the fifth or sixth month onward, the milk may be given undiluted.

Sugar.—Add 60 grains, preferably milk-sugar (lactose), to every four ounces of diluted milk.

Fat.—Add one dessertspoonful of cream to every four ounces of diluted milk.

The amount of cow's milk to be given, and other particulars, are summarised in the following table:—

Age	Number of feedings in twenty-four hours	Interval between meals by day	Night feedings (10 p.m.-7 a.m.)	Quantity for one feeding	Quantity for twenty-four hours
		11 hours		Ounces	Ounces
3rd to 7th day ...	10	2	2	1-1½	10-15
2nd and 3rd weeks ...	10	2	2	1½-3	15-30
4th and 5th weeks ...	9	2½	1	2½-3½	22-32
6th week to 3rd month	8	2½	1	3-4½	24-36
3rd to 5th month ...	7	3	1	4-5½	28-38
5th to 9th month ...	6	3	0	5½-7	33-42
9th to 12th month ...	5	3½	0	7½-9	37-45

Peptogenic Milk Powder may be employed to modify cow's milk, so that it may take the place of the latter during the entire nursing period. Undiluted cow's milk, to each ounce of which one to two grains of sodium citrate have been added, produces in the child's stomach a light, flocculent, finely-divided clot, which is easily digested. The antiscorbatic power of sodium citrate, its harmlessness to the child and its extreme solubility, are additional arguments in favour of its use. 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 2, is added to each ounce of milk. The simplicity of the method enables the physician to leave the treatment of the milk to the mother, and by prescribing the 'Tabloid' product he is assured that the exact amount of the salt is being employed for each feed.

Between the ages of twelve and eighteen months, the child should have five meals in the day; at 6 a.m., milk and a plain biscuit; at 8 a.m., bread and milk, or porridge and milk; at noon, mashed potato and gravy or broth, milk pudding, egg custard, milk and barley water; at 4 p.m., bread and butter, the yolk of a lightly-boiled egg or bread and milk; at bedtime, milk and a biscuit.

After eighteen months, in addition to the above diet, there may be added to the midday meal under-cooked mince with finely-chopped greens, or plain boiled fish and potatoes. At tea-time a little cocoa may be added.

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD ON THE DIGESTIVE GLANDS

A special adaptation to food is seen in all the digestive secretions, and is well shown in the salivary glands. A copious watery secretion is evoked by the presence of dry food in the mouth, but a thick mucoid secretion is passed out on moist particles of tasty food: an example of the purposive nature of the secretion. The watery saliva moistens dry food, the mucoid secretion welds the food into a bolus, preparatory to its being swallowed. The character and nature of the gastric secretion also depend on the nature of the food. A rapid secretion of effective juice is poured out on flesh, a scanty secretion on bread, and a delayed flow of gastric juice on milk.

The delayed secretion in the case of milk is due to the fat contained therein. Fat inhibits gastric secretion. The secretion evoked by the ingestion of milk is found to be the weakest gastric juice of all, and, in addition, the pancreatic juice secreted is the least in amount. That is, when an equivalent quantity of nitrogenous food is given as flesh, bread or milk, the least secreting activity is evoked in the case of milk. The secretion poured out on milk is effective, but at the same time economic. The importance of milk as a food is apparent from this, and particularly when economy of digestive gland activity is important.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF FOODS

The following table gives the percentage composition of some principal food-stuffs :—

	Water	Proteins	Starch	Sugar	Fat	Salts
Bread	37	8	47	3	1	2
Wheat Flour	15	11	66	4.2	2	1.7
Oatmeal	15	12.6	58	5.4	5.6	3
Rice	13	6	79	.4	.7	.5
Peas (split)	15	23	55	2	2	2
Potatoes	75	2	18	3	.2	.7
Milk	86	4	—	5	4	.8
Cheese	37	33	—	—	24	5
Lean Beef... ..	72	19	—	—	3	5
Fat Beef	51	14	—	—	29	4
Mutton	72	18	—	—	5	5
Veal	63	16	—	—	16	4
White Fish	78	18	—	—	3	1
Salmon	77	16	—	—	5.5	1.5
Egg	74	14	—	—	10.5	1.5
Butter	15	—	—	—	83	2

APPROXIMATE TIME NEEDED FOR THE
DIGESTION OF SOME PRINCIPAL FOODS

	Hours
Beef, boiled	3
Beef, roasted	3 to 4
Beef, smoked	4 to 5
Fish, boiled	1½ to 2½
Oysters (raw)	2
Lamb... ..	2½
Mutton, boiled	3
Mutton, roasted	3 to 3½
Milk	2
Sweetbread	2
Ham, boiled... ..	2 to 3
Pork, roasted	5
Poultry, boiled or roasted	2½ to 4
Goose, roasted	4 to 5
Tripe... ..	1
Veal (as prepared in the British Isles)... ..	4½
Eggs, raw	2
Eggs, fried or boiled hard	3 to 3½
Cheese	3 to 4
Apples	3 to 4
Cabbage	3½ to 4
Carrots	3 to 3½
Potatoes	2½ to 3½
Turnips	3½ to 4
Rice	} if completely cooked 1 to 2
Sago	
Tapioca	
Wheaten Bread	3 to 4

An ordinary dinner is completely digested, leaving the healthy stomach empty, in four to five hours.



URINE ANALYSIS

WHEN possible, the specimen examined should be a portion of the mixed urine passed in 24 hours. If only one sample be obtainable, it should be from urine passed about three hours after taking a meal. The urine should be placed in a tall glass cylinder, covered over and left for a few hours in a cool place; it is then most suitable for examination, as any suspended or precipitated substances will have settled to the bottom. If immediate analysis be required, filtration will remove suspended matter.

The 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case, No. 510 (*Registered*), provides a compact and convenient pocket-case, for making an examination of urine at the bedside.

A complete analysis of the urine necessitates its examination (1) physically, (2) chemically, (3) microscopically and spectroscopically.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

I. QUANTITY.—This can be decided only when the total amount passed in 24 hours is available.

A healthy man passes normally about 50 fluid ounces (1.5 litres) of urine in 24 hours; women pass a few ounces less; children up to 15 years pass still less. More urine is secreted and passed during the day than at night. Deviation from this is abnormal.

In health, the daily amount may be increased by (a) excessive ingestion of food and drink; (b) exposure to cold, and diminution of sweat. Decrease may result from the opposite conditions.

In disease, the daily amount shows increase (1) in some forms of renal disease; (2) when arterial tension is high; (3) in diabetes mellitus and insipidus; (4) in the excretion of exudates like dropsical effusions; (5) in hysteria. Decrease occurs (1) in acute nephritis; (2) when arterial tension is low; (3) when there is obstruction to the venous return; (4) in fevers; (5) in certain neuroses; (6) in diarrhoea.

II. COLOUR.—Normal urine is the colour of amber or pale sherry, the colouring matter being the pigment urochrome; urobilin is also present in small amount. Acid urine is always darker than alkaline. The colour is pale when the amount of urine is excessive, or when the urinary pigment is lessened, both of which occur in diabetes. Urine is usually darker when the daily amount is lessened.

A reddish or orange-brown tint may indicate blood, bile or the use of drugs such as rhubarb, senna or chrysophanic acid. Greenish or greenish-black urine may be due to bile, or to the use of carbolic acid or other drugs. A yellowish tint may be caused by bile, pus or fat, the latter two giving a milky appearance. The urine may appear blue in typhus fever, or from methylene blue, and may be opalescent from the presence of bacilli or suspended matter.

III. CONSISTENCE.—Normal urine is a thin water-like fluid. Bile and sugar make it less mobile, pus gives it a ropy consistence, whilst fibrin causes it to set like a jelly.

IV. ODOUR.—Normal urine is described as aromatic. Diacetic acid, from which acetone is developed, imparts to urine a fruity smell. The administration of turpentine confers a violet-like odour, and some other drugs, such as sandal wood oil, can be detected in urine by their characteristic smell. Diabetic urine is said to have an odour like new-mown hay; decomposing urine is ammoniacal, and urine containing the *Bacillus coli* has a fishy smell.

V. DENSITY.—The specific gravity of normal urine, which largely depends on the urea, is 1.015 to 1.025, but has a wide range without necessarily indicating disease. The specific gravity may be taken by the urinometer, employing a large test-tube. If the amount of urine be excessive the specific gravity may be low.

A low specific gravity with abundant urine may indicate diabetes insipidus or chronic renal disease. Persistence of such specific gravity, even without albumin, is a grave sign of failure in the aged.

A high specific gravity may be due to excess of urea, or to the presence of sugar. An abundant urine with such a specific gravity is characteristic of diabetes mellitus, in which disease the specific gravity may reach 1.075, but generally ranges from 1.030 to 1.045. Sugar may, however, be present in urine with a specific gravity considerably below 1.020. It is important, therefore, that every sample of urine should be examined for sugar as well as for albumin.

The amount of solids may be determined by evaporating a known quantity of the urine to dryness on a water-bath, and weighing the residue.

For ordinary purposes the amount of solids in *normal* urine may be approximately calculated by doubling the last two or three decimals denoting the specific gravity. Thus, 1000 parts of urine with a specific gravity of 1.020 contain about 40 parts of solids, or 4 per cent. The percentage multiplied by 4.375 = the number of grains per fluid ounce = in this case, 17.5.

To find the quantity of solids passed each day, the entire urine passed in 24 hours should be collected, and the proportion of solids present in a sample of the mixed bulk estimated. The daily average of normal solid constituents of urine is 60 to 70 grammes, or about 2 to 2½ ounces.

VI. DEPOSIT.—On standing some time, normal urine shows a woolly-looking cloud of mucus, which, unless the urine be of high specific gravity, usually settles to the bottom of the glass. The exact composition of the mucus has not been determined.

Normal urine may contain (1) deposits of free uric acid and urates, which are usually reddish or dark brown ("cayenne pepper" and "brick dust") and dissolve on heating; (2) earthy phosphates (calcium and magnesium), colourless, flocculent, insoluble on heating, soluble in dilute acids; (3) oxalates, a scanty deposit insoluble in dilute acids.

Abnormal ingredients such as pus may be deposited. Microscopical examination of the urinary deposit may be made.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

1. Reaction

Test by litmus paper.

Normal urine is generally acid, due to acid salts, principally acid sodium phosphate. Urine may be alkaline after meals, when the di-sodic phosphate may replace the acid salt; before meals, urine is usually more acid.

If large amounts of this di-sodic salt, as well as the acid salt be present, the urine may be amphoteric, *i.e.* the reaction is alkaline to red litmus paper, and acid to blue litmus paper. This is not important clinically.

In febrile diseases, especially in acute rheumatism, the reaction may be strongly acid. Urine which has stood some time, undergoes fermentative changes and becomes alkaline and ammoniacal. In certain pathological conditions of the genito-urinary tract, the urine may be passed in this state.

2. Normal Constituents

Urea is clinically the most important constituent of normal urine.

Quantitative Estimation of Urea

(1) FROM SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—An approximate estimation of the percentage of urea may be obtained by dividing the last two of the three decimals denoting the specific gravity by 10, *e.g.* if the specific gravity be 1.025, the urine contains 2.5 per cent of urea.

The value of this method is greatly diminished (a) in very feverish patients; (b) where the urine contains sugar or much albumin.

(2) BY EMPLOYING A UREOMETER, an instrument which indicates the amount of nitrogen given off on treating urine with sodium hypobromite. This salt decomposes urea and liberates its nitrogen. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure, 1 gramme of urea yields 372 c.c. of nitrogen.

3. Abnormal Constituents

(A) **Proteins.**—Certain proteins, *e.g.* mucin, are present in very small amounts in healthy urine.

Clinically, the term "albuminuria" means the presence in urine of serum-albumin and serum-globulin, and by "albumin" both proteins are generally meant.

Qualitative Examination for Albumin

In all cases before an examination for albumin, filter the urine; if alkaline, the urine before filtration should be acidified with 'Soloid' Citric Acid.

If filtration do not render the urine clear, the turbidity may be due to bacteria; these may be precipitated by shaking with a little barium carbonate, when, on filtering, a clear urine is obtained, which may be tested as follows:—

(1) **HEAT.**—Boil some urine in a test-tube. If the reaction be acid and the urine remain clear, no albumin is present; opacity or precipitate indicates phosphates or albumin. Add one 'Soloid' Citric Acid. If the urine become clear, phosphates are denoted; if it remain turbid, albumin is present.

(2) **NITRIC ACID TEST.**—Pour 4 c.c. of pure nitric acid into a test-tube; with a pipette, allow a few drops of urine to flow down the side of the tube on to the surface of the acid, without mixing. If after half-a-minute no opaque white ring appear at the junction of the liquids, no albumin is present; if a ring form, it may be due to albumin or albumose. These may be differentiated by the picric acid test (*see below*).

NOTE.—(a) With concentrated urine, nitric acid may produce a cloudiness, due to urea nitrate or acid urates. This disappears on heating, and is prevented by previous dilution of the urine with twice its volume of normal saline solution, which is readily made with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride.

(b) Resinous bodies, *e.g.* copaiba resin, may, with nitric acid, produce a white cloud which disappears on heating or on the addition of alcohol.

(3) **PICRIC ACID TEST.**—Make a saturated solution of picric acid by dissolving in 5 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Picric Acid. To the urine in the test-tube add this solution drop by drop. If no cloud form, no albumin is present; cloudiness may be due to albumin, albumose, peptone or alkaloids. If the cloudiness persist on heating, albumin is indicated.

(4) **POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE TEST.**—Make a concentrated solution of potassium ferrocyanide by dissolving in 2 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide.

To some clear urine add one 'Soloid' Citric Acid; if turbidity result, filter the urine; to the filtrate add a few drops of the potassium ferrocyanide solution. If the urine remain clear, no albumin is present; a cloud may be due to albumin or albumose. These may be distinguished by the picric acid test (*see above*).

(5) **SALICYL-SULPHONIC ACID TEST.**—Dissolve, in 1 c.c. of water, one 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid; add this solution to 8 c.c. of urine. Turbidity indicates the presence of albumin.

Quantitative Estimation of Albumin

An accurate quantitative estimation of albumin may be made by means of Esbach's albuminometer, a thick glass tube graduated from 0 to 7.

It is important to note the specific gravity of the urine, and if this be 1.010 or more, the urine should be diluted to bring the specific gravity down to 1.008. The degree of dilution must be allowed for in the result.

Make a saturated solution of picric acid by dissolving two 'Soloid' products in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Fill the albuminometer to the mark U with urine, and add the picric acid solution to the mark R. Mix the fluids by gently reversing the tube several times; then allow it to stand upright for 24 hours.

After that period read off on the scale the height of the precipitate. It is important to keep the temperature constant, as the amount of precipitate varies with the temperature. Each degree of precipitate corresponds to

0.1 per cent. of albumin in the urine, as the figures on the scale represent grammes of albumin per litre of urine; the percentage multiplied by 4.375 = grains of albumin per fluid ounce of urine.

If the urine has been diluted, say to three times its bulk, the result must be multiplied by the degree of dilution; in this case, three.

NOTE.—If the level of the coagulum be above the graduation mark 4, another sample of urine must be further diluted, and the process of estimation repeated. In an ordinary case of albuminuria, about 8 grammes, or 120 grains, of albumin are excreted daily, equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of albumin.

Albumoses and Peptones

Tests for these are mostly complicated and difficult to apply (*e.g.* with phospho-tungstic acid). The following are comparatively simple:—

Albumoses.—Any albumin present in the urine must be coagulated by boiling with 'Soloid' Citric Acid and removed by filtration (*see* first test for albumin). Make a cold saturated solution of salicyl-sulphonic acid by adding a few drops of water to two 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid in a test-tube. To this, add some of the clear urine; a precipitate indicates the presence of albumoses.

Peptones.—After removing any albumin, as indicated above, the clear urine should be saturated with ammonium sulphate. Filter or decant, then, to the clear solution, add a solution made by dissolving one 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid in 1 c.c. of water. A precipitate which dissolves on warming and reappears on cooling, indicates the presence of peptones.

(B) Blood and its Derivatives.—Urine containing blood appears red or smoky-brown. Hæmaturia is the term applied to the presence in urine of blood as a whole; if blood pigment without corpuscles appear in the urine, the condition is known as hæmoglobinuria. Microscopic examination for blood-cells is required to differentiate these appearances, as the other tests given below for blood can only prove the presence of blood pigment.

(1) GUAIAECUM TEST.—For the success of this test, the requisites are tincture of guaiacum freshly prepared from unoxidised resin, and ozonic ether containing in solution hydrogen peroxide of 30 volume strength. To 4 c.c. of urine in a test-tube add two drops of guaiacum tincture; then add 4 c.c. of ozonic ether without shaking. If blood pigment be present, a blue colour appears at the lower level of the ether.

CAUTION.—(a) Potassium iodide in urine gives a blue colour with the guaiacum test, but in this case the blue colour appears much more slowly than with blood, and appears simultaneously all through the fluid.

(b) Pus gives a greenish-blue colour with guaiacum alone, which disappears on heating.

(c) Saliva and nasal mucus give the guaiacum reaction.

(2) HELLER'S TEST.—To 10 c.c. of urine in a test-tube add liquor potassæ till the mixture is strongly alkaline. On boiling, if blood pigment be present, the deposit of earthy phosphates is brownish-red, owing to admixture with hæmatin from the blood, whilst the fluid is bottle-green.

(3) SPECTROSCOPIC EXAMINATION is necessary to determine exactly the presence of oxyhæmoglobin and other blood derivatives such as methæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin, and also of urobilin.

Urobilin shows a band in the green part of the spectrum between the lines *b* and *F*.

A full description of the spectroscopic appearances of urine containing hæmoglobin, methæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin may be obtained from various text-books dealing with clinical work.

(C) Bile.—Bile pigment and bile acids may occur in urine, the pigment being the more abundant. Bile gives a greenish or yellow tint to urine, and makes it less mobile. On shaking urine containing bile, the froth formed on the top is also greenish, and more permanent than usual. Such urine can be distinguished from that containing salol by noting that in the case of the latter the froth is not green.

Test for Bile Pigment

(1) **GMELIN'S TEST.**—Allow drops of urine and of fuming nitric acid to trickle together on a white porcelain dish. If bile pigment be present, a play of colour results :—*green*, blue, violet, red, yellow.

NOTE.—A *green* colour should always be produced if bile be present. Dilution of the nitric acid with three volumes of water causes the green colour to appear more distinctly.

(2) **METHYL VIOLET TEST.**—Make a solution of methyl violet by dissolving, in 10 c.c. of water, one 'Soloid' Methyl Violet. To ensure a satisfactory result, this solution should then be diluted with water about five hundred times (5 minims to 5 fluid ounces, or 1 drop to 25 c.c.). Pour some of the diluted solution down the side of a test-tube containing 10 c.c. of urine; if bile pigment be present, a bright carmine-red ring appears at the junction of the two liquids.

NOTE.—(a) This test is unaffected by the presence of albumin or blood.

(b) Chrysophanic acid gives this reaction.

(D) **Sugars.**—Glucose (dextrose or grape sugar) and lactose (milk sugar) are the only sugars of clinical importance in urine analysis. Glucose is the variety of sugar most commonly found in the urine, and its occurrence is generally spoken of as "glycosuria." Lactose may occasionally be found in appreciable quantity in the urine of nursing women.

It is maintained that normal urine contains glucose, but it is in amounts too small to be detected by the common reagents. A positive result with any test may therefore be regarded as indicating a pathological condition.

Before examination for sugar, any albumin in the urine should be coagulated by boiling with 'Soloid' Citric Acid and removed by filtration (*see* first test for albumin). With any urine, filtration is recommended.

Qualitative Examination for Sugar

Certain of the tests depend on the reducing power of certain sugars, and since both glucose and lactose give a positive result, these tests are not conclusive of the presence of glucose; other substances such as glycuronic acid also act as reducing agents. Lactose and glycuronic acid rarely occur in urine.

(1) **FEHLING'S TEST.**—First boil the solution made with 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, then add the diluted urine (*see note below*) drop by drop, and again heat. If no action result, continue adding the urine until an amount equal to the volume of Fehling's solution is reached.

If sugar be present, a reddish-yellow precipitate of suboxide of copper is rapidly produced. When suspended in the liquid this precipitate appears to range in colour from light-green to yellow, or to a reddish-brown, according to the quantity of sugar present.

NOTE.—Uric acid in excess and extractive bodies in the urine may lead to the reduction of the oxide of copper, if the urine be concentrated. It should therefore be diluted before using Fehling's Test. Since chloroform and other drugs may also reduce the oxide of copper, it is better in any case of doubt to confirm by other tests.

(2) **PHENYLHYDRAZINE TEST.**—Half fill a test-tube with urine, add a few grains of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and about twice as much of crystallised sodium acetate. Place the tube in a bath of boiling water for 30 minutes, and shake frequently until the reagents are dissolved. Then transfer the tube to cold water until the solution is cool, when, if sugar be present, yellow acicular crystals will be deposited; if the sugar be glucose, the crystals consist of phenyl-glucosazone; lactose gives phenyl-lactosazone. The two may be distinguished by microscopical examination.

The crystals of the former are needle-shaped, of a bright yellow colour and tend to arrange themselves in stars or fans; the crystals of phenyl-lactosazone are shorter and broader, pointed at both ends and have less tendency to form stars.

(3) **INDIGO TEST.**—Mix 0.6 c.c. of urine with 10 c.c. of water. Then add one 'Soloid' Indigo Test (Sodium Nitrophenylpropionate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm.]), and boil. If sugar be present, the liquid becomes of a bluish colour, owing to the formation of indigo blue. The change of colour may occur quickly, or after the lapse of four or five minutes, so that the liquid should be boiled, if necessary, for five minutes before deciding upon the result of the test.

NOTE.—This reaction is produced both by glucose and lactose, but is unaffected by the presence of uric acid, creatinine, glycuronic acid indican or bile pigment or by the action of drugs upon the urine.

(4) **JOHNSON'S TEST.**—To 8 c.c. of urine, add an equal quantity of a saturated solution of 'Soloid' Picric Acid, and two 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, previously dissolved in 4 c.c. of water. Boil for a minute, and if the liquid appear of a bright red colour when the test tube is held up to the light, no sugar is present. If the liquid become almost black, sugar is indicated.

The foregoing tests give a positive result with glucose and lactose. Most probably glucose is the sugar present, but to distinguish glucose from lactose the following test may be performed.

(5) **FERMENTATION TEST.**—This is a certain test for glucose, which is the only fermentable substance found in the urine.

Before proceeding with the test, the urine should, if necessary, be acidified by adding 'Soloid' Citric Acid, and should be boiled for 10 minutes to expel any air. The urine is now shaken up with some fresh active yeast in a specially devised fermentation tube, or in an ordinary test-tube inverted in a bath of mercury. All air bubbles must be excluded. Set aside the tube in a warm place; if after a few hours a distinct bubble show at the top of the tube, a fermentable substance, *i. e.* glucose must be present.

CAUTION.—(a) To make certain that the yeast is active, it should first be tested with a solution of glucose.

(b) Some of the yeast should be added to a control-tube full of normal urine, since yeast itself is liable to give off some gas.

Acetone and Diacetic Acid

In some cases of glycosuria the urine contains acetone or diacetic acid. The presence of acetone may be detected by the following test :—

Add to urine an equal quantity of liquor potassæ and a few drops of a strong solution of sodium nitro-prusside. The solution of sodium nitro-prusside is best prepared as required by dissolving a few crystals in a small quantity of water in a test-tube. The colour will gradually become reddish-brown, and turns to deep red on adding dilute acetic acid.

Diacetic acid is detected by the following test : Add to the urine a few drops of Liq. Ferri Perchloridi and a deep red colour will be produced.

Quantitative Estimation of Sugar

The following method of estimating the amount of sugar in urine is based on Fehling's reduction test :—

First prepare a standard test solution by dissolving four 'Soloid' Copper Sulphate in about 2 c.c. of distilled water, and in this solution also dissolve four 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, then adjust to 4 c.c. at 15 °C. Each c.c. corresponds to 0.005 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

It may be found more convenient to dilute the above measure of 4 c.c. with an equal volume of water, when each c.c. of diluted test solution will correspond to 0.0025 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

The reducing power of lactose compared with that of glucose is as 7 to 10, therefore each c.c. of diluted test solution corresponds to 0.0036 gramme approximately of lactose.

Make a rough estimation by adding the urine to a definite volume of the boiling test solution, in such quantity that after boiling and allowing the precipitate to subside, the blue colour of the reagent is just discharged. Now dilute the urine, if necessary, till it contains 0.5 to 1 per cent. of sugar, and make an accurate estimation with the diluted urine.

The percentage of sugar in urine, weight for volume, calculated in grains per fluid ounce, is shown in the following table:—

Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce
0.1	0.44	2.75	12.03	6.75	29.53
0.2	0.88	3.00	13.13	7.00	30.63
0.3	1.31	3.25	14.22	7.25	31.72
0.4	1.75	3.50	15.31	7.50	32.79
0.5	2.19	3.75	16.41	7.75	33.89
0.6	2.63	4.00	17.50	8.00	35.00
0.7	3.06	4.25	18.59	8.25	36.09
0.8	3.50	4.50	19.69	8.50	37.19
0.9	3.94	4.75	20.78	8.75	38.28
1.0	4.38	5.00	21.88	9.00	39.38
1.25	5.47	5.25	22.97	9.25	40.47
1.50	6.56	5.50	24.06	9.50	41.56
1.75	7.66	5.75	25.16	9.75	42.66
2.00	8.75	6.00	26.25	10.00	43.75
2.25	9.84	6.25	27.34		
2.50	10.94	6.50	28.44		

(E) **Pus.**—Generally detected by physical examination. The following tests may be performed:—(1) add liquor potassæ to the deposit; if pus be present, aropy gelatinous mass is formed. (2) Pus with guaiacum tincture gives a green colour, which disappears on heating.

4. Ehrlich's Diazo Reaction

Prepare two fresh solutions: (1) A saturated solution of sulphanilic acid in 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid; (2) A $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of sodium nitrite.

To 5 c.c. of urine, add an equal quantity of solution (1); then add a few drops of solution (2) and shake till frothy; add ammonia till alkaline. A positive result is indicated if the liquid acquire a port wine colour, and the froth at the same time be red. This reaction has a significance in certain diseases.

(a) It is most generally present in typhoid cases during the second or third week; if the case be very mild the reaction may be absent.

(b) In cases of tuberculosis where the disease is very active, the reaction is very constantly present.

(c) A positive result is more general in cases of measles than in German measles (Rötheln).

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

The deposit should first be separated by means of a centrifuge. Clinically, the important deposits are those of abnormal constituents:—

(1) **Red Blood Corpuscles.**—These are present in hæmaturia, and the microscopic appearance distinguishes this condition from that of hæmoglobinuria. As corpuscles are apt to swell up and disappear in alkaline urine, the examination should be made as soon as possible after the specimen is available. The corpuscles may appear yellowish, or colourless, and may be bi-concave or bi-convex, and of regular or irregular outline.

(2) **White Blood Corpuscles, Pus Cells, or Globules of Fat** may appear.

(3) **Tube Casts.**—These may be cellular, granular, or amorphous. Their presence may indicate a serious pathological condition.

(4) **Certain Parasites**, *e.g.* echinococcus and ova of bilharzia.

(5) **Pathogenic Bacteria**, such as the gonococcus and the tubercle bacillus. These may be stained with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains.

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

A general or complete examination of sewage may be conducted in the same manner and with the same reagents as described in the following pages for water analysis, although the results must naturally be judged by totally different standards.

When a sewage contains a comparatively small amount of refuse from factories, and is chiefly of a domestic character, particular importance is attached to the determination of the oxygen-consuming power of the organic matter in solution. For this purpose the following reagents are used:—

‘Soloid’ Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis), each representing one milligram of available oxygen.

‘Soloid’ Oxalic Acid (Sewage Analysis), each capable of exactly decolorising one ‘Soloid’ Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis).

‘Soloid’ Sodium Acid Sulphate, as used in water analysis.

The examination of sewage effluents is now frequently required, in order to ascertain whether the processes employed for the purification of the raw sewage effectually produce the desired results.

In this connection, an important consideration is the degree of oxygenation of the effluent, and this may be estimated satisfactorily and promptly by means of ‘Soloid’ Sodium Hydroxide (Sewage Analysis) and ‘Soloid’ Pyrogallic Acid (Sewage Analysis).

For the method of using these reagents, and the interpretation of the results, reference should be made to the section on Sewage and Sewage Effluents in Dr. Thresh's book: *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*.



INDICATORS FOR CHEMICAL TESTS

In conducting chemical tests, and especially in volumetric determinations, it is frequently necessary to make use of some substance which is capable of indicating the end of a reaction, such as the exact point of neutralisation of an acid or an alkali, etc. Since many of these so-called indicators are more or less unstable in solution, especially when exposed to light, their preparation as ‘Soloid’ products in a permanent state has been highly appreciated. By this means small quantities of a solution of any indicator of the proper quality and strength, may readily be prepared as required.

The following indicators are frequently used:—

‘Soloid’ **Indigo-Carmine**.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of water.

‘Soloid’ **Lacmoid**.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This reagent is much more delicate than litmus, and it may be used in all cases where the latter is suitable as an indicator. In the presence of acids it becomes red, being rendered blue again by alkalis.

‘Soloid’ **Methyl Orange**.—One is powdered, and dissolved in 10 c.c. of water. The solution acquires a yellow colour in contact with alkali hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates, and is turned pink by mineral acids. The presence of carbonic acid does not affect it, but it is unsuitable for use in the presence of organic acids.

‘Soloid’ **Phenolphthalein**.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This solution is coloured red by alkalis and again rendered colourless by acids. It is unreliable in the presence of ammonia, and if used for carbonates or bicarbonates, the carbonic acid should be expelled by boiling.

‘Soloid’ **Rosolic Acid**.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol.

‘Soloid’ **Starch**.—One is added to about 100 c.c. of water and boiled for a few minutes. When cold, the clear liquid is decanted for use. It is used to show the presence of free iodine.



A SIMPLE METHOD OF WATER ANALYSIS

AN examination of potable water should comprise a determination of the following characters and constituents :—

1. Physical properties.
2. Residue left on evaporation.
3. Degree of hardness.
4. Amount of chlorine present as chlorides.
5. Presence or absence of nitrites.
6. Amount of nitrates present.
7. Presence or absence of free ammonia.
8. Amount of oxygen absorbed.
9. Presence or absence of metallic impurities.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case, No. 500 (*Registered*), has been specially designed by J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., County Medical Officer of Health, to meet these requirements.

The analysis of water is conducted as follows:—100 c.c. of water are used for each test. This quantity is employed because it represents 100,000 milligrams, and a milligram therefore will bear the same relation to 100 c.c. as 1 to 100,000.

1. The **colour, transparency or turbidity, odour and reaction** of the water are noted.
2. The **residue left on evaporation** is examined.
3. The **degree of hardness** is determined by means of 'Soloid' Soap (Water Analysis). Each 'Soloid' preparation represents five degrees of hardness, but one degree must be deducted for the uncombined soap in the lather. If, by the addition of one of these and subsequent agitation, a permanent lather is formed, the water possesses four degrees of hardness: if two are required, nine degrees, etc.
4. The estimation of **chlorine** in the form of chlorides is effected by means of 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate (Water Analysis). Each corresponds to two parts of chlorine per 100,000. 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis) is used to indicate the completion of the reaction.
5. **Nitrites** are detected by the production of a brown colour of varying intensity when one 'Soloid' Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added to the water. The depth of colour is proportionate to the amount of nitrites present.
6. If nitrites be absent, **nitrates** may be detected by adding one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) to a fresh quantity of water and then one 'Soloid' Zinc Dust (Water Analysis). After standing for five minutes the mixture is filtered and one 'Soloid' Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added. The rapidity with which a brown colour is produced, and the depth of tint, are proportional to the amount of nitrates present. In the presence of nitrites, nitrates may be detected by modifications of this method.

For comparative colorimetric estimations of nitrates, 'Soloid' Potassium Nitrate (Water Analysis), corresponding to 0.2 parts of nitric nitrogen per 100,000, may be used.

7. **Free ammonia** is detected by 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution, which produces a yellow to a yellowish-brown coloration. The amount of ammonia present may be determined approximately, after distillation of a portion, by comparing the colour produced on adding 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution to the distillate with that produced by

the same reagent when added to a standard solution prepared from 'Soloid' Ammonium Chloride (Water Analysis), each product of which represents 0.05 milligram of ammonia (NH_3).

NOTE.—The deposit which appears in the 'Soloid' capsules of Nessler's Solution on keeping does not interfere with the test. Nessler's Solution should not be used fresh, as its delicacy is increased on keeping.

8. **The oxygen absorbed** is estimated as follows: Dissolve one 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Water Analysis) in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Boil 100 c.c. of the water, acidulated with 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis), with successive portions of 1 c.c. of the permanganate solution until the colour is no longer discharged.

Each c.c. of permanganate solution required to produce this effect corresponds to the absorption of 0.1 part of oxygen per 100,000. If the water, upon boiling with the permanganate, become brown and turbid, it is impossible to determine with accuracy the amount of oxygen absorbed, but this is of little moment, since such water must always be regarded with suspicion.

9. **Metallic impurities** are detected by means of 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis)—Lead; and by 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide (Water Analysis)—Zinc, Iron and Copper.

A more delicate test for lead—the most commonly occurring poisonous metal—is Sulphuretted Hydrogen. A solution of this reagent may be obtained by powdering one 'Soloid' Zinc Sulphide (Water Analysis), shaking vigorously for at least one minute with 10 c.c. of water in which one 'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Water Analysis) has been dissolved, diluting with water to about 50 c.c., and filtering. In applying this test, 2 c.c. of the solution of sulphuretted hydrogen are added to 100 c.c. of water. If no brown or black coloration or precipitate be produced, lead is absent; if any such effect be produced, one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added to the water, with stirring, and if a dark coloration or precipitate then remain, lead (or copper) is present. The amount of the lead may be approximately determined by comparing the colour with that produced by adding sulphuretted hydrogen to distilled water containing a known amount of lead. For this purpose 'Soloid' Lead Acetate (Water Analysis) may be used, which is of such a strength that a solution of one in 100 c.c. represents 10 parts of metallic lead per 100,000.

Consideration as to the source of supply, etc., should supplement the chemical analysis of the water before an opinion is given.

Details of the above tests are given in Dr. Thresh's book, *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*, which also considers the significance of the results.

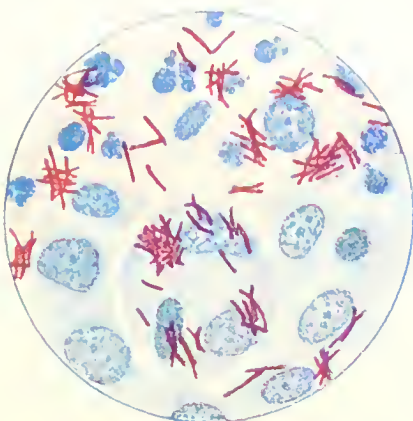
The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case, No. 500 (*Registered*), made in polished wood; measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This convenient hand-case contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit-lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders, 'Soloid' capsules of Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' products of Silver Nitrate, Potassium Permanganate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate, Soap, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Zinc Dust, also stirring-rods, report forms, etc. A special Case, particularly suitable for export, made of mahogany, with all parts strongly screwed together, and padded to prevent breakage of apparatus, is also issued.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case, No. 502 (*Registered*), made in polished wood; measures $18\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and contains, in addition to the above, a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia, 20 c.c. and 150 c.c. glass-stopped bottles, 'Soloid' products of Ammonium Chloride, Zinc Sulphide, Lacmoid, Lead Acetate, Oxalic Acid, Potassium Nitrate, Pyrogalllic Acid, Sodium Hydroxide, also test-tubes, filter papers, etc., etc.

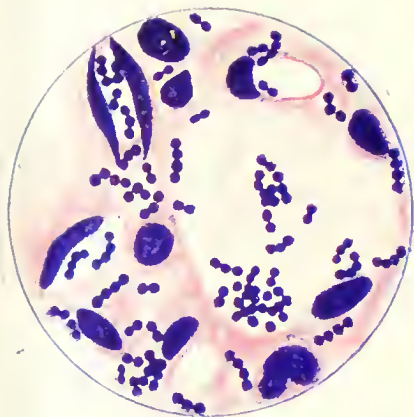
(See also Price List at end)

BAKTERIEN
TUBERCULOSIS IN LUNG

Stained by the
Neesen method
['Soloid' Eosine (Basic) and
'Soloid' Methylene Blue]
Magnification 1000 diameters



No. 2

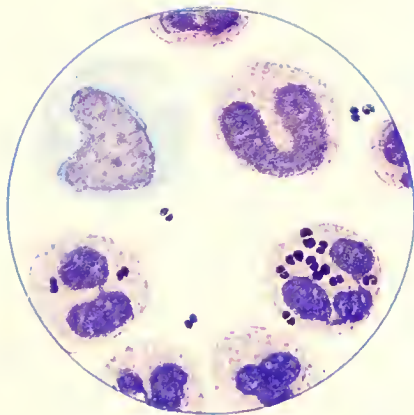


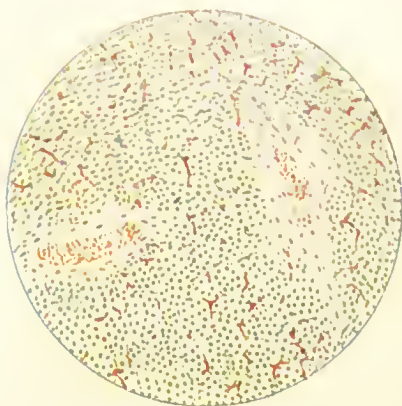
NO. 2 STREPTOCOCCI IN
LUNG

Stained by Gram's method
('Soloid' Gentian Violet and
'Soloid' Gram's Iodine Solution)
Magnification 1000 diameters

No. 3

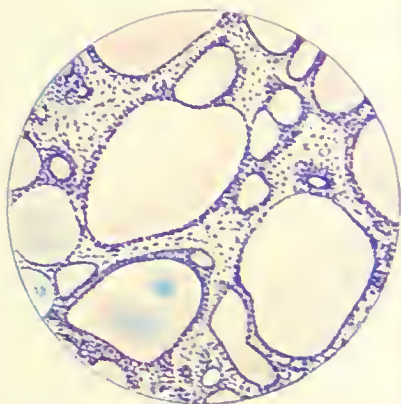
NO. 3. MENINGOCOCCUS IN
CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID
Stained by Leishman's method
['Soloid' Romanowsky Stain
(Leishman's Powder)]
Magnification 1000 diameters



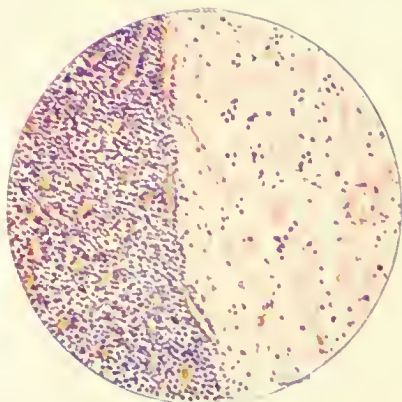


No. 4. SPLEEN OF HORSE
Stained with Eosin and Thionin Blue
('Soloid' Eosin and 'Soloid' Thionin Blue)
Magnification 50 diameters

No. 5. THYROID GLAND OF HORSE
Stained with Eosin and Thionin Blue
(('Soloid' Eosin and 'Soloid' Thionin Blue))
Magnification 50 diameters



No. 6



No. 6. PITUITARY BODY OF MONKEY
posterior and anterior lobes
Stained with Eosin and Thionin
(('Soloid' Eosin and 'Soloid' Thionin Blue))
Magnification 50 diameters

TRADE
MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

MICROSCOPIC STAINS

"Give excellent results, and the aniline dyes used are evidently of the highest quality."—PUBLIC HEALTH.

[The methods and results indicated here represent the practice of the workers in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. It will no doubt occur that others working under different conditions (temperature, etc.), and introducing a different personal factor, will get varying results. Such workers will naturally use the stains in accordance with their own experience.]

Most of the operations described can be completed by means of the 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case, No. 505 (*Registered*), or the 'Soloid' Brand Blood Test Case, No. 506 (*Registered*), which are fitted with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains. With the aid of the 'Soloid' equipments the practitioner himself can carry out conveniently the investigations usually referred to laboratory workers. The 'Soloid' outfits keep together, in compact form and in small space, the essentials for such work. Measurements of 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; of 'Soloid' Blood Test Case: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (*See also Price List at end*)

PREPARATION OF STAINING SOLUTIONS

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has always been a source of trouble in microscopic work. The 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains contain aniline dyes of the highest quality, and enable solutions to be prepared in small quantities when required. By their use, waste is avoided and correct results are assured.

Various stains are employed in alcoholic solution, and the different alcohols commonly used may here conveniently be described.

Absolute alcohol contains not less than 99 per cent. by weight of pure ethyl alcohol, $C_2H_5 \cdot OH$.

Alcohol of a stated percentage, e.g. 50 per cent. alcohol, means a mixture with water which contains the stated percentage, i.e. 50 per cent., by volume, of ethyl alcohol.

Methyl alcohol is a pure substance, $CH_3 \cdot OH$, prepared by the purification of commercial wood spirit. Commercial methyl alcohol, which is impure, must not be employed in preparing Eosin-Azur, Louis Jenner's stain, or Leishman's, Wright's or other modification of the Romanowsky stain.

Methylated alcohol, or methylated spirit, which may be used instead of pure ethyl alcohol in preparing solutions of various percentages of alcohol, is a mixture of 19 parts of ethyl alcohol and 1 part of commercial methyl alcohol. This is known as industrial methylated spirit, and differs from that ordinarily sold in shops, which is composed of 9 parts of ethyl alcohol and 1 part of commercial methyl alcohol, and, in addition, contains $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of mineral naphtha.

For washing films, methylated spirit may be used, except in the stage immediately preceding the use of xylol or cedar wood oil, when absolute alcohol must be employed.

The amounts of distilled water and absolute alcohol respectively required to produce saturated solutions of certain dyes in common use, are indicated

in the following table. In all cases, the 'Soloid' product should be thoroughly powdered before it is shaken up in the solvent :—

—	'Soloid' product of 0.1 gm. of dye	Water (c.c.)	Alcohol (c.c.)
Bismarck Brown, pure...	1	7	7
Fuchsin (Basic), „ ...	1	10	2.5
Gentian Violet, „ ...	1	7	7
Hæmatoxylin, „ ...	1	2	1
Methyl Violet, „ ...	1	5	1
Methylene Blue, „ ...	1	7	7
Thionin Blue, „ ...	1	5	10

Aqueous dilutions of the above, containing 5 to 10 per cent. of these saturated solutions, are well adapted for ordinary staining purposes. Various other solutions, ready for immediate use, may be prepared from 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains according to the following directions :—

Eosin

To obtain a solution of eosin suitable for general staining, one 'Soloid' product may be dissolved in 20 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This gives a 0.5 per cent. solution.

Loeffler's Alkaline Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 25 c.c. of distilled water to which one drop of *Liquor Potassæ, P.B.*, has been added.

Neisser's Methylene Blue

Powder one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue and add to 2 c.c. of 96 per cent. alcohol. Then add 100 c.c. of 5 per cent. acetic acid (5 c.c. glacial acetic acid to 95 c.c. water).

Bismarck Brown for Neisser's Stain

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 50 c.c. of distilled water. This gives a 0.2 per cent. solution.

Aniline Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a freshly filtered saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water.

Carbol Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Ziehl's Carbol Fuchsin

Thoroughly powder one 'Soloid' Fuchsin (Basic) in 3 c.c. of absolute alcohol, add 22 c.c. of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, shake well, and filter before using.

Gram's Iodine Solution

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product of reagent A in 10 c.c. of distilled water, add one of reagent B, and, when solution is complete, dilute to 15 c.c. with distilled water.

Carbol Thionin Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Thionin Blue in 100 c.c. of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Borax Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Borax Methylene Blue in 10 c.c. of distilled water.

Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 5 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and *pure* methyl alcohol.

Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's stain)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's modification)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Biondi-Ehrlich-Heidenhain Triple Stain

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Ehrlich Triple Stain in 25 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Acid Fuchsin in 2 c.c. of distilled water, and mix. The mixture is ready for use and keeps well.

Hæmalum

Each 'Soloid' product contains Hæmatein, 0.005 gm., and Ammonia Alum, 0.25 gm. To prepare the stain one product is ground up with 5 c.c. of distilled water, and boiled for a few minutes. A clear solution is thus obtained.

Toison Blood Fluid

For the preservation and counting of blood corpuscles.

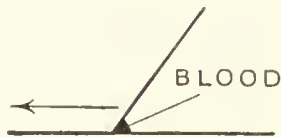
Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 3 c.c. of glycerin and 16 c.c. of distilled water. The solution should always be filtered immediately before use.

It acts as a simple diluent, prevents clotting, and preserves the natural appearance of the red corpuscles. At the same time the nuclei of the white corpuscles are faintly tinted, so as to facilitate their recognition and counting; but no means is afforded for discriminating between the different varieties.

N.B.—In the case of Loeffler's alkaline methylene blue, aniline gentian violet and Ziehl's carbol fuchsin, the solutions obtained as above are only approximately equivalent to those prepared according to the original formulæ. The figures avoid small fractions in measurement, enabling the solution to be prepared more readily, without diminishing the efficiency of the stain.

PREPARATION OF SPECIMENS

Blood Films.—The blood is generally obtained from the lobe of the ear. The part being thoroughly cleansed and dried with absorbent cotton, the skin is pricked with a sterile surgical needle, and a drop of blood obtained. Asepsis is essential if the examination be for micro-organisms, but such precautions are not generally observed when films are taken to examine only the blood corpuscles. Touch the blood with the middle of one of the narrow ground edges of a microscopic slide, and place the end with the blood on a second slide, free from grease and dust. To ensure this, slides, after being cleansed with soft soap, should be heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp, and afterwards preserved in alcohol until used. When the blood has spread out in the angle between the two slides, *push* the first slide rapidly along the second (*see illustration*). Dry the film as rapidly as possible by waving in the air. An evenly distributed film will thus be obtained. When the stain is dissolved in methyl alcohol (as in Jenner's or Leishman's process), the addition of the stain acts also as a fixative, so that no other fixing is required.



Thick Films.—Thick blood smears may be used with advantage for the discovery of filariæ. Several drops of blood are put on the middle of a slide, and mixed into one drop about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square with the needle.

When dry, the slide is placed upright in water so that the hæmoglobin, as it dissolves, sinks to the bottom. When finished, the slide can be dried and stained in the ordinary way, or the stain, ready mixed with water, poured on while the slide is still wet. If the latter method be adopted the subsequent washing must be done in a beaker, and not under a tap.

Blood Sample.—A specimen of blood, for estimation of the agglutinating value to an organism or of the opsonic index, may be collected from the lobe of the ear in one of the capillary pipettes contained in the 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case. The end of the pipette, which must be broken off for the purpose, is then re-sealed in the flame of the spirit-lamp.

Pus.—Pus can be manipulated in the same manner as blood. If it be very thick, previous dilution with water will give a thinner and more uniform film.

Sputum.—Transfer a small quantity of sputum to a glass slide (in examining for the tubercle bacillus, the specimen of sputum on the slide should contain, if possible, one or more of the small yellowish masses, should such be present); cover this with a second slide and rub the two together until the sputum is thoroughly broken up and mixed. Draw one side of a clean cover-slip across one of the slides to cause a thin film to adhere to it; allow it to dry in the air, and fix by passing, with the film upwards, three times through the flame of a spirit-lamp or Bunsen burner. The film is now ready for staining.

Sputum may also be prepared for staining on an ordinary microscopic slide, if care be taken to spread a thin, even film. This renders many of the necessary manipulations easier to carry out.

Smear Preparation of Throat Exudate.—This may be obtained by means of the swab of sterilised absorbent cotton included in the 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case. Such a swab can be prepared by holding, with sterile forceps, a piece of absorbent cotton or sponge under boiling water for a few minutes. A film of the exudate is obtained by smearing a slide or cover-slip with the swab, and manipulating as in the case of sputum.

Film from an Organ or other Tissue.—Collect a little material from a freshly-cut surface by scraping with the end of a microscopic slide. Then continue as if the material collected were blood, with the exception that the inclined slide should be *drawn*, not pushed, along the horizontal slide (*see illustration*). The slide should be labelled by writing on a clean portion of it, with a grease pencil, the initials, name or number of the patient.



Blood smears may be labelled more permanently than with a grease pencil by making a larger smear than is required, and writing on the film at one end with an ordinary lead pencil before staining.

After examination, the name of the parasite found may be written at the other end if desired. Lines should be drawn with a grease pencil right across the slide at both ends of the film, or even through the film itself if very large. This prevents the stain from spreading where it is not required, and lessens the amount of stain used and the risk of drying by evaporation.

METHODS OF STAINING

Gram's Method (for cover-slip preparations).—After drying the film, pour a few drops of absolute alcohol upon it, and gently agitate for two minutes.

Drain what remains of the alcohol upon blotting paper, and pour several drops of aniline gentian violet or carbol gentian violet upon it. Again gently agitate for half-a-minute, drain upon blotting paper, and place in the iodine solution for one minute. Remove the film from the iodine solution, drain upon blotting paper, and wash in alcohol until no more stain comes away. At once wash away the alcohol by moving the slip gently in a beaker of water, and dry between blotting paper. Counterstain for half-a-minute in a 0.5 per cent. solution of eosin in 50 per cent. alcohol, or for half-a-minute in a saturated aqueous solution of Bismarck Brown.

Nicoll's Modification of Gram's Method.—Prepare the film as in Gram's method, and stain in carbol gentian violet for five minutes, then drain and place in the iodine solution for half-a-minute.

Decolorise in acetone one part and alcohol two parts, till no more colour comes away, then wash in water for a few seconds. Counterstain with eosin or Bismarck Brown as above. An organism which retains the gentian violet stain when treated by Gram's method is said to be "Gram-positive." Familiar examples are *Streptococcus* (including *Pneumococcus*), *Staphylococcus*, *B. diphtheriae*, *B. anthracis*, *B. tetani* and *Actinomyces*. Organisms which are decolorised by the alcohol and show only the colour of the counterstain are "Gram-negative," e.g. *Gonococcus*, *Meningococcus*, *B. typhosus*, *B. coli*, *B. cholerae*, *B. pestis*, and *Micrococcus melitensis*.

Preliminary Staining and Examination of any Smear Preparation.—A very convenient and useful method is to mount it, when fixed, in a drop of Loeffler's methylene blue, and remove all surplus stain round the cover-glass with blotting paper. Bacteria, cell nuclei, etc., take up the stain very readily, and show up well although mounted in the dye itself, which, in such a thin film, appears almost white by contrast.

Tubercle Bacillus.—Prepare and fix a film of sputum as described above. Now place the cover-slip, film upwards and with an edge projecting, on the end of a strip of metal about half-an-inch wide and eight to ten inches long, then carefully drop carbol fuchsin solution upon the film so as to cover it without running over on the metal. Place the metal in the flame at such a distance from the cover-slip that the stain just steams gently; continue this heating for quite five minutes, but carefully avoid boiling. Then remove the cover-slip with forceps, drain off the surplus stain on blotting paper, wash well under a tap or in a large beaker of water, and place for ten seconds in 25 per cent. hydrochloric acid. Wash well in methylated alcohol until no more red colour comes away; rinse in water and, still holding the cover-slip with the forceps, drop an aqueous solution of methylene blue upon the film, allowing it to stain for thirty seconds. Drain off the stain, wash rapidly in water; press gently between folds of blotting paper, and allow to dry in the warm air above the flame at such a height that the hand can easily be held there. Mount in xylol balsam. Tubercle bacilli will be stained red by the fuchsin; all other organisms likely to be found in sputum will be coloured blue. (*See also* Sputum, page 302)

Diphtheria Bacillus.—This organism stains readily with many of the aniline dyes, Loeffler's methylene blue being very commonly employed.

Neisser's Diagnostic Stain is applied as follows. From a young culture on blood serum or Loeffler's medium, a film is made and fixed by heat in the ordinary way. Stain with Neisser's Methylene Blue Solution (*see* page 300) for two to three seconds. Rinse in water. Counterstain for half-a-minute with a 0.2 per cent. aqueous solution of Bismarck Brown (*see* page 300). The granules of the diphtheria bacillus are stained an intense blue, the protoplasm faint brown. This appearance is said to be of value in distinguishing from other diphtheroid bacilli.

Gonococcus.—Make a film of the pus upon a clean slide; dry and fix in the manner already described for Blood Films. The film must then be stained by Gram's method given on page 302. After washing with alcohol, it is stained for five minutes in an aqueous solution of Bismarck Brown. Gonococci do not retain the stain in Gram's method, but retain the Bismarck Brown. On drying the film, and examining with an oil-immersion lens, gonococci, if present, will be seen as brown cocci within the pus cells, whereas streptococci or staphylococci will appear violet, being "Gram-positive."

Pneumonia (*Diplococcus pneumoniae*).—A thin film of sputum, saliva or blood may be examined for the pneumococcus. The film is dried and fixed by heat. Gram's stain may then be applied, or the film may be treated with Welch's capsule stain in the following manner. When the film has cooled, a few drops of glacial acetic acid are poured on and instantly drained off; this is followed at once, without washing, by aniline gentian violet stain, repeated several times. Finally, the preparation is washed with a 1 per cent. sodium chloride solution and examined wet, or allowed to dry and mounted in balsam. The coccus is deeply stained, with a faint violet capsule surrounding it.

Influenza (*Bacillus influenzae*).—A smear preparation of the sputum, or a film made from a culture on Loeffler's serum medium, may be stained for half-a-minute with carbol fuchsin diluted with ten times its volume of water. The bacilli are found as small polar-stained bodies, mostly in the cytoplasm of the leucocytes.

Tetanus (*Bacillus tetani*).—A film of the pus is made and stained with any aqueous aniline dye, with all of which the bacilli stain well. The bacilli also stain by Gram's method.

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*).—In cases of suspected malignant pustule, film preparations of the exudate or of scrapings from the tissue should be stained with Loeffler's methylene blue, and also by Gram's method. The bacilli are large, have a granular appearance, with square and sometimes slightly concave ends, often occur in chains, and retain Gram's stain.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (*Diplococcus meningitidis intracellularis*).—Films are prepared in the same manner as in the case of blood, from fluid obtained by lumbar puncture. They may be stained by carbol thionin blue, and also by Gram's method, proceeding as in the case of the gonococcus.

This is a Gram-negative coccus, as is also the *Micrococcus catarrhalis*. For a description of the latter, see *British Medical Journal*, August 26, 1905.

Cholera (*Spirillum cholerae* or *Comma bacillus*).—One of the white mucous fragments, found in the faeces, is spread out evenly on a glass slide and allowed to dry. The film is then fixed by heat (as described for blood and sputum), stained with a dilute watery solution of fuchsin or methyl violet for about five minutes, well washed in water, dried and mounted in balsam.

Plague.—Make a smear from the material obtained by gland puncture or from sputum, fix as usual, and stain with any ordinary aniline dye. Polar staining is well demonstrated by overstaining with carbol fuchsin and washing out part of the stain with methylated spirit.

Relapsing Fever (*Spirillum obermeieri*).—The spirilla may be stained in blood films by Louis Jenner's, Leishman's, or Giemsa's methods, or, after fixation in alcohol, by any dilute aqueous stain. Gram's stain is not retained by these organisms.

Malaria (*Plasmodium malariae*).—Blood or pus films may be stained by Leishman's process (see page 305).

Treponema pallidum.—This organism, which occurs in various syphilitic lesions, may be demonstrated with Leishman's stain. Films are made of the fluid or exudate obtained from the lesion, or a blood film may be examined. This stain may be employed according to Leishman's own method, or may be modified as described in the *Lancet*, August 19, 1905, page 522.

The malarial parasite and the *Treponema pallidum* may also be stained by Giemsa's method, which is carried out most easily and conveniently by means of 'Soloid' Eosin-Azur. Having prepared the solution according to the directions on page 301, dilute it with distilled water in the proportion of 1 to 4. The film should be fixed in absolute alcohol and stained, film side down, in a flat-bottomed dish for a quarter of an hour, the slide resting on thin glass rods. Then wash in distilled water, drain with filter paper, dry, and mount in Canada balsam.

Nuclear and malarial bodies will stain an intense red or violet colour, and the *Treponema pallidum*, a paler reddish-purple.

Ringworm.—Soak the portions of hair in ether or chloroform for three to five minutes, to remove all fat, and fix their distal ends on a slide by means of a little melted paraffin. Scales of epidermis, after being soaked in ether, may be fixed with a little egg albumen in the same way as for sections. A few drops of 10 per cent. caustic potash are now poured on the slide, and allowed to remain five to ten minutes. Next, very carefully wash with ether, mount in a 50 per cent. glycerin solution, and examine under a high power

for mycelial threads and spores. If it be desired to stain the preparation, the potash should not be employed. After freeing from grease, stain by Gram's method, modifying the time to five to ten minutes in the carbolic gentian violet, and to half-a-minute in the iodine. Wash with the aniline oil and xylol mixture, then in pure xylol, and mount in balsam.

Blood and Pus Films.—Films prepared in the manner already described may be stained in a variety of ways:—

1. EOSIN AND METHYLENE BLUE

Treat the films with a 0.5 per cent. eosin solution for a minute, wash in water, dry between folds of blotting paper, and finally stain for a few seconds with Loeffler's methylene blue. Both these operations are conveniently carried out by holding the cover-slip with forceps, and moving it about gently in a sufficiently large quantity of the stain contained in a watch-glass, or better still, in a wide-mouthed shallow bottle.

2. COMBINED EOSIN-METHYLENE BLUE METHOD (Romanowsky)

LOUIS JENNER'S PROCESS.—Allow the film to dry in the air, and, without fixing, drop the stain on it, and cover with a watch-glass. Allow the stain to act for five minutes, wash in distilled water (or filtered rain water if distilled water be not available) till all the green colour of the film has been replaced by a pinkish tint, dry between blotting paper, then in air, and mount in Canada balsam.

LEISHMAN'S PROCESS.—The solution of the eosinate of methylene blue in methyl alcohol is used as a combined stain and fixative. A few drops are run on to the film, and allowed to remain one minute. Then double the volume of distilled or rain water is added to the staining fluid, the two mixed, and the mixture allowed to remain on for a further five minutes, after which the film is washed with distilled or rain water and dried in the air. It can be examined at once under an oil-immersion lens, the cedar wood oil being dropped directly on the film. If mounted in balsam the specimen becomes decolorised rather easily unless special neutral balsam is used. In staining for *Treponema pallidum* or *Treponema pertenue*, the mixed stain and water should be left in contact with the film for at least half-an-hour. In hot weather, staining is best carried out by putting the slide in a Petri dish containing at the bottom a piece of damp blotting paper. When the mixture of stain and water has been made on the slide the cover of the dish is put on and the whole left the necessary time.

3. BIONDI-EHRLICH-HEIDENHAIN TRIPLE STAIN

Prepare films in the usual manner, and fix them by heating to 110°-120° C. for thirty minutes. An air oven can be conveniently dispensed with by using a strip of stout sheet copper, and heating one end. The place on the copper for fixing the films at this temperature will be found by dropping a little xylol on the copper, and placing the preparation, film side downwards, near the spot at which the xylol just boils.

Preparations thus fixed are then stained for two to ten minutes, washed and dried. Care should be taken to use neutral Canada balsam or cedar wood oil as a mounting medium.

In well-fixed and successfully stained specimens, the colour, to the naked eye, is orange or orange-red; in under-heated specimens, the colour is dark red or reddish-brown; and in over-heated specimens, the colour is pale lemon-yellow.

In specimens thus prepared the erythrocytes should be coloured orange; the granules of the neutrophile polymorphonuclear cells and of the neutrophile myelocytes should have a violet, and the acidophile granules of the polymorphonuclear cells a brick-red colour.

The nuclei of the above cells are coloured greenish-blue of varying shades; while the basophilic granules of mast cells are unstained, and surround a pale green nucleus. In the lymphocytes the nucleus is stained a pale greenish-blue; but the cytoplasm takes a faint pink or grey colour.

In morbid blood, the nuclei of the erythroblasts are stained a greenish-black.

Demonstration of micro-organisms without staining (Burri's Indian-ink method).

A film is made in the ordinary way on a slide and allowed to dry. A small drop of Indian-ink is placed at one end of the film and is spread evenly over it in a thin film by drawing the edge of another slide lightly along it. Alternatively a drop of the fluid to be examined may be mixed with a drop of Indian-ink on the slide and a film made in the ordinary way from the mixed drop. In either case the preparation is allowed to dry in air. The organisms are seen white on a dark background.

Mounting stained preparations.—In those cases where it is of importance to preserve the colour of stained preparations, acid mounting media are unsuitable, and pure liquid paraffin or 'Paroleine' has been found very useful for this purpose.

After mounting, the cover-glass should be ringed with a neutral cement.

'Paroleine' has also been recommended as an immersion oil in preference to the usual cedar wood oil. It does not become turbid, keeps in any climate, is non-volatile and is readily removed from objectives, on which it has no injurious effect.*

PREPARATION OF CULTURE MEDIA

The preparation of bacteriological culture media on a small scale has always been tedious and unsatisfactory.

The time necessary to prepare a few tubes of a given medium is practically as much as would be needed for the preparation of a large bulk, while the loss in filtering small quantities is proportionately very large.

Experiments in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories have shown that many of the ordinary culture media can be dried, and kept in this condition for long periods, regaining their original consistency and appearance on being re-dissolved in the requisite amount of water.

Chiefly to meet the needs of the physician or bacteriologist who requires to use a few culture tubes only, and at wide intervals, the 'Soloid' Culture Media have been introduced.

These products are dry and portable, will keep indefinitely under proper conditions, and render it possible to prepare a tube or plate of the required medium within an hour, without laboratory or apparatus. These products should, on this account, be specially suitable for physicians who have not the resources of a laboratory at their disposal. Medical officers of health in rural districts will also find them useful, and for medical expeditions and camps in the Tropics they will meet a decided want.

To prepare a culture tube, all that is required is a clean test-tube, a plug of absorbent cotton, water, and 'Soloid' products.

Put one 'Soloid' product of the required medium into a test-tube, add the indicated proportion of water (preferably but not necessarily distilled), plug the tube with absorbent cotton sterilised by flaming, and immerse in a water bath of boiling water to a level above that of the water in the tube and allow boiling to continue for at least thirty minutes. Rotate the tube occasionally to assist solution of the product.

Solution is accelerated by powdering the product before its introduction into the tube.

Boiling for thirty minutes will kill all organisms except resistant spores, and will be sufficient for purposes of ordinary diagnosis, etc.

When it is essential to guarantee a perfectly sterile medium, the tube should be heated for twenty minutes in boiling water on each of three successive days.

The tubes of solid media can be allowed to set in inclined or vertical planes, or plates can be poured from them in the ordinary way.

The following products are issued for the preparation of nutrient media :—

* *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, XIII. 1908

'Soloid' Nutrient Broth.—This is a fluid medium which may be incubated at any temperature required for the cultivation of the micro-organisms under investigation. It is useful for the cultivation of bacteria which it is desired to examine in the living state by the "hanging-drop" method. All the common organisms, both pathogenic and non-pathogenic, grow well in this medium.

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 5 c.c. of water (preferably distilled) in a medium-sized test-tube, and then proceed as described above.

'Soloid' Nutrient Agar-Agar.—This is a very important medium, and all the common pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms grow well in it.

It is prepared by adding agar-agar (a carbohydrate obtained from Japanese sea-weed) to peptone-beef-broth. This medium, though perfectly clear and transparent when fluid, becomes slightly opaque on solidifying.

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in about 5 c.c. of water in a test-tube. Then allow to cool, keeping the tube in any desired position. To make plate cultures, the agar in the fluid condition is cooled to 45° C., inoculated and then poured on the plates. This is done because organisms exposed to a temperature higher than 45° C. may be killed.

'Soloid' Bile Salt Agar-Agar (MacConkey).—This is a very useful solid medium for the isolation of intestinal bacteria, such as *B. coli*, and the organisms of typhoid and dysentery from water, milk, faeces, urine, etc. It contains bile salt, peptone, lactose, and neutral red. The bile salt inhibits the growth of most bacteria other than those of intestinal origin. Colonies of *B. coli* are red, but colonies of *B. typhosus* and *B. dysenteriae* are colourless. The temperature of incubation recommended by MacConkey is 42° C.

List of 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains (See Price List at end)



ENUMERATION OF BLOOD CORPUSCLES

In order to count the corpuscles, it is necessary to work with an accurately-prepared dilution of blood. At present there is no readier or more accurate method of obtaining a measured amount, and at once diluting this to a given degree, than that employed with the Thoma-Zeiss apparatus. It may here be explained that the depth of the cavity, under the cover-slip, when this is in position, is 0.1 millimetre; and that the 16 large squares marked on the slide, cover an area of one square millimetre. Each of these squares is divided into 25 smaller squares; hence, when the cover-glass is in position, each of the smaller squares contains $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{4000}$ cubic millimetre. Therefore the number of corpuscles per cubic millimetre is:—

$$\frac{A \times C \times 4000}{B} \text{ where}$$

A = number of corpuscles counted

B = number of small squares counted

C = number of times blood is diluted

DETERMINATION OF THE OPSONIC INDEX

The process is rather complicated and needs considerable practice before reliable results can be obtained. It may be described in the following stages:—

1. **Collecting the blood to be tested.**—Several opsonic indices are taken together if possible, to save time. The blood is obtained by pricking the finger or the lobule of the ear and is drawn into a Widal's tube or Wright's capsule; the ends are sealed off with sealing wax. One capsule of normal blood is also drawn off. The capsules are numbered with a grease pencil for identification, and the blood left until the serum separates out, or, to save time, it may be centrifuged.

2. **Preparing the washed leucocytes.**—A few drops of blood from the finger are run into a small tube containing sodium citrate solution $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the proportion of about $\frac{2}{3}$ citrate solution and $\frac{1}{3}$ blood; the contents should be gently mixed, not shaken, and centrifuged for two or three minutes, until all the corpuscles are at the bottom of the tube: the supernatant fluid is drawn off, normal saline solution added to the corpuscles and the whole gently mixed as before. The centrifuging is repeated and the supernatant fluid again pipetted off, so that only the layers of red and white corpuscles remain in the tube; with a glass pipette all these corpuscles are gently mixed and are then ready for use.

3. **Preparing the bacterial emulsion.**—This is usually prepared beforehand. The growth of the organism on agar is removed and emulsified in salt solution. In some cases, the culture has to be ground up to emulsify it and to break up the clumps; this is especially necessary in the case of the tubercle bacillus. It is then centrifuged to get rid of any clumps, and the supernatant emulsion pipetted off into a separate tube and thoroughly mixed; this should be examined as an ordinary smear preparation to make sure of its freedom from clumps.

The salt solution used for the emulsion is 0.85 per cent. saline, except in the case of tubercle bacilli and the non-grain-staining cocci, for which a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. saline is used.

4. **"Putting up the test".**—The three constituents having now been obtained, the next step is "to put up the test." A pipette having a long stem is taken, and into this are drawn equal quantities of washed leucocytes, bacterial emulsion and the serum to be tested, in the order named. These contents are then expressed on a slide, and thoroughly mixed; after drawing the mixture up into the pipette again, the end of the pipette is sealed off in the flame, taking care that the mixture is kept away from the heated end, and the whole is incubated at 37° C. For most bacteria, the period of incubation should be fifteen to twenty minutes, but in the case of certain organisms, such as those of typhoid and cholera, which are liable to rapid bacteriolysis, incubation for eight to ten minutes is preferable.

5. **Preparing the film.**—The opsonising pipettes are removed from the incubator, the sealed ends broken off and some of the contents expressed on a slide, and well mixed. A drop of the mixture is then placed on another slide. By using the slightly concave edge of a broken slide, a film is made in which all the white corpuscles are swept to one end of the film which is fixed and stained with the appropriate stain.

6. **Counting.**—The number of micro-organisms in 100 polymorpho-nuclear leucocytes is counted. The average number of organisms per leucocyte gives the phagocytic index. The thickness of the emulsion of bacteria should be so arranged as to give an easily countable number of micro-organisms in each leucocyte; thus, in the case of a tubercle emulsion an average of 1.5–2 bacilli per leucocyte is usually aimed at—in the case of staphylococci, 3–8.

The number of organisms in 100 leucocytes in the patient's blood, divided by the number in 100 leucocytes in the normal blood, gives the opsonic index.

THE SERUM DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER BY THE WIDAL TEST

The following method of carrying out the test has been described:—

A throttled pipette with a long stem is used. On this, a mark is made about one centimetre from the extremity. Normal saline solution is then drawn into the pipette up to the mark. This is repeated seven times. The solution is then expressed on to each of seven clean slides. Two volumes of the serum to be tested are then taken up into the pipette. The first is discharged on a separate clean slide. The second is mixed on the slide on which a volume of normal saline has been expressed. The serum on this slide thus becomes diluted to 1 in 2. One volume of this dilution is then drawn up into the pipette and this is discharged into, and thoroughly mixed with, the next of the series of volumes of normal saline solution

which becomes a 1 in 4 dilution of serum. This process is repeated through the series with the exception of the seventh. One volume of the last dilution of serum must be discarded. There is now in order on the slides one volume of undiluted serum, a series of equal volumes of dilution of serum from 1 in 2 to 1 in 64, and one volume of normal saline which is used as a control.

Eight separate volumes of a thick emulsion of typhoid bacilli, taken from an agar culture, are now drawn up into the pipette and discharged into, and well mixed with, the fluids on each of the eight slides, beginning with the volume of saline solution. The addition of an equal volume of emulsion reduces the concentration to one-half, so that what was before undiluted serum becomes a 1 in 2 solution and so on. The series of volumes beginning with the control are now aspirated in order into the pipette, separated by an air bubble in each case, and the end is sealed in the flame.

The reaction is positive if complete agglutination occur immediately in the 1 in 2 dilution and within half-an-hour in the 1 in 64 dilution.

The reaction is doubtful if agglutination occur only in the 1 in 32 dilution in half-an-hour. Agglutination is shown by the aggregation of the organisms into clumps as observed by the naked eye. Clumping must be distinguished from mere sedimentation. In the latter condition, the organisms, on inverting the pipette, will diffuse throughout the fluid, rendering it turbid and opalescent, whereas in the former case they will sink through the column of fluid as a clump or clumps, without showing any turbidity.

THE BORDET-GENGOU REACTION

This is a bio-chemical reaction based on Ehrlich's recent work on humoral pathology and cytotoxicity. The method of utilising the reaction in the diagnosis of typhoid fever will be described, but the same principles hold good for many other conditions also.

Five substances are required to perform the test :—

1. **Typhoid Antigen.**—This consists of an emulsion of killed typhoid organisms.
2. **Serum from typhoid fever patient.**—This should be heated to a temperature of 55–56° C. for half-an-hour, to destroy any complement that may be present. This contains the typhoid amboceptor.
3. **Blood Serum from a guinea-pig.**—This is used for providing the complement. The guinea-pig is chosen because its blood is particularly rich in complement.
4. **Hæmolytic Serum.**—This is obtained by immunising a rabbit with the red corpuscles of another animal, *e.g.* the sheep. The rabbit's serum will then be able to cause hæmolysis of sheep's corpuscles *in vitro*. The serum is heated to destroy complement.
5. **A suspension of sheep's corpuscles in normal saline.**

The first three elements are placed in a dry sterile test-tube, and may be represented as shown in Fig. A, *page 310*.

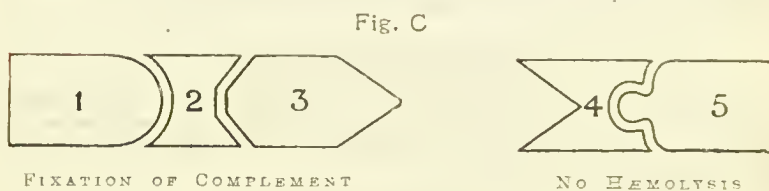
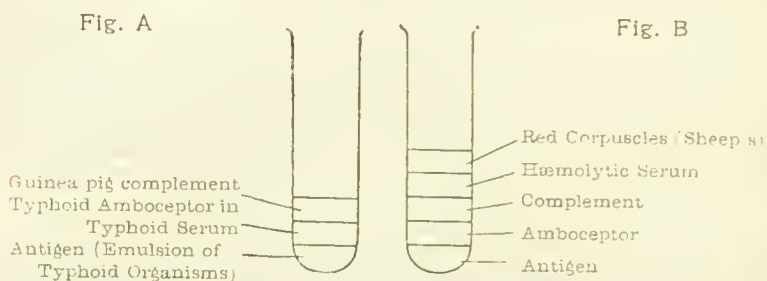
They are well shaken up and are placed in an incubator at 37° C. for one hour, and at the end of this time the complement will have united firmly to the typhoid amboceptor, and to the typhoid antigen, here represented by the emulsion of typhoid organisms. (Fig. C, *page 310*.)

The next step consists in adding to the above mixture hæmolytic serum suitably diluted, and sheep's corpuscles. This is diagrammatically represented in Fig. B, *page 310*.

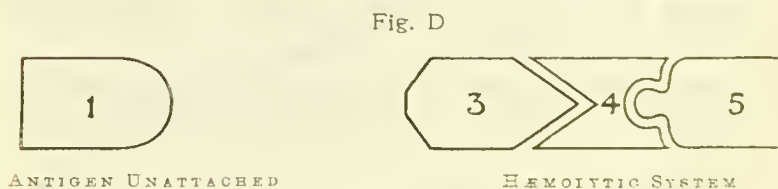
All five elements are now well shaken, and a red opaque fluid results. The tube is then exposed for about two hours in an incubator at a temperature of 37° C.

The red corpuscles will be found to have sunk to the bottom of the tube, and to have undergone no hæmolysis, the supernatant fluid remaining quite colourless. (Fig. C, *page 310*)

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BORDET-GENGOU AND WASSERMANN REACTIONS



REACTION WITH INFECTED SERUM (TYPHOID OR SYPHILITIC)



CONTROL REACTION WITH NORMAL SERUM

KEY TO PARTS OF DIAGRAMS

1. Antigen—*typhoid* (consisting of emulsion of typhoid organisms), or *sypilitic* (consisting of lipoid substance)
2. Typhoid or sypilitic amboceptor
3. Complement (from guinea-pig)
4. Haemolytic amboceptor (in haemolytic serum)
5. Sheep's corpuscles

A control is made by preparing another tube, replacing the serum of the typhoid patient by that of a normal individual. The same incubation is carried out, but in this case it will be noticed that the fluid becomes completely laked and the red corpuscles appear to be destroyed, so that the tube is now filled with a transparent red solution. In this case, hæmolysis has been complete because the complement unanchored to the typhoid amboceptor and typhoid antigen is free to fix itself to the hæmolytic serum and red corpuscles, thus constituting a hæmolytic system. (Fig. D, *page 310*)

Wassermann's Reaction

The Bordet-Gengou reaction has been applied by Wassermann to the diagnosis of syphilis.

The syphilitic antigen is obtained by grinding up the liver or spleen of a syphilitic fœtus which is rich in treponemes. The syphilitic amboceptor is in the serum obtained by withdrawing a little blood or cerebro-spinal fluid from a patient suffering from syphilis, not only in the primary, secondary or tertiary stages, but also in the parasyphilides, *e.g.* tabes, tabo-paresis and general paralysis.

The remaining elements of the test are of the same order as those described by Bordet and Gengou, *viz.*, complement, hæmolytic serum and red corpuscles—in fact, the complete hæmolytic system.

The original method for the diagnosis of syphilis described by Wassermann and Meier* is as follows:—

The material for the antibody is the serum or cerebro-spinal fluid of the individual to be tested. This is deprived of its complement, *i.e.* inactivated by heating to 56° C.

The antigen is prepared from the liver of a syphilitic fœtus. The organ should be as fresh as possible.

As the source of the complement, fresh guinea-pig serum is used.

For the hæmolytic serum, the serum of a rabbit immunised by successive injections of sheep's red blood corpuscles is used. This serum should be inactivated, *i.e.* heated to 56° C.

The blood corpuscles are obtained from the sheep, and are suspended in normal saline, having previously been freed from serum by repeated washing and centrifugalising. The blood must be fresh, in order that the hæmoglobin may not of itself leave the red cells.

The test is carried out in the following way:—

Antigen (*i.e.* extract from syphilitic liver), antibody (serum to be tested) and complement (serum of guinea-pig) are mixed together in proper proportions and incubated. The blood corpuscles from the sheep and the immune serum from the rabbit, are also mixed together. The two mixtures are then brought together, kept in the incubator for two hours, and observed from time to time. A control experiment is at the same time carried out, using normal instead of syphilitic serum.

If the case for diagnosis be really a case of syphilis, then no hæmolysis will occur because the extract of syphilitic virus, *i.e.* the antigen, has combined with the immune body present in the patient's serum, fixing at the same time the complement from the guinea-pig's serum, so that there is no complement left over for bringing about hæmolysis. (Fig. C, *page 310*)

In the control experiment there will be complete hæmolysis as there is plenty of free complement to combine with red cells and amboceptor in immune serum. (Fig. D, *page 310*)

Various modifications of the Wassermann reaction have been introduced, but none is so satisfactory as the original.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Koch's Old Method

This depends on the febrile reaction produced by the hypodermic injection of Old Tuberculin.

In cases of suspected tuberculosis, a dose of 0.0002 c.c. Old Tuberculin should be given by hypodermic injection. For children above five, half this quantity; and a quarter of the dose, or less, for children under five.

* *Berliner Klin. Woch.*, 1907, No. 51

If the patient be tuberculous, a reaction will follow within forty-eight hours, shown by rise of temperature, $1-2^{\circ}$ F., malaise and constitutional disturbances.

Should no reaction follow, a second dose of 0.001 c.c. is given on the third day. A third injection of 0.005 c.c. may be given if no reaction has followed the second dose, and, in the continued absence of any reaction, it may be concluded that the condition is not tuberculous.

The following newer methods have been introduced :—

1. **The Cutaneous Reaction (von Pirquet).**—If the skin of a tuberculous subject be gently scarified as for ordinary vaccination, and tuberculin be applied to the scratched surface, a reaction will occur within twenty-four hours, shown by the appearance of a vivid red papule. Occasionally a larger area becomes infiltrated, or a vesicular eruption occurs round the primary area. These signs disappear in a few days, leaving a small area of pigmentation which may remain for weeks.

Von Pirquet recommends the use of Koch's original tuberculin for this test.

2. **The Cutaneous Reaction (Moro).**—For this reaction an ointment consisting of equal parts of "Old Tuberculin" and lanoline is used. About $\frac{1}{16}$ gm. of this ointment is rubbed into the skin of the chest or abdomen, and in tuberculous cases an eruption of small red papules or large nodules appears within 24 to 48 hours. In some cases there is also a diffuse dermatitis. The eruption disappears in a few days.

3. **The Ophthalmic Reaction (Wolff-Eisner and Calmette).**—This is an adaptation of the cutaneous reaction. If a minute quantity of dilute tuberculin be instilled between the eyelids, a marked reaction occurs on the conjunctiva in tuberculous subjects within six hours. The eye becomes red and some degree of swelling of the lids appears. In some cases there is a more œdematous swelling, and there may be a fibrinous exudate.

Calmette recommends a solution prepared by precipitating tuberculin in alcohol. The precipitate is dried, and of this, 10 mgm. are dissolved in 1 c.c. of sterile water or normal saline solution.

Others recommend a solution of only half this strength, or even less. A 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin is prepared consisting of $\frac{1}{8}$ mgm. (0.0002 gm.) of dried purified Old Tuberculin.

In order to carry out the test, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin is placed on the inner side of the right lower eyelid. On the other eyelid a 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Control product is placed. The eyes are then examined after 8, 12, 24 and 48 hours, and any difference in the appearance of the caruncles, plicæ or conjunctivæ noted. Hyperæmia on the right side indicates that the test is positive. The object of the control product is to render the test more delicate. In some people the conjunctiva is so sensitive that the instillation of any substance is liable to cause an injection or hyperæmia, which might be mistaken for the reaction of a tuberculous patient. In order to eliminate this error the 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin is applied to the right eye and the 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Control (consisting of the same inert base but without tuberculin) is applied to the other. By the comparison of the reactions evoked in the two eyes, the diagnosis can be made with much greater confidence and accuracy than by the ordinary method of simply instilling tuberculin in the one eye.

Cases have occurred where the instillation of tuberculin in the eye has caused serious symptoms; severe conjunctivitis, corneal ulcerations and permanent opacities having resulted from its use. This method cannot, therefore, be regarded as free from risk.

The test should never be applied if the patient has any disease of the eyes, conjunctivæ or eyelids. Second applications of the tests should not be made, as the results are fallacious and occasionally dangerous.

List of Tuberculins for Diagnosis (*See Price List at end*)

List of Tuberculins for Laboratory Tests (*See Price List at end*)



A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE LAW

PARTICULARLY APPLICABLE TO MEDICAL MEN
IN THE BRITISH ISLES

The General Medical Council has power to erase the name of any medical man from the Register upon conviction for felony, or misdemeanour, or for what in its opinion amounts to "infamous conduct," and the Court has held that it has no power to review its decision. The report of the Council and order of the President are admissible as evidence in an action to dissolve partnership on the question of "professional misconduct or an act calculated to bring discredit on or injure a partnership business," where the articles of partnership provide for dissolution for such conduct. "Infamous conduct" is held by the Council to include the employment of an unqualified assistant or the "covering" of an unregistered practitioner in any mode whatever (including the assisting an unregistered dentist in performing any operation in dental surgery by administering anæsthetics or otherwise), or the employment of an unqualified chemist in an "open surgery" who may be convicted of selling poisons contrary to the Pharmacy Act, though the employment of *bona fide* medical students as pupils, dressers, midwives, dispensers and surgery attendants for their training and instruction under the immediate supervision of the practitioner would not be so adjudged. Any qualifying body striking a name from its list must inform the General Council, which has, however, a discretion as to erasing the qualification from the Register. No name may be erased on the ground that such person has adopted any theory of medicine or surgery not in accordance with the accepted views for the time being. Upon erasure, the publication of an accurate report of the proceedings in the minutes, without malice, is privileged. The *British Pharmacopœia* is published under the authority of the Council.

Registration.—It is the duty of the Registrar to keep the Register. Registration is effected upon producing to the Registrar evidence of qualification, and paying a fee of £5. 1s., and for each additional qualification, £1; for qualification in State medicine, £2, and for qualification in Colonial List or Foreign List, £5. 1s. The practitioner must notify the Registrar of any change of address, as letters of enquiry are sent out from time to time, and under statute; upon receiving no reply, within six months, to a letter sent to any registered address the Registrar may erase the same from the Register, and restoration can be effected only by order of the General Council, and upon making an affidavit, obtaining a declaration of identity, and paying a fee of £1. Dentists are similarly registered. Women may be registered. There is a right of appeal from the decision of any Registrar to the Branch or General Council. The "Register" is accepted as evidence in all Law Courts.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

Status.—Registration gives the right to practise in any part of his Majesty's dominions subject to any local law; to sue for fees, unless he is a fellow of a college of physicians which prohibits its fellows by bye-law from suing; to fill public medical appointments; to sign certificates in certain cases, especially as to cause of death and in lunacy; and it exempts while in practice from serving on juries. It is a misdemeanour, punishable with twelve months' imprisonment, to obtain registration fraudulently.

Any qualified and registered person wilfully and falsely using a title or description to which his qualifications do not entitle him, or implying that he is qualified or registered as to such title, is liable to a penalty of £20. Any person wilfully and falsely pretending to be, or using any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered, is liable to a penalty of £20. But the evidence of so acting or pretending must be unequivocal, and must not be confined to a single act or pretence, but go to show a

continuing course of conduct. The cases indicate that the use must be that of an English title in the largest sense, and must imply a right of registration. The word "person" in the Dentists Act, 1878, relates only to an individual, and it has been held that a company by assuming a name which includes the words "Surgeon-Dentists" does not become liable to a prosecution for using a name, title, addition or description implying that it is registered under the Act. But the unqualified director and manager may be convicted; and a limited company is not at liberty to use the word "dentist" or its synonyms in such a way as to amount to a false representation calculated to induce the public to believe that the individuals whom it comprises or employs are qualified "dentists," and may be restrained from so doing by injunction. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies will now refuse to register such a name where none of the signatories is qualified and registered. A chemist accustomed to suggest medicine, make it up, and sell it to his customers, has been held to be practising as an apothecary, and liable to a penalty of £20. The Society of Apothecaries takes proceedings upon information supplied to it.

Poisons.—Duly qualified medical men are expressly exempted from the provisions as to "poisons," in the Pharmacy Act, provided that any medicines containing poisons supplied to patients be labelled with the name and address of the practitioner, and that he enter in a book kept for the purpose the ingredients and the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered. Poisons supplied to others than patients as from an "open surgery," *i.e.* an ordinary chemist's shop kept by a medical man, must be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

Operations.—A medical practitioner must obtain the consent of the patient if in a condition to appreciate the position; if not, of the most responsible relation, before performing an operation, unless life would be endangered by delay; otherwise he is liable to an action for an assault. He will not be found liable in an action for negligence unless he has exhibited gross negligence, carelessness or want of skill. Vaccination may be made with any lymph which, in the practitioner's discretion, is good lymph.

Registration of Birth.—IN ENGLAND.—The duty of registering a new-born legitimate child falls upon the father or mother; of an illegitimate child upon the mother; and failing them or her, upon the occupier of the house if aware of the birth; or failing him, upon any person present at the birth; or upon the person in charge of the child; within forty-two days. Any person registering a child other than according to law is liable to a penalty of £10. Any person finding a new-born living child, or any person in whose charge it may be placed, must register within seven days. The name under which any child is registered may be altered within twelve months of registration upon notice to the Registrar. There is a penalty of £2 for refusing to give the Registrar information upon his notice.

Local authorities may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which provides that, in areas where the act is adopted, written notice of the birth of every child must be given to the medical officer of health within thirty-six hours after the birth of the child. The notice must be given even though the child be still-born. Such notification is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements as to the registration of births.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.—On board *any* ship carrying passengers to or from any port in the United Kingdom, any birth must in some manner be recorded by the master, and a return made by him, to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen; or, at port in a British Possession, to the Superintendent or Chief Officer of Customs at such port; or if elsewhere, to the British Consular Offices at the port; under a penalty of £5. A certified copy of the entry made by the master is in due course sent to the General Register Office, Somerset House. No further registration of a birth on the high seas than that made by the master of the ship is necessary.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, in London and any district where the Act is adopted, gives any registered practitioner power to certify (1) the necessity for disinfection, such disinfection to be

carried out at the expense of the owner or occupier; (2) for the detention of the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease in a dwelling or sleeping place or workroom for more than forty-eight hours; (3) forbidding the removal of any such body from any hospital or place of temporary accommodation for the sick, except for burial, under penalty of £10.

The Public Health Act of 1907 provides that, in districts where the act is adopted, if the medical officer or any registered practitioner certifies that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house would tend to prevent or check any dangerous infectious diseases, the local authority may disinfect the house; but the local authority may do this only when notice has been given to the occupier of the house, and when such occupier has not disinfected the house to the satisfaction of the medical officer.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act compels every practitioner on becoming aware that his patient is suffering from any infectious disease included in the list provided by the local authority, to send a certificate upon the authorised form to the Medical Officer of Health, under a penalty of 40s. For fuller details thereof, reference may be made to the section "Notifiable Diseases," *page 329*.

Death Certificates.—The medical practitioner should give to the nearest relative or friend of any person dying while under his care, a certificate on the form supplied by the Registrar of Deaths, fully stating the cause of death so far as he can discover; and in case of violent, unnatural, or unknown cause, or in the case of a child dying in a registered house for nursing, he must clearly state such fact; or he may withhold the certificate pending the coroner's inquiry, but it is better practice to give a certificate, the information thus given being written and official, rather than to leave the report to be made verbally and possibly inaccurately. It is no part of his duty to communicate with the coroner, except in the case of a lunatic patient (when omission so to do is a misdemeanour), or in the case of the death of an inmate of a retreat for habitual drunkards. To make wilfully a false certificate, knowing the same to be false and using it as true, renders him liable to a fine of £10, or, on conviction on indictment, to seven years' penal servitude; and for enabling any unregistered person to issue a certificate he is liable to be adjudged guilty of "infamous conduct."

Registration of Death.—The nearest relatives present at the death, in attendance during the last illness, or having knowledge of the death, or dwelling or being in the same sub-district as the deceased; failing them any person present at the death, or the occupier, or any inmate of the house having knowledge of the death, or any person finding or taking charge of a body, or a person causing the body to be buried, must give information to the Registrar, and sign the Register, within five days.

If, in either case, written notice of the death, accompanied by a medical certificate, be sent, further information need only be given within fourteen days.

Any person properly receiving a medical certificate of death, and failing to deliver it to the Registrar, is liable to a penalty of £2.

Any of the said persons, after the expiry of fourteen days, and within twelve months, may be required by written notice to attend at the Registrar's office and give information, and sign the Register. After twelve months the written authority of the Registrar-General is required.

Stillborn Children.—If no registered practitioner was present at the birth of a stillborn child, or if he has not examined the body of such child, or if his certificate cannot be obtained, a declaration signed by one of the persons, who would (if the child had been born alive) have been required to give information of the birth, to the effect that no registered medical practitioner was present at the birth, or that his certificate cannot be obtained, and that the child was stillborn, will enable it to be buried; but a false declaration involves a penalty of £10, or seven years' penal servitude.

Burials usually take place upon production of a certificate of the Registrar of deaths, or upon the order of a coroner; but a body may be interred without such certificate or order, when the person who buries shall, within seven days, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar, under a penalty of £10.

Regulations as to Cremations.—The Cremation Society of England, 324, Regent Street, W., is established to promote the practice of cremation, and an illustrated hand-book, entitled "Cremation in Great Britain," will be forwarded free on application to all medical practitioners mentioning this diary. The London Cremation Company, Ltd., 324, Regent Street, London, W., undertakes cremations at Woking (L. & S. W. R.), and Golder's Green, Finchley Road, N.W. Telegrams: "Crematorium, London"; Telephone: "1907 Gerrard." The conditions to be fulfilled before the body will be cremated are:—

(a) An executor, nearest relative, or other approved person must make a written application for cremation on the Company's Form A. The particulars given in the application must be supported by a statutory declaration made in accordance with the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835, before a Commissioner for Oaths or a Justice of the Peace.

(b) A certificate relative to the cause of death must be given on Form B by the medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness, and this certificate must be confirmed on Form C by another medical practitioner specially qualified for the purpose. He must be a practitioner of not less than five years' standing, holding one of the following appointments:—Medical Officer of Health, Police Surgeon, Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act, 1901, Medical Referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, Physician or Surgeon in a public general hospital containing not less than 50 beds, or the Company's own Medical Referee. Should there be difficulty, the Company will, on application, nominate a medical man to give the confirmatory certificate. Forms A, B and C are supplied by the Company, post free.

(c) The ordinary Registrar's certificate for burial must be produced to the Company's Medical Referee.

(d) Where a Coroner's inquest is to be held, the Coroner's order for cremation on prescribed form E (obtainable from the Company) must be obtained in lieu of forms B and C.

The application and Medical Certificates must satisfy the Company's Medical Referee. The undertaker should be reminded that the only suitable woods for the coffin are cotton wood, American white wood, Canadian elm, or thin pine (never English elm). Should a metal case be necessary, zinc must be used. The coffin should not exceed 20 inches in depth or 28 inches in width.

CHARGES AT WOKING CREMATORIUM.—For a cremation, including the use of the chapel and waiting-room, superintendent and bearers' services at the crematorium, £5; Urn, from 10s. 6d.; bearers at Woking Station (if desired), £1; Chaplain's services (if desired) £1. 1s.; Certificate of Cremation, 2s. 7d. A hearse and carriages may be obtained at Woking if desired.

CHARGES AT GOLDER'S GREEN CREMATORIUM.—For a cremation, including the use of the chapel and waiting-room and all attendance after the body is placed on the catafalque by undertakers, £5. 5s.; Urn from 10s. 6d.; Chaplain's services (if desired), 10s. 6d.; Certificate of Cremation, 2s. 7d.

Other Crematoria in England and Scotland are:—

BIRMINGHAM—Hon. Sec., Murray N. Phelps, Esq., LL.B., King's Court, 115, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BRADFORD—Mr. H. D. Turner, Registrar, Scholemoor Cemetery, Bradford.

DARLINGTON—The Secretary, Darlington Cremation Society, 36, Priest-gate, Darlington.

GLASGOW—Hon. Sec., John Mann, jun., Esq., 142, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

HULL—The Superintendent, Hedon Road Cemetery, Hull.

LEEDS—Mr. S. R. Dyson, Superintendent, Lawnswood Cemetery, Adel.

LEICESTER—The Registrar, Gilroes Cemetery, Leicester.

LITTLE ILFORD, ESSEX (The City of London Corporation Crematorium)—Offices, Guildhall, E.C.

LIVERPOOL—The Manager, The Crematorium, Priory Road, Anfield.

MANCHESTER—Hon. Sec., A. E. Piggot, Esq., 57, King Street, Manchester.

SHEFFIELD—Mr. J. Platts, Superintendent, City Road Cemetery, Sheffield.

MEDICAL WITNESSES

In Civil Cases.—A subpoena served upon a practitioner as a witness in *civil* cases should always be accompanied by conduct money sufficient to pay the reasonable expenses to and from the Court. If he fail to attend, the Court will order him to be called three times upon his subpoena upon the application of the party in whose interests the subpoena was served; and if he still fail to appear, the Court will leave the litigant aggrieved by such non-attendance to sue for such damages as he may have suffered by reason of such non-attendance. The practitioner is entitled to the minimum fee of a guinea a day as a professional man, and he may refuse to be sworn until he be fully paid. Having been sworn, it is too late to object to give evidence, on the ground of not having been paid.

If a practitioner be asked to examine a case in *which civil proceedings may afterwards arise*, he should not do so until he has agreed with the solicitors upon the fee for examination and report, and for each day's attendance in Court while the case is in the list. He will be wise if he decline to examine the case or move a step in the matter until the fee is paid. The failure to take such precautions constantly leads to misunderstanding and loss of fees. In making such arrangements a practitioner is in no sense limited as to amount. He can decline to examine the case unless a fee considered by him sufficient be agreed to.

The practitioner should, at the time of examination, take a precise note of all the facts. These notes are the basis of his report, which should agree with them in every particular. He should always keep a copy of his report, and have such copy, *and his original notes*, with him in Court. He will materially help the Court, and save himself much discomfort, if he always distinguish clearly in his examination between the objective signs and the subjective symptoms, and in his evidence, between the facts observed and the conclusions he draws from such facts.

Evidence given in a Court of Law is privileged, and no action lies in respect of the same. It has recently been held that the privilege extends to statements made to those conducting the litigation as to the nature of the evidence to be given, but the utmost caution should be observed towards all other persons. The question whether any breach of medical confidence is actionable depends on the character of the disclosure made.

In Criminal Cases.—If a medical or surgical case seem likely to become the subject of a criminal charge, the practitioner should, if possible, take similar precautions to those suggested above.

If subpoenaed or served with a witness summons, he must, unless physically incapacitated (for proof of which a medical certificate will be required), attend at Court.

Maximum fees for attending to give professional evidence for the prosecution when allowable:—

At a Court situate in the Municipal Borough or Urban District in which he resides or practises, or within three miles of the address at which he resides or practises, in one case, one guinea a day; if actually giving evidence in two or more distinct cases, two guineas a day; for attending elsewhere to give such evidence, in one or more cases, two guineas a day.

If he attend to give evidence (other than professional) for the prosecution, he may be allowed a sum not exceeding 7s. a day and 5s. a night whilst necessarily detained from home.

Half fees only are allowed if the witness be detained from home or practice less than four hours a day.

Absolute discretion is vested in the Taxing Officer, up to the maximum, and care should be taken to bring to his notice any circumstances which may justify him in allowing the maximum—*e.g.* detention all night, or employment of *locum tenens*.

Travelling allowances are at the following rates :—

(1) Fare actually paid for railway or other public conveyance (1st class is not allowed unless it be shown that this class is ordinarily used by witness).

(2) A sum not exceeding 1s. per mile each way when no railway or other public conveyance is available, and the witness necessarily travels by a hired vehicle.

(3) A sum not exceeding 2d. per mile each way for travelling on foot or by private conveyance.

Fees are also allowed for microscopical and analytical examinations when necessarily made.

If a practitioner be summoned specially to give evidence as an "Expert," his allowances are in the discretion of the Court.

If a practitioner be under recognisance to give evidence for the defence, the foregoing rules apply, but if summoned to give evidence, either professional or expert, under the provisions of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1903, his remuneration is limited to one guinea a day, except under the special order of the presiding judge.

If a practitioner be requested in any other circumstances to give evidence for the defence, he should not fail to make a definite arrangement for payment of fees, as, even if subpoenaed, he cannot be allowed anything by the Court.

The above rules apply without distinction to Assizes and to Quarter and Petty Sessions.

In Inquest Cases.—A coroner has power to summon as a witness the medical practitioner who attended the deceased at death, or during the last illness, and if it appear to the coroner that the deceased was not so attended he may summon any legally qualified practitioner who is at the time in actual practice in or near the place where death occurred; and such medical witness may be asked to give evidence as to how, in his opinion, the deceased came to his death, and such witness may refuse to give any opinion at all, if he please, or only after having made an autopsy.

A medical practitioner failing to obey such summons is liable to a fine not exceeding £2, or on prosecution by the coroner, or any two of the jury, on summary conviction to a fine of £5. The coroner may, either in his summons for the attendance of such medical witness, or at any time between the issuing of the summons and the end of the inquest, direct such witness to make a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, either with or without an analysis of the stomach or intestines.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for attending to give evidence at an inquest when no post-mortem examination has been made is one guinea. The fee for making a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, with or without analysis of the contents of the stomach or intestines, and for attending to give evidence thereon, is two guineas. When a practitioner is summoned to give evidence at an inquest, is sworn and gives evidence, and the coroner then orders him to make a post-mortem, and the practitioner at an adjournment again attends and gives evidence, he is entitled to one guinea for the first attendance, and two guineas further for making the post-mortem and giving evidence thereon at the adjourned inquest. If any person state on oath that in his belief death was caused partly or entirely by improper or negligent treatment of a medical man, such medical man shall not be allowed to perform or assist at the post-mortem, but he is usually permitted to be present. When an inquest is held on the body of a person who has died in a county or other lunatic asylum, or in a public hospital, infirmary, or other medical institution, or in a building or place belonging thereto, or used for the reception of the patients thereof, whether the same be supported by endowments or by voluntary subscriptions, the medical officer whose duty it may have been to attend the deceased person as a medical officer of such institution as aforesaid, is *not* entitled to such fee or remuneration. The *honorary* medical officer practising in the neighbourhood and non-resident at the hospital has been held to be such an officer.

As soon as a death has taken place in any of the foregoing circumstances, the body is within the control of the coroner of the district, and if any person, being unauthorised, make a post-mortem examination, he must

give in evidence any facts which have come to his knowledge thereby, as a necessary witness, and he can claim no fee. It is always within the coroner's discretion whether a post-mortem examination shall be made or not, unless the jury require still further medical evidence, and in writing require the coroner to issue a summons and direct a further post-mortem examination, when, in default of complying, the coroner is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Taking the Oath.—The Oaths Act, 1909, provides that the person administering the oath shall (unless the person about to take the oath voluntarily objects thereto, or is physically incapable of so taking the oath) administer the oath in the form and manner following:—The person taking the oath shall hold the New Testament, or, in the case of a Jew, the Old Testament, in his uplifted hand, and shall repeat after the person administering the oath the words "I swear by Almighty God that . . ."

Jews take the oath with the hat upon the head.

Before giving evidence, witnesses, if sworn in the way usual before the Act of 1909, after the oath has been recited to them, must kiss a New Testament, or in the case of Jews an Old Testament.

A witness, upon objecting to be sworn and stating that he has no religious belief, may affirm instead of taking an oath.

Form of affirmation—"I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that . . ."

Dying Declaration.—The declaration of a person since deceased is admissible in evidence in a Criminal Court of law provided that:—

- (a) The charge is for the murder or manslaughter of the declarant;
- (b) The cause of his death, or any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death are the subject of the declaration;
- (c) Deceased was conscious of being in a dying state at the time he made them;
- (d) He had no hope whatever of ultimate recovery;
- (e) The fear of death was the fear of immediate death from causes then operating;

The admissibility of such evidence frequently gives rise to much legal argument. Medical men, therefore, who become the recipients of such statements should carefully note the mental condition and surrounding circumstances in which such statement is made.

If it appear to a Justice that a proposed witness is dangerously ill and in the opinion of a registered medical practitioner is not likely to recover, the Justice can take his statement on oath provided such person against whom it is made had or might have had, if he had chosen to be present, full opportunity of cross-examining the deceased witness.

In *civil* cases a statement against the interests of the dead person, or an entry made in the ordinary course of business, is admissible provided the entry is made by the person who actually did the act recorded by it.

Metropolitan Police Fees.—To a medical man called by a police officer to attend a sick person on the public way, the Metropolitan Police Authorities voluntarily, with the approval of the Home Secretary, pay 3s. 6d. if the visit be between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and 7s. 6d. if between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. In all cases a certificate of attendance should be obtained from the inspector on duty.

Lunacy Law.—The **Certificates** must be signed in the ordinary case by two medical men, and no person can be detained (not being a pauper or lunatic so found upon inquisition) unless these certificates be accompanied by a statement of particulars, and a judicial order to be obtained upon the petition of a relative (if possible). The medical man should carefully and *privately* examine an alleged lunatic, within seven days of the date of the petition before signing a lunacy certificate, in which he must state the facts upon which his opinion is based, distinguishing those personally observed from those communicated by others. The practitioner signing must not be the petitioner, husband or wife, father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law; nor *any* interested person; nor such relation to an interested person; nor partner or assistant of such

petitioner or interested person, or of such relations to interested persons, or of the other certifying practitioner; nor a Commissioner or Visitor in Lunacy unless directed to visit the patient by a judicial authority, viz., a County Court Judge or Justice of the Peace, the Lord Chancellor, a Secretary of State, or Committee appointed by the Judge in Lunacy. Having signed, he must not continue as the regular attendant during the detention. The mere signing a lunacy certificate does not involve any liability in an action for trespass. He should receive the fee (usually £2. 2s.) at the time of signing.

Urgency Orders.—In cases of urgency a person (not a pauper) may be detained upon an order made (if possible) by the husband or wife or relative of the alleged lunatic, accompanied by *one* medical certificate, which must state that detention is expedient for the welfare of the patient or for public safety, giving reasons based upon a personal examination made within two days of reception, and the order may be signed before or after the medical certificate, but such order remains in force only for seven days.

Summary Reception Orders.—Every constable, relieving officer or overseer of a parish aware that any person within his district or parish, who is not a pauper and not wandering at large, is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated, or neglected, may bring him before a Justice of the Peace, who must direct and authorise two medical practitioners to examine and certify. The above-mentioned authorities, if they have knowledge that any person (whether a pauper or not) wandering at large is deemed to be a lunatic, shall take him before a Justice, who shall call in a medical practitioner to examine and certify. For these services the practitioners shall receive reasonable remuneration from the Guardians of the parish, whether the patient be a pauper or not.

Single Patients.—A medical practitioner may receive one lunatic into his house without getting a licence, but he must see that the reception order has been made by a judicial authority and is accompanied by two medical certificates, unless the patient have been found lunatic by inquisition, when he may be received upon an order signed by the committee of the person of the lunatic, and an office copy of the order appointing the committee, or he may be received upon an order signed by a Master. The practitioner has nothing to do with the Petition, which is a matter for the judicial authority. The practitioner need concern himself only with seeing that the reception order is in proper form. When such order does not state that the judicial authority has personally seen the patient, the practitioner must, within twenty-four hours, give the patient a written notice that he or she has a right to be seen by a judicial authority other than the one making the order, and if within seven days the patient sign a written desire to exercise the right, he must forthwith post it to the judicial authority—unless upon reception within twenty-four hours he send to the Commissioners a certificate stating that such interview would be prejudicial to the patient. At the end of a month after reception, a report as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient must be sent to the Commissioners. If it appear desirable, and for the interest of the patient, the Commissioners may give leave for other patients to be received without rendering the house liable to be licensed: The patient will be visited by a medical man at least once a fortnight, or as the Commissioners may order. The practitioner may change his residence, and remove the patient to any new residence in England, if he give seven days' notice in writing to the Commissioners and to the person responsible for the patient; and with the consent of the Commissioners he may take or send the patient to any specified place for any definite time for the benefit of health. Mechanical restraint must be used only for surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent injury either to the lunatic or others, and a certificate must be obtained from the medical attendant as soon as possible, describing the means used and the reasons. A full record must be kept from day to day, and a copy of records and certificates sent to the Commissioners at the end of every quarter. All the patient's letters addressed to the Lord Chancellor, Judge in Lunacy, Secretary of State, Commissioners, Visitors, Committee, or the person who signed the reception order, must be forwarded unopened, under a penalty of £20. If the patient escape, he may be retaken, without a fresh order,

within fourteen days. If he recover, notice must forthwith be sent to the person who is liable for him that he will be discharged within seven days. If the person responsible so direct, the patient shall be discharged unless his medical attendant certifies to the contrary, but the Commissioners may order discharge at their discretion. A reception order requires renewal at the end of the first, second, fourth and seventh year, and every subsequent five years. In case of death of the patient the coroner must be communicated with.

Anyone desiring to take more than one patient, should not do so before making himself thoroughly conversant with the Act, as contravention of its provisions is visited with severe penalties, and space will not permit of further amplification of the law on the subject.

Persons doing anything in pursuance of the Lunacy Act, 1890, are not liable to any civil or criminal proceedings, whether on the ground of want of jurisdiction or on any other ground, if such person has acted in good faith and with reasonable care. Such proceedings may, upon summary application to the High Court or a Judge thereof, be stayed.

Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates Act.—Local Authorities grant, revoke or renew licences for Retreats to any person, or two or more jointly, for any period not exceeding two years. The licensee, or one of them, must reside upon the premises, but a deputy may be appointed, subject to the approval of the aforesaid body, for any period or periods not exceeding six weeks in any one year. A duty is payable, upon every grant and renewal, of £5, and 10s. for every patient above ten intended to be admitted. A duly qualified medical attendant must be employed unless the licensee, or one of them is a registered practitioner and undertakes the duties of such attendant. An Inspector of Retreats, appointed by the Home Secretary, inspects at least twice a year and makes an annual return which, with the Rules made by the Home Secretary for the observance of licensees, is laid before Parliament. (These rules are too voluminous to epitomise here and should be carefully studied by intending applicants for a licence.) An habitual drunkard is defined as "a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquors, at times dangerous to himself or herself or others, or incapable of managing himself or herself and his or her affairs."

Contracts.—A practitioner can recover only those fees earned since registration; he cannot recover for attendance by an unregistered assistant. An unregistered licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries cannot even recover for the phials in which the medicines were contained. A member of the Royal College of Surgeons, having no other qualification, cannot recover for attendance and medicine in a case not requiring surgical treatment, but he can for medicines in a surgical case where they are subservient to surgical treatment. Notwithstanding section 5 of the Dentists Act, 1878, an unqualified person can recover in respect of mechanical work done or materials supplied in the course of dental operations or attendance; and, when money has been paid to the unqualified person on general account of services partly within and partly without the scope of section 5, he may appropriate such payment to the fees and charges which he could not recover under that section and maintain an action for the balance. Fees for attendance upon children can be recovered from their father, although the attendance was not known or authorised by him; but in the case of a servant, unless the master promises in writing to pay, the practitioner must look to his patient.

A medical practitioner may be sued by an unregistered practitioner for salary, but not for attendance upon, and medicine supplied to, patients at his request. A pupil or assistant, a premium having been paid, cannot be dismissed for mere intoxication; he must be guilty of imperilling the patients to justify dismissal. Further than this the law of Master and Servant applies, and is too voluminous to be here summarised.

It is doubtful whether the Court can enforce specific performance of a contract to sell a medical practice when it is a non-dispensing one, but there is power to do so if it be a dispensing practice.

A contract by bond, or otherwise, entered into between two persons to restrain one of them from setting up or exercising his profession within a certain limited district and for a valuable consideration, is valid, and the Court will not consider the adequacy of the consideration. In estimating the reasonableness of the contract, the populousness of the district is not to be taken into account. A covenant by the vendor "not to set up in practice" is not so stringent as "not to carry on," and the vendor attending for remuneration two or three of his former patients at their request within the prohibited area has been held not a breach; but it is not essential to the breach of such a covenant that the vendor should reside or have a place of business within the prohibited area. He may reside outside and yet commit a breach by his conduct. Where there is no express agreement that the employer shall continue the servant in the service, and he subsequently begins practising within the prescribed limits, it will be inferred that there was an agreement to continue the employment, and thus there is sufficient consideration to support the bond, and an injunction will be granted. The case of *Leatham v. White*, reported in the *Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 26, 1907, should be consulted on these points of reasonableness and public policy. Where the bond contains a stipulation that upon breach a sum shall be paid as liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty, such sum will be recoverable, but care must be taken in drawing the bond that the sum stated to be liquidated damages shall not be recoverable upon the breach of various stipulations of varying importance, or such a sum as could not reasonably represent the possible damage, or there may be a risk of the Court finding that sum is in fact a penalty and not recoverable. These contracts very frequently give rise to litigation, and there are many reported decisions thereon. In all cases a solicitor should be employed to advise and draft, and where entered into with an impecunious person, the injunction will be the most important benefit, but damages must be claimed, or the Judge might imagine none had been suffered and consequently refuse injunction.

The acceptance from a patient of any benefit, either in lieu of fees, by way of gift, or under a will, should be accompanied by documentary evidence of *bona fides*, and the donor should have independent advice, as questions of undue influence subsequently raised are difficult to meet, and in any case calculated to injure the reputation.

Debts may be recovered within six years of the last written acknowledgment, or part payment, of the debt by the debtor.

Wills.—A will should be written in ink. The signature of the testator must be made or acknowledged by him in the presence of two witnesses present at the same time. The witnesses must afterwards attest the signature of the testator in his presence and in the presence of each other. The signatures must appear at the foot or end of the will only, so that in case the will covers more than one sheet of paper, each sheet need not be initialed or signed by the testator or witnesses. No beneficiary or the husband or wife of a beneficiary should be a witness to the will; this fact does not invalidate the will but it renders the legacy void. Marriage after the execution of a will as a rule renders the will void. Persons under twenty-one years of age cannot make a will. The following is a simple

FORM OF WILL

This is the last will and testament of me,
of

I appoint
to be my Execut

I give, devise, and bequeath unto

In witness whereof, I, the said
have to this my last Will and Testament set my name this day
of in the year of our Lord One thousand nine
hundred and thirteen.

Signed by the Testat (or
acknowledged by h to be h last Will
and Testament) in the presence of us, present at
the same time, who at h request in h
presence and in the presence of each other,
have subscribed our names as witnesses.

A witness need not know the contents of a will, which may be folded so that only the signature and attestation clause can be seen.

A codicil to a will may be a separate document, but whether endorsed upon the will itself or not, must be attested in precisely the same way as an original will. It does not revoke, but varies or makes additions to the will, and where its provisions differ or are inconsistent with those of the will, those of the codicil prevail.

Every will should be entered at the Probate Registry of the District. The London (and principal) Registry is at Somerset House, where an official copy of any will which has been approved and become effective by reason of the death of the testator may be read on payment of 1s., or copies obtained on payment in accordance with a fixed scale of charges.

Certificates of Quality.—It is unprofessional for medical practitioners to give written testimony (except for an analysis made for a fee) of the value of any of the innumerable articles of which they have special facilities for judging, and in all matters outside private correspondence care should be exercised, as it has been recently held that an injunction will not issue to restrain the unauthorised use of a signed document, even though such use is calculated to injure the signor in his profession, unless such is shown to be injurious to the signor's reputation or to his property.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

General Hospital authorities fix the qualifications they require of their staff to possess, and the remuneration of their resident staff. This varies with the size and importance of the hospital, but is never large, the appointments being in the nature of students' appointments. The provision given (*page 314*), as to obtaining the consent of patient before operation (although the treatment be gratuitous); as to notification of certain diseases; as to death certificates (except as to Lunatic Asylum medical attendants, and the medical attendants of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards' Act), apply equally to hospital staffs, except that for notification the fee is only one shilling when given by the medical officer to a public body or institution.

Poor-Law Medical Officers are appointed by a majority of a Board of Guardians, of which three form a quorum, with the approval of the Local Government Board.

The qualification of a medical officer is that he must be registered as qualified to practise both medicine and surgery; the salary and any compensation for extraordinary services is a matter of contract between the medical officer and the Board of Guardians, and must be approved by the Local Government Board.

The practice of the Board is to sanction the payment by the Guardians of a reasonable fee in respect of the assistance necessary for the administration of an anæsthetic, or of other costs incurred in connection with its use in suitable circumstances; but cases in which serious operations must be performed should, where practicable, be removed to a public hospital.

The Guardians may not assign to any medical officer a district exceeding 15,000 acres or having a population of more than 15,000 persons, except with the special approval of the Local Government Board, but this does not apply to any district wholly or in part situated in Wales. In such case the medical officer is to reside within seven miles of his district; in all other cases he is to reside within his district. The appointment is a contract, and the terms depend upon the attitude the practitioner is able to adopt. Unless he is appointed for a specified period, he holds office until he dies, resigns, becomes disqualified, or is removed by the Local Government Board. The Guardians may suspend the medical officer pending his removal or re-instatement by the Local Government Board. Upon appointment he must name to the Guardians some legally qualified practitioner who will in his absence or inability give attendance and supply medicines at the medical officer's cost; he is, however, so far as possible bound to attend personally the poor

entrusted to his care. To be qualified for a superannuation allowance he must have completed 40 years' service, and be 60 years of age, or, at the age of 65, and having served 10 but less than 11 years, he is entitled to an annual allowance of $\frac{1}{10}$ of his average salary and emoluments during the preceding 5 years with an addition of $\frac{1}{20}$ for every additional year of service up to 40 years, when the maximum of $\frac{1}{10}$ is allowed; but in any special circumstances, with the consent of the Local Government Board, the Guardians may add a number of years, not exceeding 10, to the years actually served. To secure superannuation, the following percentage deductions from salary must be submitted to, viz.—since August, 1896, 2 per cent.; if appointed prior to August, 1896, and with less than 15 years' service, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; with more than 15 years', 3 per cent.; such deductions are refunded if the appointment be terminated for any other cause than misconduct or voluntary resignation, and the allowances are not assignable or chargeable with debts or other liabilities. There is a right of appeal from the Guardians to the Local Government Board. The duties are duly to attend and supply necessary medicines upon order to the poor, and to give such certificates and reasonable information as the Guardians may require, especially as to any prevalent epidemic.

The duties of the medical officer for the workhouse are to examine all paupers on admission, to give the master directions as to diet, to report to the Guardians upon the drainage and general condition and arrangements of the workhouse, to attend upon and supply medicines to the sick inmates, and to report those whom he deems fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The word "medicines" includes all medical and surgical appliances. In addition to the fees* for extras and operations as hitherto allowed, a fee for the administration of an anæsthetic in a proper case will be sanctioned by the Local Government Board upon application by the Guardians.

Public Vaccinators are appointed under contract by the Guardians with the approval of the Local Government Board, and, in addition to being registered practitioners, must hold a certificate of proficiency in vaccination. A public vaccinator's deputy must be duly qualified and approved by the Guardians. No fee is payable for unsuccessful vaccination, however frequently attempted.

Under the Vaccination Act, 1898, a Public Vaccinator must visit the house of the child if so requested to do. If, by reason of the condition of the house, or recent prevalence of infectious disease, he considers it unsafe to vaccinate, he shall give a certificate of postponement, and give the Medical Officer of Health notice of the same. If within four months of the birth of a child it has not been vaccinated, he shall, after twenty-four hours' notice to the parent, visit the house and offer to vaccinate the child with lymph issued by the Local Government Board.

The Vaccination Act, 1907, provides for the substitution of a statutory declaration as to conscientious objection for the certificate of Justices formerly necessary for exemption.

Certifying Surgeons under Factory Acts are appointed by the Factory Inspector, who can revoke the appointment, but there is a right of appeal to the Home Secretary. Notice is given in the *London Gazette* when any such appointment is vacant. When there is no certifying surgeon within three miles, the Poor-Law Medical Officer is to act. The fees payable are—(1) An amount agreed by the occupier of the factory; (2) 2s. 6d. each visit and 6d. for each person after the first five examined at that visit, and 6d. for each complete half mile beyond the first mile that the workshop is from the surgeon's residence; (3) When the examination is made at some place other than the workshop, 6d. for each person; (4) When the examination is made by direction of the Home Secretary, or under regulations made under the Act.

* For details of these, see Articles 177 & 181 of the General Consolidated Order of July 24, 1847, which may be obtained on application to the Local Government Board.

When the hands are under 10, 2s. 6d. per visit ;

"	"	"	20, 3s.	"
"	"	"	30, 3s. 6d.	"
"	"	"	50, 4s.	"
"	"	"	75, 4s. 6d.	"
"	"	"	100, 5s.	"
"	"	"	over 100, 7s. 6d.	"

and 1s. a mile or part of a mile in excess of the first mile from the surgeon's residence; (5) For investigating an accident, not more than 10s. or less than 3s.

Medical Officers of Health are appointed by District, County, or Borough Councils, and in London by the Sanitary Authorities, under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. After January 1, 1892, every medical officer appointed to a district or combination of districts having a population of 50,000 or over, must be registered as qualified in medicine, surgery, midwifery and sanitary science, public health or state medicine, unless he was, during the three years preceding 1892, a Medical Officer of Health, of a district having a population of not less than 20,000, or was during the same period a Medical Officer or Inspector of the Local Government Board. The salary is determined by the Council. The deputy of such medical officer must be legally qualified to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

With the sanction of the Local Government Board, Medical Officers may be appointed to two or more districts, and a District Medical Officer of a Union may be appointed Medical Officer of Health, and may exercise any of the powers of an Inspector of Nuisances. The Council may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, appoint a deputy in case of the illness or incapacity of the Medical Officer of Health. The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are very numerous, and his powers very extensive. They relate to the supervision of the drainage, the food supply, the water supply, the supervision of offensive trades, of common lodging houses, and anything which may become a nuisance within his district, over infectious diseases, fever hospitals, the registration of all epidemics, and the devising of means to limit the same. It is his duty to report to the Local Government Board and to the Council from time to time, and failure to do this renders him liable to the loss of his salary. If by the negligence of a competent and duly qualified medical man, employed by a local authority as visiting physician to a hospital for infectious diseases, a patient be prematurely discharged, and contagion is thereby caused to other persons, the local authority would not be liable for such negligence.

Medical Officers of Health under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, are appointed by the County Council, and every County Council must appoint such an officer. He may not engage in private practice or hold any other public appointment without the express written consent of the Local Government Board.

School Medical Officers.—A local education authority has power to provide for the medical inspection of children before or at the time of or as soon as possible after their admission to a Public Elementary School, and on such other occasions as the Board of Education shall direct.

The functions of the School Medical Officer include:—

Reporting on the working and effect of any arrangement made for educating children at an open-air school, school camp, or other place selected with a view to the improvement of the health and physical condition of the children.

Advising or approving the closure of a school.

Authorising the exclusion of certain children on specified grounds, which grounds will be regarded as reasonable grounds. The specified grounds are, that—

- (a) their exclusion is desirable to prevent the spread of disease, or
- (b) their uncleanly or verminous condition is detrimental to other scholars, or

- (c) owing to their state of health or their physical or mental defects, they are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the school.

Every direction or authority given by the School Medical Officer must be embodied in a certificate signed by him.

A local education authority may direct their medical officer, or any person provided with and if required, exhibiting the authority in writing of their medical officer, to examine in any public elementary school provided or maintained by the authority, the person and clothing of any child attending the school, and, if on examination the medical officer is of opinion that the person or clothing of any such child is infected with vermin or is in a foul or filthy condition, the local education authority may give notice in writing to the parent or guardian of the child requiring him to cleanse properly the person and clothing of the child within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such notice. If this person to whom such notice as aforesaid is given fails to obey the same within twenty-four hours, the medical officer or some person provided with and, if required, exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer, may remove the child from any such school, and may cause the person and clothing of the child to be properly cleansed in suitable premises and with suitable appliances, and may, if necessary for that purpose, without any warrant, convey to such premises and there detain the child until the cleansing is effected.

Public Analysts are appointed by County and Town Councils, in the City of London by the Commissioners of Sewers, who fix their remuneration with the approval of the Local Government Board, by whose sanction they can alone be removed. The Board of Agriculture appoint a chief agricultural analyst, who may not engage in private practice, and who is paid by the Treasury. County and Borough Councils also appoint and pay agricultural analysts, subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture, by whose sanction they may alone be removed, the qualification being that they possess competent knowledge, skill and experience as analysts.

Medical Superintendents of Asylums are appointed, and their salaries fixed, by the Visiting Committee, by whom they may be removed. Medical Officers of Public Asylums are entitled, after twenty years' service, and not being less than fifty-five years old, to a superannuation allowance (*see* the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909). The Act also provides for the granting of superannuation allowances in the case of permanent incapacity from injury or illness, and for grants of gratuities or allowances to the widow or children of officers dying while in the service of an asylum. Medical Superintendents of Asylums are responsible to the Lord Chancellor, the Visiting Commissioners, and the Committee of Management, and, in the case of licensed houses, to the Visitors appointed by the Justices. The duties are too numerous to be detailed here. It is necessary, however, for such officers to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Act, as it is a misdemeanour to detain a person as a lunatic contrary to those provisions.

Medical Attendants of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates Act, must be appointed by the licensee, except when he himself is a registered practitioner. (*See* "Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates' Act.")

Prison Surgeons are appointed by the Home Secretary, and they hold office during his pleasure, at such salary as he determines, with the consent of the Treasury.

Royal Irish Constabulary Surgeons are appointed and removed by the Lord-Lieutenant. The salary *does not exceed* £400 per annum, and is computed at the rate of 2s. a month per man, and in no circumstances is a fee allowed for consultation. The duties are to attend such members of the force as may need it, and in cases where private practice is not engaged in at the same time, superannuation allowance is made on the following scale:—For five years' and less than fifteen years' service, one month's salary for each year as a gratuity; after fifteen years, $\frac{1}{8}$ of salary, and $\frac{1}{10}$ for each year up to thirty as annual pension; after

thirty years' service or at the age of sixty, $\frac{2}{3}$, and in exceptional circumstances a larger proportion with the consent of the Treasury; for injuries received while in the actual performance of duty, such amount not exceeding full salary as the Lord-Lieutenant, with the consent of the Treasury, may see fit.

Ship Surgeons are engaged by the owners, and must be carried on all foreign-going ships (1) having 100 passengers and upwards on board; (2) where the steerage passengers exceed 50; and (3) where the total souls on board exceed 300. The ship's surgeon must be qualified to practise in some part of his Majesty's dominions, unless the majority, or at least 300 steerage passengers in an emigrant ship, are foreigners, when any medical officer approved by the emigration officer may be carried. If the ship be a foreigner, the surgeon must be qualified to practise in the country to which such ship belongs. In all cases his name must have been notified to, and not objected to by, the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and he must be provided with proper surgical instruments. After signing his contract with the owners, he may be sued for damages if he refuse to go.

Medical Inspectors of Seamen and Ships are appointed and removed, and their remuneration fixed, by the Local Marine Board at any port, subject to the control of the Board of Trade, and if there be no Local Marine Board, then by the Board of Trade.

Medical Officers in the Royal Navy.—The Regulations as to fitness of Candidates, qualifications, and subjects of examination, periods of service, rates of pay, retirement, and gratuities and pensions are contained in REGULATIONS AND ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS, price 5s., and Addenda, price 1s. published by Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C.; J. Menzies & Co., Edinburgh and Glasgow; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Or, the Regulations for the entry of Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Branch of the Royal Navy may be obtained on application to the Director-General, Medical Branch, Admiralty, 18, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Medical Corps: Royal Army (including Militia).—The Regulations for admission, together with extracts from the Pay Warrant, and as to promotion, rates of pay and pension, 1d., *Medical Services Army Regulations*, price 6d., are published by the same firms as above. The Regulations for admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps, promulgated by Army Orders, may be obtained on application to the Director-General, Army Medical Service, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Surgeons in the Territorial Force.—Regulations as to these appointments can be obtained on application to the Director-General, Army Medical Service, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Medical Inspectors under the Aliens Act, 1905, are appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act. Their salaries and remuneration are paid out of moneys provided by Parliament up to an amount approved by the Treasury.

Colonial Medical Appointments.—Appointments in British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, East Africa, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Uganda Protectorate and Windward Islands are from time to time filled up by the Colonial Office.

Medical Appointments in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland and Swaziland are made only on the recommendation of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and local candidates are usually appointed.

Appointments in Rhodesia are made by the British South Africa Company, 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.

West African Medical Staff.—Applicants must be British subjects of European parentage, and between 25 and 35 years of age; they must possess a complete double qualification, and must be on the Medical

Register. Preference will be given to unmarried candidates. Candidates should apply in writing to the Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W., stating generally their qualifications, and enclosing a certificate of birth. A form of application will then be forwarded to them to fill up and return together with testimonials. Candidates selected for appointment will be required to undergo a course of instruction for two or three months at a school of tropical medicine. The ordinary term of residential service in West Africa is one year, followed by leave with full pay during voyages to and from England, and for four or two months clear in England, according as the officer is returning for further service in West Africa or not. Salary commences at £400 per annum.

A pamphlet giving full information for the use of candidates may be obtained upon application to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The Midwives Act creates a Central Midwives Board, under the sanction of the Privy Council, which consists of (1) four registered medical practitioners, of whom the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the Incorporated Midwives Institute each appoint one; (2) two persons appointed by the Lord President of the Council, of whom one is a woman; (3) and three persons, of whom the Association of County Councils, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute of Nurses, and the Royal British Nurses' Association each appoint one. The Board controls the examination, admission, supervision,* and suspension from practice of midwives, and publishes annually a roll of certified midwives to which women holding certain certificates in midwifery or in practice for at least one year before April 1, 1905, were admitted. After this date any woman not so certified using the title of midwife is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and after April 1, 1910, it will be an offence for any woman, not a legally qualified medical practitioner, unless certified under the Act, to attend women in childbirth, *habitually and for gain*, except under the direction of a medical practitioner, unless in case of emergency, under a penalty not exceeding £10. A certified midwife may not employ an uncertified person as her substitute, whether such substitute is paid or not. An appeal from any decision of the Board lies to the High Court of Justice within three months of notification of such decision. The fee for certificate is not to exceed one guinea, and the penalty for fraudulent or attempted fraudulent obtaining of such certificate is imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding twelve months, which may be inflicted on the prosecution of the local supervising authority before magistrates, with an appeal to Quarter Sessions.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.—Medical Referees are appointed by the Home Secretary with the sanction of, and paid by, the Treasury, subject to regulations to be made by the Treasury; notice is given in the *London Gazette* when any such appointment is vacant. If a Medical Referee has been employed in his private capacity in connection with any case, he cannot act as Medical Referee in that case. When agreement cannot be arrived at between the "workman" and his employer as to condition or fitness for employment, or to what extent the incapacity is due to the "accident," upon applications by both parties the Registrar of a County Court will refer the matter to a Medical Referee, who, in accordance with regulations made by the Home Secretary, will give a certificate as to such condition and fitness, or as to the extent of incapacity being due to the "accident," and, when necessary, specifying the kind of employment for which the "workman" is fit, and this certificate is conclusive. These duties being of a judicial character, it will be observed that the position of a Medical Referee is a very important one, and medical men occupying this position will be wise to preserve an attitude of absolute impartiality. Further, the Act authorises a County Court Judge to summon a Medical Referee to sit with him as Assessor; and any Committee, Arbitrator, or

* Midwives must give written notice of their intention to practise to the County or Borough Council, who are the local supervision authority, and in January of each year a like notice of continuance, and such Council reports to the Board.

Judge before whom any case may be heard may submit any matter material to the issue (it is presumed that this will be held to apply to medical matters only) for report.

The Employers' Liability Act.—Medical men are not dealt with specially under this Act, but very frequently are witnesses in actions tried under it. The information under "Medical Witnesses" is applicable.

Experiments on Living Animals.—Licences authorising the carrying out of such experiments, in institutions registered for the purpose, are granted by the Home Secretary under certain regulations and conditions.

Notifiable Diseases.—Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, any patient suffering from infectious disease, including small-pox, cholera, plague, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal fever, or other diseases to which the Act has been applied by the local authority, shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, send a certificate giving all particulars to the Officer of Health, under a penalty of 40s. Certificate forms are supplied gratis by the local authorities, who pay a fee of 2s. 6d. for each certificate, unless given in course of practice as medical officer of any public body, when the fee is 1s.

Acute poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal fever have already been made notifiable in several districts; and where this has not already been done the Local Government Board have issued a circular suggesting to the local authorities that they should take steps at an early date to require notification.

A medical practitioner in giving, in respect of a private patient, the statutory notification to the local Medical Officer of Health that such patient is suffering from an infectious disease, is acting in the execution of a statutory or public duty, and is therefore entitled to the benefit of the provisions of Sec. I. (a) of the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

Under section 124, upon the certificate of the medical man that a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder is without proper lodging or accommodation, such person may by order of any Justice be removed to any suitable hospital or place provided for the reception of the sick, within, or within a convenient distance of, the district of the local authority, the superintending body of such hospital or place consenting, at the cost of the local authority. Inefficient isolation of a member of a family has been held to amount to being "without proper lodging or accommodation." The validity of an order for removal made by a single Justice cannot be enquired into upon the hearing of a summons for obstructing the execution of the order.

A public school, college, or university has been held *not* to be "a public body or institution" within the meaning of the Act; and the fee of 2s. 6d. is therefore due in respect of each case of infectious disease notified as occurring amongst the members of such establishments.

It will be observed that every medical man, who, in the exercise of his professional duties (as a consultant or otherwise), sees and recognises any case of the scheduled infectious diseases, is, technically, bound to notify, and can claim a fee for doing so. Practically such multiple notification is not insisted on, and a single notification of any case is regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, a patient whom he believes to be suffering from anthrax, lead poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, arsenical poisoning, or mercurial poisoning, is required, under penalty, to notify the case forthwith, unless it has already been notified; and he is entitled to a fee of 2s. 6d. for so doing. The notice should state clearly the name, address and occupation of the patient; the disease from which he or she is suffering; the factory or workshop at which he or she has been employed, and is believed to have contracted the disease; the name and address of the notifying practitioner, and the date of notification. The notice should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W., and no postage need be paid. Forms for notification will be supplied on application, but their use is optional.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS 1908-1911

Medical Officers of a Poor-Law Institution, and District Medical Officers, must, within forty-eight hours after their first recognition of the symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis in the case of a poor person who is an inmate of the institution, or on whom they are in medical attendance according to their agreement with a Board of Guardians, post a notification of the case to the Medical Officer of Health.

The notification must be sent by Medical Officers of a Poor-Law Institution to the Medical Officer of Health for the Sanitary District in which the poor person resided immediately before he became an inmate of the institution, and District Medical Officers must notify to the Medical Officer of Health acting for the Sanitary District in which the residence of the poor person is situate.

The notifications must be on the printed forms which are to be supplied by the Poor-Law Authority.

The expression "Poor-Law Institution" means a Workhouse, a Workhouse Infirmary, or other building subject to the government of a Board of Guardians, or a Joint Committee, or an Asylum or a School subject to the government of a Board of Managers. The expression "poor person" means a person who is or has been in receipt of relief from the Poor Rate.

Medical Officers are to be paid 1s. for every case notified, but where two or more notifications in relation to the one and the same case have been made by the Medical Officer to the one and same Medical Officer of Health, the remuneration is 6d. for each notification subsequent to the first notification. The Medical Officer's accounts of the remuneration due to him are to be made out quarterly.

Since May 1, 1911, a Medical Officer of any Hospital must, within forty-eight hours after his first recognition of pulmonary tuberculosis in a person upon whom he is in attendance at the Hospital, notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the Hospital is situate.

The Medical Officers are to receive 1s. for each case notified.

This regulation applies to in-patients or out-patients at Hospitals or other similar institutions for the treatment of the sick, which are supported, wholly or partially, otherwise than by contributions of the patients (or of their relations or guardians) and otherwise than from rates and taxes.

By further regulations issued by the Local Government Board, every Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person, shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, transmit a notification of the case to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the place of residence of the person is situate. The Medical Practitioner is entitled to receive 2s. 6d. in respect of each notification.

Nothing in these last mentioned regulations imposes any duty or obligation upon any Medical Practitioner acting in his capacity as—

Medical Officer of a Poor-Law Institution, or District Medical Officer; Medical Officer of a Hospital; Medical Officer of one of His Majesty's Prisons, or of a certified Reformatory School; Medical Officer of an Institution for Lunatics; Medical Examiner of candidates for some office or appointment; Medical Examiner on behalf of an Insurance Company of a person proposing to insure his life at the risk of that Company; or Medical Examiner of the passengers and crew of an emigrant ship.

These notifications do not bring the cases within the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the regulations expressly provide that the regulations do not authorise or require any authority to put in force any enactment which renders the patient, or person in charge of a patient, liable to a penalty, or subjects the patient to any restrictive prohibition or disability, affecting himself or his employment, occupation or means of livelihood, on the ground of his suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

DIVERGENCIES FROM THE FOREGOING Scotland

Fees upon giving evidence for the Crown: Two guineas a day with one day added in.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act does not apply.

Births.—Registration is required within twenty-one days, under a penalty of £1, or, failing that, within three months under a penalty of £2, or, failing that, within twelve months a written declaration must be made before the sheriff under a penalty of £5.

Deaths.—*Where a person dies in a house.* The same persons as in England are required to give notice within eight days under a penalty of £1, or within fourteen days under a penalty of £2.

Where a person dies not in a house. The same persons are required to give notice within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of £2.

Inquiries by the procurator-fiscal are held in the same circumstances as inquests in England. Upon information of a death necessitating an inquiry the procurator-fiscal collects the evidence and petitions the sheriff to hold the inquiry. The sheriff and a jury have the evidence produced before them by the procurator-fiscal. The witnesses are paid as if attending a criminal trial by jury in the Sheriff's Court.

Lunacy Law.—The same regulations apply, except that (1) the petition must be presented to the sheriff, (2) pauper petitions must be signed by the inspector of poor, (3) the fact that a patient is placed for profit in a private dwelling house must be reported within fourteen clear days of reception, and an order from the sheriff, or the sanction of the Board of Lunacy of Scotland obtained. Urgency orders remain in force for three days only.

The Board of Lunacy, in like manner to the Commissioners in England, in their discretion may give leave for more than one patient to be received, without rendering the house liable to be licensed, but it must be granted by special license, and the provisions applicable to Private Asylums will apply unless otherwise exempted, and the number of patients thus licensed is limited to four.

Poor Law.—No special qualifications for medical officers are stipulated for, the sole necessary qualification being that they are registered. The Parish Council names to the Local Government Board a medical officer at a fixed salary, and such salary does not include the cost of medicines and medical or surgical appliances, or lunacy certificates, and must be approved by the Local Government Board. The sanction of the Local Government Board is required upon the re-arrangement of the duties and remuneration of medical officers in existence, May 15, 1895. The appointment being the subject of contract, in all new appointments practitioners should expressly stipulate that their tenure of office should be subject to the said sanction.

Vaccination.—The Vaccination Act, 1898, does not extend to Scotland.

The Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907, provides that no parent or other person shall be liable to the penalties under the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1863, if within six months from the birth of the child he makes a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the declaration to the registrar of the district.

Medical Officer of Health.—The provisions as to qualification respecting a district with a given population is varied to the extent that, after January 1, 1893, a person appointed to a district with a population of 30,000 and upwards must be qualified as in England.

Prison Surgeons are appointed by the Secretary of State.

Statute of Limitation.—Debts can only be sued for within three years of the last written acknowledgment of, or part payment of, the debts by the debtor.

Divergencies in Ireland

Fees upon giving Evidence for the Crown in the town of residence, one guinea, but if detained more than three hours, a further guinea is paid—elsewhere, two guineas a day with travelling and hotel expenses.

Births.—Upon the expiry of three months, and no later than twelve months, the declaration must be made before the magistrate, otherwise the provisions are exactly the same as for England. A child born of Irish parents in any foreign country may, if the birth be intimated to the Registrar-General within twelve months, and certified by the British Consul of the country, be registered in a book called *The Foreign Register*.

Inquests.—The coroner must be either a medical man, a barrister, a solicitor, or Justice of the Peace, of five years' standing. He has power to appoint a deputy with the Lord Chancellor's sanction; but such sanction must be obtained for each period during which a deputy is required. In other respects he acts as in England; but if he orders, for the purposes of an inquest, an analysis of any matter or thing, the Grand Jury of the County may allow a sum not exceeding five guineas in respect thereof.

Lunacy Law.—The County Council appoint, fix the remuneration of, and remove, with the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant, Medical Officers of Asylums. For each Asylum two Medical Officers are appointed, of whom the Resident Medical Superintendent must be of not less than seven years' standing, and have acted as Assistant for not less than five years. Otherwise the general regulations are the same as in England. Pauper patients are placed in the asylum of the district in which they reside. Dangerous lunatics are arrested by the police and brought before two magistrates, and the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District is called to examine, for which, in the discretion of the magistrates, he may be awarded any fee not exceeding £2. This course is sometimes adopted for paupers, but it should be discouraged by medical men. Poor patients are admitted to district asylums at low rates after the usual application. The Medical Officers are entitled to Superannuation.

Poor Law.—Besides holding the usual professional qualifications, Medical Officers of Workhouses must have reached the age of twenty-three. The Medical Officer of the workhouse must make his daily visit not later than twelve noon. The Board of Guardians have power to invite their Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts to supply them in writing with a scale of charges for attendance upon persons whose circumstances would not admit their paying the doctor's usual fees, and by the aid of such scale the Board judge whether an applicant for medical relief is a "poor person." The age limit of a Medical Officer of Dispensary Districts is twenty-one. His duties are to attend at the dispensaries of his district on such days, and at such hours, as the Local Government Board direct, and at the home of the patient, or elsewhere, as the case may require. Not less than once in three months, he is to forward to the clerk of the union an estimate of any medicines and medical appliances required, and periodically send samples of drugs for transmission to the analyst. He shall occupy the dispensary residence (if any) provided for the dispensary district, and pay such reasonable rent as the Board of Guardians, with the approval of the Local Government Board, may determine. The Compounder of Medicine and the Midwife are under his control. For sufficient reasons the Board of Guardians may employ, and pay, a substitute; but no deduction from the salary of the Medical Officer shall be made except with the Local Government Board's approval. Sick leave on full salary shall not be granted for more than six months; for a further period of six months, not more than half salary; and after twelve months no salary; but with the consent of the Local Government Board, he may retain his position a further six months, after which time if unable to resume duty, he must resign. An annual vacation not exceeding four weeks, is allowed, during which the Guardians pay a substitute, and the Local Government Board have decided that interference by the Guardians is *ultra vires*.

Vaccination.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer is the Public Vaccinator, and the new provisions in England do not apply. He is entitled to be paid two shillings for every successful vaccination, which he must report to the Guardians not less than once in each half-year, and the sum due is payable on the expiration of twenty-eight days. Upon all proceedings to enforce vaccination which he shall attend, he is entitled, in addition to his actual expenses, to one guinea a day.

Medical Officer of Health.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health, with such additional salary as the sanitary authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine. A Medical Superintendent Officer of Health may also be appointed when deemed necessary, and when appointed, the Local Government Board may order that such officer shall be substituted for the Medical Officer of the dispensary district for all the purposes of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. When any Medical Officer performs any medical service on board any ship or vessel he is entitled to extra charges, fixed by the Local Government Board.

Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908.—Where the Act has been adopted by an Urban or Rural District Sanitary Authority any medical practitioner attending any person within the district and becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis in the circumstances, form or stage prescribed by Order of the Local Government Board, must within seven days send a certificate containing particulars, as prescribed by the aforesaid Order, to the Medical Officer of Health.

If a medical practitioner fail to send a certificate within the specified period he is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

For every certificate sent by a medical practitioner he is entitled to a fee of one shilling if the case occur in an infirmary, public hospital or workhouse, and two shillings and sixpence if the case occur elsewhere. Only one notification fee is payable in respect of the same patient.

Certain provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, with reference to the disinfection and cleansing of premises, bedding, clothing, etc., are made applicable to cases of Tuberculosis.

Power is also given to County Councils to provide hospitals, dispensaries, for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and a medical superintendent is to be appointed for each hospital or dispensary at such salary as may be approved by the Local Government Board.

A county council may appoint for their county a medical practitioner as bacteriologist for the examination of meat, or milk, or milk products, and of sputum or pathological specimens. Where a bacteriologist has been appointed, the medical officer of health may take samples for the purpose of analysis or examination of milk or milk products produced or sold or intended to be sold within the county.

Prison Surgeons.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer attends the prisoners, or inmates of any bridewell or house of correction, within his district, without further salary. Other surgeons are appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant during his pleasure, and their salary is fixed with the consent of the Treasury. Painful tests for malingering are applied by the authority of the visiting committee, or a member of the General Prison Board.

Immediately after an execution, examination of the body must be made, and a certificate of the cause of death delivered to the sheriff, the penalty for making a false certificate being two years' hard labour.

LICENCES

A declaration must be made and a licence obtained before the end of January in any year, or within 21 days after first becoming liable to Duty, for using Armorial Bearings, employing a male servant, or keeping any carriage or motor. Duties on (1) Armorial Bearings, if used on a carriage or motor, £2. 2s.; not so used, £1. 1s. (2) Male servants, 15s. (3) Dogs, 7s. 6d. (4) Carriages, four wheels, to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, £2. 2s.; to be drawn by one

horse or mule, £1. 1s. With less than four wheels, to be drawn or propelled by horse or mule, 15s.

									Duty £ s. d.
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles, of whatever horse-power	...								1 0 0
Motor cars—									
Not exceeding 6½ horse-power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0
Motor cars—									
Exceeding 6½, but not exceeding 12 horse-power	...	...							3 3 0
" 12 " " 16 "	...	...							4 4 0
" 16 " " 26 "	...	...							6 6 0
" 26 " " 33 "	...	...							8 8 0
" 33 " " 40 "	...	...							10 10 0
" 40 " " 60 "	...	...							21 0 0
" 60 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0 0

If a medical practitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or Council by whom the licence is granted, that the car is kept for the purpose of his profession, he is entitled to an allowance equal to half the amount of duty payable.

A duty of threepence per gallon has been imposed on motor spirit whether imported or made in Great Britain or Ireland. Duly qualified medical practitioners are entitled to an allowance or repayment of half the amount of the duty paid in respect of the motor spirit used for the purpose of supplying motive power to a motor kept by them while it is being used by them for the purpose of their profession. The claim should be made within six months of the spirit being used, and the quantity used must exceed five gallons.

INCOME TAX

Assessments of Medical Men.—Many members of the medical profession are greatly over assessed owing to ignorance of the correct way of making the yearly returns, and of the deductions allowed from the gross income. Should the return not be accepted, and proper evidence can be produced, appeal should be made (on Form No. 38) from the assessment to the General Commissioners, or to the Special Commissioners, due notice being given to the Surveyor of Taxes for the district.

Annual Returns for Assessment.—The return has to be made on the average of the preceding three years, ending either on April 5, or on the date prior thereto to which the annual accounts have been usually made up. If the practice has not been in existence for three years, the return has to be made on an average from the period of commencing the same. Should the practice have been commenced within the year of assessment, the return should be made in proportion to the net profit. The Surveyor of Taxes will, however, usually allow a medical man to wait until the practice has been established a full year before demanding a definite return.

If a practice already established is taken over, the successor is assessed at the same amount as his predecessor would have been. As profits often diminish when a practice changes hands, the successor can make an amended return at the end of the year, claim a reduced assessment, and a return of that portion of the tax which may have been paid in excess. In this amended return the three years' average can be ignored, and only one year's net profit shown. This is an important point to bear in mind.

Receipts.—The law is, that cash receipts during the year be returned, and also all book-debts which have not been received within the year. All bad debts are to be excluded from the return as well as the estimated loss in doubtful debts. When subsequently these debts are paid, the payments are not to be considered as receipts, nor are undischarged book-debts to be brought forward from one year to another. The cash receipts and book-debts of each year stand by themselves.

Allowable Outgoings.—The following outgoings are allowable: The annual value, or, if rented, the rent of any premises used solely for professional purposes; a proportion, not exceeding two-thirds of the annual value (or, if rented, of the rent) of any premises used partly for professional

purposes. Repairs (but not improvements) to professional premises, and to professional furniture can also be deducted, as well as professional expenses, such as those for the warming, lighting and cleaning of professional premises, salaries and wages of assistants and employees together with their board, if boarded by their employer, travelling expenses, keep of horses and the attendant charges, up-keep of motor-car, carriage, harness, etc. Horse and vehicle insurances, and fire and glass insurances of professional premises; purchase of drugs, chemicals, bottles, corks, labels, instruments, wear and deterioration of instruments; professional telephones, telegrams, postages, newspapers, stationery, etc.; licences, such as those for male servants and carriages used in the practice.

Deductions not Allowed.—The Statute does not allow the deduction of capital sunk in the purchase of a practice, nor can the cost of its extension be taken into account, nor interest on capital, nor any annuity or annual payment paid out of its profits. Where there are such payments, the tax must be deducted from them when they are made. At the same time, such payments are an allowable deduction from the aggregate income, justifying exemption or abatement, as the case may be, should such aggregate income be within the statutory limit of £700.

The medical practitioner may not claim carriage or other expenses in connection with hospital or institution appointments, the salaries received from which must be returned net, and must form the subject of a separate return.

Appeals.—A declarant having made his returns strictly in accordance with the foregoing, must see, when he receives the notice of assessment, that the sum at which he is assessed corresponds with the amount returned. Otherwise he should appeal either to the Special Commissioners or to the General Commissioners. In making an appeal, time and trouble may be saved by entrusting it to an expert.

Exemption and Abatement.—The professional income must not alone be taken into consideration when claiming exemption or abatement. The whole of the claimant's aggregate income, both from professional and private sources, as well as his wife's income must be included.

The following are the rates and allowances provided by the Finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910:

Income tax for the year beginning on April 6, 1909, shall be at the rate of 1s. 2d.

In addition to the tax of 1s. 2d., when the income exceeds £5000, an additional duty called a super-tax shall be paid of 6d. for every pound of the amount by which the total income exceeds £3000. Every person chargeable with the super-tax *must* give notice before September 30 in each year that he is chargeable.

When the total income from all sources does not exceed £160, total exemption is allowed.

When the income exceeds £160, but does not exceed £400 a year, an abatement of £160 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £400, but does not exceed £500 a year, an abatement of £150 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £500, but does not exceed £600 a year, an abatement of £120 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £600, but does not exceed £700 a year, an abatement of £70 is allowed.

Beyond this limit no abatements are allowed.

When the total income from all sources exceeds £160, but does not exceed £500, if any individual proves that he has a child or children living, and under the age of 16 years at the commencement of the year for which the income tax is charged, he is entitled in respect of every such child to relief from income tax equal to the amount of the income tax upon £10. The expression child includes a step-child.

Earned Income.—When the income from all sources does not exceed £2000 or exceeds £2000 and does not exceed £3000, and any part of that income is earned income, a claim may be made for reduction of

the income tax on the earned income to the lower rate applicable thereto, viz. :—

When it does not exceed £2000 at the rate of 9*d.* instead of 1*s.* 2*d.*; and where it exceeds £2000 but does not exceed £3000 at the rate of 1*s.* instead of 1*s.* 2*d.*

In order to obtain this relief, a claim must be preferred at the time the return is made, and must in any case be preferred before September 30.

Life Insurance.—The Statute allows relief of income tax on premiums for life insurance in British Companies, either by allowance or refund. In the former case, the tax on the premiums is deducted from the tax payable on the assessment. In the latter case, a separate claim is made and a refund claimed, which is the preferable course where there are private means besides the professional income. Insurance allowances are limited to one-sixth part of the taxed income, whether abated or not. Other insurances are mentioned in the paragraph headed "Allowable Outgoings."

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911

This Act, which provides for insurance against loss of health and employment, is so far-reaching in its effects that it would be out of place in a book of this kind to attempt to make more than a reference to it. It affects practically all employers, the vast majority of employed persons and many other classes, including, for example, medical men, officers of Friendly Societies, small tradesmen and independent workers of moderate means.

The Act is also one of extreme complexity in its provisions and it therefore behoves all who are affected by it to refer to and become acquainted with these provisions, as set out in the Act itself, and in the rules and regulations made by the Commissioners thereunder. The Act came into operation on July 15, 1912.



AIR-SPACE AND VENTILATION

Every healthy person should have at least 800 cubic feet of air-space, and every sick person at least 1000 cubic feet. With this space provision should also be made for efficient ventilation, for if the air is to be kept sweet, 3000 cubic feet per hour per head must be supplied. If this air be changed (as it will require to be if the cubic space allowed be less) by ventilation more often than three to four times an hour, an unbearable draught is created. This cubic air-space should be calculated after allowing for space occupied by furniture displacing air, and the larger the superficial area of the room the better. In sick-rooms the floor-space should not be less than one-twelfth of the cubic space. A room 10 × 10 × 10 ft. gives a breathing space of 1000 cubic feet without allowing for furniture.

The amount of cubic space thus assigned for healthy persons is far more than most people are able to have; in the crowded rooms of the artisan class the average entire space would probably be more often 200 to 250 cubic feet per head than 800. In the case of soldiers, the amount of authorised regulation space (600 cubic feet) is below the standard now given.

The Local Government Board allows 300 cubic feet for every healthy person in the dormitory of poor houses, and from 850 to 1200 cubic feet, according to circumstances, for each sick person.

The Education Department of the Privy Council endeavour to secure at least 80 cubic feet and 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance in the infant schools, and 10 feet of floor area with a cubic space of about 125 feet to each child in other schools.

According to the model bye-laws of the Local Government Board, 300 cubic feet are allowed in common lodging houses for each person above 10 years, and 150 cubic feet for each person younger.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The initial unit of the Metric System is the **Metre**, or unit of length, which was intended to represent one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant, or one forty-millionth part of the circumference of the earth around the poles. In reality the British standard metre is the distance, at a temperature of 0° C., between two fine lines on a bar of iridio-platinum in the possession of the Board of Trade. The multiples and sub-divisions of this and all the other units are obtained by the use of decimals, and for this reason the system is also known as the *decimal system*. The multiples are designated by the Greek prefixes, *deka* = 10; *hecto* = 100; *kilo* = 1000; *myria* = 10,000. For the sub-divisions, Latin prefixes are employed: *deci* = 1/10; *centi* = 1/100; *milli* = 1/1000. Thus, for measures of length we have the expressions given in the following table, which also shows the abbreviations employed, and the equivalents in the Imperial standards of measurements:—

1 Myriametre	Mym.	=	10 000·0 M.	=	6·2137 miles
1 Kilometre	Km.	=	1 000·0 M.	=	0·6214 mile
1 Hectometre	Hm.	=	100·0 M.	=	109·361 yards
1 Dekametre	Dkm.	=	10·0 M.	=	32·8084 feet
1 Metre	M.	=	1·0 M.	=	39·3701 inches
1 Decimetre	dm.	=	0·1 M.	=	3·937 „
1 Centimetre	cm.	=	0·01 M.	=	0·3937 inch
1 Millimetre	mm.	=	0·001 M.	=	0·0394 „
1 Micron	μ	=	0·000001 M.	=	0·000039 „

The unit of mass in the metric system is the **Gramme**. This was derived from the metre, and represented the weight of one cubic centimetre of water, or the quantity of distilled water, at its maximum density, 4° C. (39·2° F.), which would fill the cube of one-hundredth part of a metre. It is now officially defined as the one-thousandth part of the cylindrical iridio-platinum standard kilogram weight in the possession of the Board of Trade. The relative value of the gramme, together with its multiples and sub-divisions, as compared with the Imperial standards of weight, may be seen from the following table:—

1 Myriagram	Mygm.	=	10 000·0 Gm.	=	22·0461 pounds
1 Kilogram	Kgm.	=	1 000·0 Gm.	=	2·2046 „
1 Hectogram	Hgm.	=	100·0 Gm.	=	3·5274 ounces avoird.
1 Dekagram	Dkgm.	=	10·0 Gm.	=	154·3236 grains
1 Gramme	Gm.	=	1·0 Gm.	=	15·4324 „
1 Decigram	dgm.	=	0·1 Gm.	=	1·5432 „
1 Centigram	cgm.	=	0·01 Gm.	=	0·1543 grain
1 Milligram	mgm.	=	0·001 Gm.	=	0·0154 „

From the unit of mass (the gramme) is derived the unit of the measure of capacity, or **Litre**. It is represented by the capacity at 0° C. of a cylindrical brass measure in the possession of the Board of Trade. This Litre measure at 0° C. has a capacity corresponding to the volume at 4° C. of a kilogram of distilled water, the weighing being made in air but reduced by calculation to a vacuum. The multiples and sub-divisions of the Litre, with their equivalents in Imperial fluid measure are:—

1 Myrialitre	Myl.	=	10 000·0 L.	=	2199·76 Imperial gallons*
1 Kilolitre	Kl.	=	1 000·0 L.	=	219·976 „ „
1 Hectolitre	Hl.	=	100·0 L.	=	21·9976 „ „
1 Dekalitre	Dkl.	=	10·0 L.	=	2·1998 „ „
1 Litre	L.	=	1·0 L.	=	35·196 Imperial fluid ounces
1 Decilitre	dl.	=	0·1 L.	=	3·5196 „ „
1 Centilitre	cl.	=	0·01 L.	=	0·352 Imperial fluid ounce
1 Millilitre (Mil)	ml.	=	0·001 L.	=	0·0352 „ „
1 Decimil	dml.	=	0·0001 L.	=	1·689 Imperial minims
1 Centimil	cml.	=	0·00001 L.	=	0·169 Imperial minim

For all ordinary purposes of calculation, the cubic centimetre may be taken as equivalent to the millilitre, the exact relation being as 1 : 0·99984. These, which are the smallest measures of capacity commonly used, are too

* The Imperial gallon (eight pints) contains 277·27384 cubic inches, and the Imperial pint, 20 fluid ounces.

large for expressing conveniently the smallest doses prescribed. The Board of Trade, therefore, has authorised the use of the term *Mil* for the millilitre, and has further authorised two sub-divisions of this measure, the *Decimil* and *Centimil*. Thus the objection, urged by some, that the metric system has no measures suitable for prescribing and dispensing purposes, is obviated. Glass measures with these graduations can now be obtained.

For a comparison of the values of some of the more frequently employed expressions of the two systems, the following may be found convenient for reference:—

Length—

- 1 mm. (millimetre) = $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch
- 1 cm. (centimetre) = $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch
- 1 inch = 25·4 millimetres or $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres

Mass—

- 1 mgm. (milligram) = 0·01543 grain (or approx. $\frac{1}{64}$ grain)
- 1 gm. (gramme) = 15·4323 grains
- 1 kgm. ("kilo." or kilogram) = 2 lb. $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois
- 1 pound avoirdupois = 453·592 grammes
- 1 ounce avoirdupois = 28·35 grammes
- 1 grain = 0·0648 gramme or 64·8 milligrams

Capacity—

- 1 centimil = 0·17 minims (approx.) Imperial measure
- 1 decimil = 1·7 minims (approx.) Imperial measure
- 1 c.c. (cubic centimetre) (or 1 mil.) = 16·9 minims, Imperial measure
- 1 L. (litre) = 35·196 fluid ounces (35 fl. oz. 1 fl. dr., 34 min.), Imperial measure
- 1 fluid ounce, Imperial measure = 28·42 cubic centimetres
- 1 pint, Imperial measure = 568·34 cubic centimetres
- 1 gallon, Imperial measure = 4·546 litres, or 10 lb. avoirdupois of pure water at 62° F. and under an atmospheric pressure of 30 inches of mercury

FACTORS FOR CONVERTING FROM ONE SCALE TO THE OTHER

To convert grammes into grains	×	15·432
" " " ounces, avoirdupois	×	0·03527
" kilograms into pounds	×	2·2046
" grains into grammes	×	0·0648
" avoirdupois ounces into grammes	×	28·35
" troy ounces into grammes	×	31·104
" cubic centimetres into fluid ounces, Imperial	×	0·0352
" litres into fluid ounces, Imperial	×	35·2
" fluid ounces into cubic centimetres	×	28·42
" pints into litres	×	0·568
" metres into inches	×	39·37
" inches into metres	×	0·0254

The following tables give metric equivalents of Imperial measures of mass and capacity:—

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric measures of Mass

FRACTIONS OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to $\frac{1}{500}$ of a grain

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr. 1	0·065 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0·004 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00065 gm.
gr. $\frac{3}{4}$	0·049 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·0032 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$	0·00054 gm.
gr. $\frac{2}{3}$	0·043 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	0·0027 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{130}$	0·0005 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·032 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·0026 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$	0·00043 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·022 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·0022 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{180}$	0·00036 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	0·002 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	0·00032 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0·013 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	0·0016 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{240}$	0·00027 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·011 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0013 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	0·00026 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{7}$	0·009 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	0·00108 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$	0·00022 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0·001 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	0·00016 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0065 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{75}$	0·00086 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$	0·00013 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	0·0054 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	0·00081 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{750}$	0·00008 gm.
gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·0043 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{96}$	0·00067 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	0·00006 gm.

MULTIPLES OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to 1 ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr. 1.....	0.065 gm.	gr. 7.....	0.454 gm.	gr. 35.....	2.268 gm.
gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.086 gm.	gr. 8.....	0.518 gm.	gr. 40.....	2.592 gm.
gr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0.097 gm.	gr. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0.567 gm.	gr. 50.....	3.24 gm.
gr. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0.113 gm.	gr. 9.....	0.583 gm.	gr. 60.....	3.89 gm.
gr. 2.....	0.13 gm.	gr. 10.....	0.648 gm.	gr. 120.....	7.78 gm.
gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.162 gm.	gr. 12.....	0.778 gm.	oz. 1/8.....	3.54 gm.
gr. 3.....	0.194 gm.	gr. 15.....	0.972 gm.	oz. 1/4.....	7.08 gm.
gr. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.227 gm.	gr. 18.....	1.166 gm.	oz. 1/2.....	14.17 gm.
gr. 4.....	0.259 gm.	gr. 20.....	1.296 gm.	dr. 4.....	15.55 gm.
gr. 5.....	0.324 gm.	gr. 25.....	1.620 gm.	oz. 1.....	28.35 gm.
gr. 6.....	0.389 gm.	gr. 30.....	1.944 gm.	dr. 8.....	31.1 gm.

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Capacity

From half-a-minim to 1 fluid ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
min. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 C.C.	min. 9.....	0.533 C.C.	min. 50.....	2.96 C.C.
min. 1.....	0.059 C.C.	min. 10.....	0.592 C.C.	min. 60.....	3.55 C.C.
min. 2.....	0.118 C.C.	min. 12.....	0.71 C.C.	min. 90.....	5.33 C.C.
min. 3.....	0.178 C.C.	min. 15.....	0.888 C.C.	min. 120.....	7.1 C.C.
min. 4.....	0.237 C.C.	min. 20.....	1.184 C.C.	min. 180.....	10.65 C.C.
min. 5.....	0.296 C.C.	min. 25.....	1.479 C.C.	min. 240.....	14.21 C.C.
min. 6.....	0.355 C.C.	min. 30.....	1.776 C.C.	min. 300.....	17.76 C.C.
min. 7.....	0.414 C.C.	min. 35.....	2.072 C.C.	min. 360.....	21.31 C.C.
min. 8.....	0.474 C.C.	min. 40.....	2.368 C.C.	min. 480.....	28.42 C.C.

In Continental prescribing, a smaller quantity than half a cubic centimetre is usually expressed in drops, which, in dispensing, are dropped from the shop bottle into the cubic centimetre measure. For metric measures suitable for English prescribing, *see pages 337, 338.*

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Capacity

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 C.C....	17 (16.9) min.	20 C.C....	5 fl. dr. 38 min.	125 C.C....	4 fl. oz., 3 fl. dr., 12 min.
2 C.C....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	25 C.C....	7 fl. dr. 2 min.	150 C.C....	5 fl. oz., 2 fl. dr., 15 min.
3 C.C....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	30 C.C....	8 fl. dr. 27 min.	200 C.C....	7 fl. oz., 0 fl. dr., 20 min.
4 C.C....	1 fl. dr. 7 min.	40 C.C....	1 fl. oz., 3 fl. dr., 16 min.	300 C.C....	10 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 30 min.
5 C.C....	1 fl. dr. 24 min.	50 C.C....	1 fl. oz., 6 fl. dr., 5 min.	500 C.C....	17 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 50 min.
6 C.C....	1 fl. dr. 41 min.	75 C.C....	2 fl. oz., 5 fl. dr., 7 min.	1 litre...	35 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 34 min.
7 C.C....	1 fl. dr. 58 min.	100 C.C....	3 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 10 min.		
8 C.C....	2 fl. dr. 15 min.				
9 C.C....	2 fl. dr. 32 min.				
10 C.C....	2 fl. dr. 49 min.				
12.5 C.C.	3 fl. dr. 31 min.				
15 C.C....	4 fl. dr. 13 min.				

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Mass

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 mgm. ...	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	15 cgm....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	10 gm....	154 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
2 mgm. ...	$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	20 cgm....	3 grains	15 gm....	231 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
3 mgm. ...	$\frac{2}{1}$ gr.	26 cgm....	4 grains	20 gm....	308 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains
4 mgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	30 cgm....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	30 gm....	1 oz. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
5 mgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	40 cgm....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains	40 gm....	1 oz. 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
6.5 mgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	50 cgm....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains	50 gm....	1 oz. 334 grains
8 mgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	75 cgm....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	75 gm....	2 oz. 282 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
1 cgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	1 gm. ...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ (15.432) gr.	100 gm....	3 oz. 230 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains
2 cgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	2 gm. ...	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	150 gm....	5 oz. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
3 cgm. ...	$\frac{1}{1}$ gr.	3 gm. ...	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	250 gm....	8 oz. 358 grains
5 cgm. ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	4 gm. ...	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains	500 gm....	1 lb. 1 oz. 278 gr.
6.5 cgm. ...	1 gr.	5 gm. ...	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	750 gm....	1 lb. 10 oz. 200 gr.
10 cgm. ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	7.5 gm. ...	115 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains	1 kgm....	2 lb. 3 oz. 120 gr.

SCALES OF EQUIVALENTS (Imperial and Metric Weights and Heights)

Weights

12 st.	—	76.203 kgm.
11 st.	—	69.853 kgm.
10 st.	—	63.503 kgm.
9 st.	—	57.153 kgm.
8 st.	—	50.802 kgm.
7 st.	—	44.452 kgm.
6 st.	—	38.102 kgm.
5 st.	—	31.751 kgm.
4 st.	—	25.401 kgm.
3 st.	—	19.051 kgm.
2 st.	—	12.701 kgm.
1 st.	—	6.350 kgm.
13 lb.	—	5.897 kgm.
12 lb.	—	5.443 kgm.
11 lb.	—	4.990 kgm.
10 lb.	—	4.536 kgm.
9 lb.	—	4.082 kgm.
8 lb.	—	3.629 kgm.
7 lb.	—	3.175 kgm.
6 lb.	—	2.722 kgm.
5 lb.	—	2.268 kgm.
4 lb.	—	1.814 kgm.
3 lb.	—	1.361 kgm.
2 lb.	—	0.907 kgm.
1 lb.	—	0.454 kgm.

Heights

6 ft.	—	1828.8 mm.
5 ft.	—	1524.0 mm.
4 ft.	—	1219.2 mm.
3 ft.	—	914.4 mm.
2 ft.	—	609.6 mm.
1 ft.	—	304.8 mm.
11 in.	—	279.4 mm.
10 in.	—	254.0 mm.
9 in.	—	228.6 mm.
8 in.	—	203.2 mm.
7 in.	—	177.8 mm.
6 in.	—	152.4 mm.
5 in.	—	127.0 mm.
4 in.	—	101.6 mm.
3 in.	—	76.2 mm.
2 in.	—	50.8 mm.
1 in.	—	25.4 mm.
$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	—	19.0 mm.
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	—	12.7 mm.
$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	—	6.4 mm.

To calculate the metric equivalent of any weight up to 12 stone, or any height to 6 feet—Find the metric equivalent of number of complete stones or feet at head of column, then the equivalent of remaining pounds or inches and fractions of an inch at the foot of column, and add the results together. The total will give the metric equivalents in kilograms or millimetres.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS

The following tables give the average weights and heights of males and females at different ages. It should be borne in mind that these averages are calculated from tables of the weights and heights of a large number of persons, and, though accurate as a general guide, are not necessarily true for each person. Having regard to the widely varying range in the height and weight of healthy people, it is obvious that the individual may not conform to such average standard, and a deviation of 15 per cent. in either direction from such standard is not seriously regarded. Of more importance than the actual weight is the proportion between height and weight. Great care should be taken that patients who are being weighed periodically should always be weighed on the same, or reliable, scales, and under precisely corresponding conditions (so far as possible) of clothing, food, etc., etc.

Further reference may be made to Roberts' *Manual of Anthropometry*, Treves' *Physical Education* and *Quetelet's Tables*.

TABLE A.—Average weight of the healthy male child during the first year of life:—

	lb.	Kgm.		lb.	Kgm.
Weight at birth ...	6·8	3·08	Weight at seven months	13·4	6·08
„ one month	7·4	3·36	„ eight „	14·4	6·53
„ two months	8·4	3·81	„ nine „	15·8	7·17
„ three „	9·6	4·36	„ ten „	16·8	7·62
„ four „	10·8	4·90	„ eleven „	17·8	8·07
„ five „	11·8	5·35	„ twelve „	18·5	8·39
„ six „	12·4	5·63			

It should be noted that some slight loss of weight commonly occurs during the first few days after birth.

TABLE B.—Average height, without shoes, and average weight, with clothes, of all classes (town and country) of the general population of Great Britain. This table shows some facts uniformly observed, but not sufficiently borne in mind:—(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life, the rate of growth being about the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter and lighter than boys. (2) From 5 to 10, boys grow more rapidly than girls. (3) From 10 to 15, girls grow more rapidly than boys. At 11½ to 14½ they are actually taller, and from 12½ to 15½ actually heavier, than boys. (4) From 15 to 20, boys begin again to increase more rapidly than girls, and complete their growth at about 23. (5) After 15, girls grow more slowly, and practically reach their full height and weight at 20. During childhood and adolescence, increase in weight is more marked in the winter, and increase in height in the summer.

MALES					FEMALES					
Age last birthday	Height		Weight		Age last birthday	Height		Weight		
	ft.	in. mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.		ft.	in. mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.	
1	2	5½	749	1 4½	8·39	1	2 3½	699	1 4	8·17
2	2	8½	826	2 4½	14·74	2	2 7	787	1 11¼	11·45
3	2	11	889	2 6	15·42	3	2 10	864	2 3½	14·29
4	3	1	940	2 9	16·78	4	3 0	914	2 8	16·33
5	3	4	1016	2 12	18·14	5	3 3	990	2 11	17·69
6	3	7	1092	3 2½	20·19	6	3 6	1066	2 13¾	18·94
7	3	10	1168	3 7¾	22·57	7	3 8	1117	3 5½	21·55
8	3	11	1194	3 13	24·95	8	3 10½	1180	3 10	23·59
9	4	1¾	1264	4 4½	27·44	9	4 0¾	1238	3 13½	25·18
10	4	3½	1314	4 11½	30·62	10	4 3	1295	4 6	28·12
11	4	5½	1359	5 2	32·66	11	4 5	1346	4 12	30·85
12	4	7	1397	5 6¾	34·81	12	4 7½	1410	5 6½	34·70
13	4	9	1448	5 12½	37·42	13	4 9¾	1467	6 3	39·46

MALES					FEMALES				
Age last birthday	Height		Weight		Age last birthday	Height		Weight	
	ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.		ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.
14	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1505	6 8	41·73	14	4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1518	6 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	43·89
15	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1581	7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	46·61	15	5 1	1549	7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48·20
16	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1632	8 7	53·98	16	5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1568	8 1	51·26
17	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1683	9 5	59·42	17	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1588	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52·39
18	5 7	1702	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·37	18	5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1588	8 9	54·89
19	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1708	9 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·28	19	5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1594	8 12	56·25
20	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1715	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	64·98	20	5 3	1600	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·02
21	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1715	10 5	65·77	21	5 3	1600	8 10	55·34
22	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1715	10 7	66·68	22	5 3	1600	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·02
23	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1715	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·91	23	5 3	1600	8 12	56·25
24	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1721	10 8	67·13	24	5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1594	8 9	54·89
25)	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1721	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	69·06	25)	5 2	1575	8 8	54·43
to)					to)				
30)					30)				
31)	5 8	1727	11 6	72·58	31)	5 1	1548	8 9	54·89
to)					to)				
35)					35)				

TABLE C.—Average weight for height, with chest measurement, of a man, dressed, aged 30. The weight tends in middle life to increase with age, so that about three-quarters of a pound (0·34 Kgm.) should be deducted for each adult year under the age of 30, and added for each year above that age:—

Height		Weight		Chest Circumference		Height		Weight		Chest Circumference	
ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.	in.	mm.	ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.	in.	mm.
5 0	1524	8 0	50·80	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	851	5 7	1702	10 8	67·13	38	965
5 1	1549	8 4	52·62	34	864	5 8	1727	11 1	70·31	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	978
5 2	1575	9 0	57·15	35	889	5 9	1753	11 8	73·48	39	991
5 3	1600	9 7	60·33	35	889	5 10	1778	12 1	76·66	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1003
5 4	1626	9 13	63·05	36	914	5 11	1803	12 6	78·93	40	1016
5 5	1651	10 2	64·41	37	940	6 0	1829	12 10	80·74	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1029
5 6	1676	10 5	65·77	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	953	6 1	1854	13 0	82·56	41	1041

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the male body

TABLE D.—Average weight for height of a woman, dressed:

Height		Weight		Height		Weight		Height		Weight	
ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.	ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.	ft. in.	mm.	st. lb.	Kgm.
4 10	1473	7 0	44·45	5 2	1575	8 2	51·71	5 6	1676	9 13	63·05
4 11	1499	7 4	46·27	5 3	1600	8 9	54·89	5 7	1702	10 8	67·13
5 0	1524	7 7	47·63	5 4	1626	9 2	58·06	5 8	1727	11 4	71·67
5 1	1549	7 12	49·90	5 5	1651	9 9	61·24				

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{20}$ of the female body. Up to about 5 ft. 7 in. (1702 mm.) it will be seen that women tend to weigh less for their height than men. Above this height, they weigh usually as much or more, and in late middle life not uncommonly very much more.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT HUMAN ORGANS

Heart.—Weight: male, 10 oz. to 12 oz.; female, 8 oz. to 10 oz. Measurements; 5 in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Lungs.—Weight: right, 23 oz.; left, 19 oz.: very variable.

Stomach.—Weight: $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 5 oz. Measurements: 10 in. to 12 in. long, 4 in. to 5 in. wide.

Liver.—Weight: 45 oz. to 60 oz. Measurements: transverse, 10 in. to 12 in., antero-posterior, 6 in. to 7 in.

Pancreas.—Weight: 3 oz. Measurements: 6 in. to 8 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad.

Spleen.—Weight: 5 oz. to 7 oz. Measurements: 5 in. long, 3 in. broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Kidney.—Weight: $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Measurements: 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Brain.—Weight: Male, 50 oz.; female, 44 oz.

The average weight and size of all these organs are less in the female than in the male.

[Details of measurements of the uterus, measurements and positions of the gravid uterus, measurements of the fetal head, and of the female pelvis, will be found on *pages 356 and 357*].



DENTITION TABLE

The following table shows the order in which the milk-teeth and permanent teeth appear, and the average age at their eruption. There are wide variations as to time, and great irregularity in the order of their appearance.

Milk Teeth.—The first dentition begins at the sixth or seventh month, and is completed by about the second year.

Central incisors ...	...	(1) lower, 6th month; (2) upper, 7th month
Lateral incisors ...	...	(1) upper, 9th month; (2) lower, 10th month
First molars ...	...	12th month
Canines ...	...	18th month
Second molars ...	...	2nd year (often later)

The full primary dentition is 20 teeth; 10 in each jaw.

Permanent Teeth:—

First molars ...	...	...	...	...	6½ years
Lower central incisors	...	...	...	...	7 "
Upper central incisors	...	...	...	...	8 "
Lateral incisors	...	...	...	...	9 "
First bicuspid	...	...	...	...	10 "
Second bicuspid	...	...	...	...	11 "
Canines	...	...	...	...	12 "
Second molars	...	...	...	...	13 "
Third molars (wisdom)	...	...	...	...	17 to 25 years
or at any later period					

The full permanent dentition is 32 teeth: 16 in each jaw

D-0.50

Nº 1.

FELT	LEFT	FELL	TELL
COOL	LODE	COOE	OOLE
DEFT	FLOE	LEET	FEET
CLOD	COLT	DOLL	COOT

D-0.75

Nº 2.

LEE	ELL	ELF	FOE
COD	TOD	COT	TOO
FEE	LET	EEL	ELL
ODD	COD	LOO	DOE

D-1.00

Nº 3.

FELL	TOLL	DELL
DOTE	FOOL	TOLD
FLED	LOLL	CELT
COLD	FOOD	DOFF

D-200

Nº 4.

TOE	OFT
DOD	ODE
LOT	FED

Reading Type.

D-600

Nº 5.

L	D	T
---	---	---

D-900

Nº 6.

F	B	Z
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Distant Type.

EXPLANATION OF THE USE OF TEST TYPES

The figures over the respective types indicate in metres the distance at which a normal eye can read. Thus No. 1 should be read by each eye separately at $\frac{1}{2}$ metre, No. 3 at 1 metre and so on. A normal-sighted person can read, with each eye separately, No. 5 at 6 metres (about 20 feet), and No. 6 at 9 metres, provided the test is well illuminated. Vision is then said to be $\frac{6}{9}$.

If he be unable to do this, he should approach the type until he can. His distance from the type should then be measured; this becomes the numerator of the fraction, the number of the type being the denominator. Thus if No. 5 be read at only 3 metres, vision = $\frac{3}{6}$, *i.e.* half normal vision.

If looking through a pinhole in a piece of card improve distant vision, *astigmatism* may be suspected. *Myopia* is generally indicated if the near types Nos. 1 to 4 can be read only at a nearer distance than that stated. Thus, if No. 3, which ought to be read at one metre, cannot be read farther from the eye than 25 cm., this is the patient's far point, and a myopia of $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{D}}$, or 4D is indicated. Such a person would probably read No. 5 with—4D.

If a person's distant vision be normal, but he cannot read No. 1 type at 22 cm. (Donders), *presbyopia* is probably present, if the patient be over 40. Hypermetropia hastens, and myopia delays, the advent of presbyopia.

N.B.—These tests are supplied with the object of enabling medical men who have no sight-testing apparatus at hand to form a *rough* idea of the condition of a patient's sight. The capability of passing these tests is *no* proof of the absence of refractive errors. Hypermetropia and astigmatism may both be present, but concealed by accommodation, which may be paralysed for purposes of examination in various ways, as indicated below.



METHODS OF PARALYSING THE ACCOMMODATION

1. In patients under fifteen (below the age of puberty), one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Atropine and Cocaine (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination.

2. In patients over twenty-five, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Homatropine and Cocaine (W) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid one hour before examination.

3. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, the first-named method is better, but the preparation need be used only two or three times, about twenty-four hours before the examination. The effect of the atropine, however, even in these cases, takes some days to pass off, and where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, homatropine may be used instead, in the following way. Place one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product (W) on the inner surface of each lower lid, and after an interval of twenty minutes use a second, examining the patient one hour after the first application. The effect of the 'Tabloid' preparation (W) passes off entirely in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Incubation period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the latest exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to fade		
ASIATIC CHOLERA	A few hours to 10 days, usually 3 to 6 days	... ..	...	12 days	In 7 days from complete cessation of diarrhoea.
CHICKEN-POX	10 to 16 days	1st day and 3 following days	About 4th	20 days	When every scab has fallen off.
DIPHTHERIA	2 to 10 days	... ..	...	12 days	In 4 weeks, if no discharges and no albumin, and if bacteriological examination of nose and throat be negative.
GERMAN MEASLES (Rötheln)	7 to 18 days or even longer	2nd to 4th	4th to 7th	20 days	In not less than 10 days from appearance of the rash.
INFLUENZA	1 to 4 days, usually 3 to 4	... ..	...	5 days	In 3 days after the temperature has become normal, and all catarrhal discharges have ceased.
MEASLES	10 to 14 days	4th day. The patient is highly infectious for 2 days before the rash appears	5th to 7th	16 days	In not less than 2 weeks from appearance of the rash.
MUMPS	10 to 22 days	... ..	...	24 days	In not less than 2 weeks, and then only when 1 week has elapsed since subsidence of all swelling.
PLAGUE	2 to 8 days, in rare cases up to 15 days	... ..	...	21 days	In 1 month.
RINGWORM	... ..	... ..	...	...	When examination reveals no broken-off diseased hairs.
SCARLET FEVER	1 to 8 days, usually 3 to 5	2nd	5th	10 days	When desquamation and sore throat and albuminuria disappear, but never in less than 6 weeks.
SMALLPOX	12 to 14 days	3rd or 4th	9th or 10th	16 days	When every scab has disappeared.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—(continued)

	Incubation period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the latest exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to fade		
TYPHOID FEVER	7 to 21 days, usually 10 to 14	8th or 9th	21st	23 days	Indefinite (typhoid carriers).
TYPHUS	5 to 14, very variable	5th	14th	14 days	After 4 weeks.
WHOOPIING COUGH	7 to 14 days	The characteristic whooping may not appear for 3 weeks, although the patient is infectious before then	...	21 days	In 5 weeks from commencement, provided all characteristic spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased for at least 2 weeks.
YELLOW FEVER	3 to 6 days and in rare cases 13	...	...	15 days	...

The foregoing table is in general accord with *A Code of Rules for the Prevention of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Schools*, issued by the Medical Officers of Schools' Association (J. & A. Churchill). It indicates the day on which a boy or girl may usually return to school after suffering from, or being exposed to, infectious or contagious disease, but the period of absence may usually, by the school rules, be extended by the school medical officer, if in his judgment such extension be essential to the safety of the school. In certain cases—as, for example, where a child who has previously suffered from a particular disease has again been exposed to it, the school medical officer may decide not to insist upon the full quarantine period, but such relaxation of the rule must obviously be within his discretion and can be arranged only after he has obtained full and definite knowledge of all the facts. The rules of the *Code* are now so generally adopted by the principal schools that it is very desirable, to avoid friction, that they should be observed by the profession generally in certifying the date on which a child may return.

The above-named quarantines (usually fixed at about two days longer than the recognised incubation period of the disease in question) can be considered safe only if thorough disinfection be carried out at the commencement of the quarantine period. This should in all cases be done under the guidance of the medical attendant. It is important also to note that the quarantine period can begin only from the date of the latest exposure. It is often necessary to delay considerably the commencement of a child's quarantine period after exposure to infectious disease, because the patient has been insufficiently isolated, or has been isolated for a shorter time than is required by the *Code*, so that repeated exposures arise. It is only from the latest exposure previous to the complete recovery of the patient that the quarantine period dates.

A certificate given for a child's return to school should not only state that the patient is (in the opinion of the medical attendant) free from infection, but should state specifically the exact nature of the illness from which the child has suffered, or has been exposed, and the dates of such illness or exposure. If the medical attendant be able to certify also that within his own knowledge a child exposed to infectious disease has previously suffered from it, it may materially help to shorten the absence required by the school medical officer.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

This table (in which the expectancy is somewhat lower than that of some others) is copied from Bourne's "Manual." [English Experience, No. 3 (Males).]

Completed Age	Years	Completed Age	Years	Completed Age	Years	Completed Age	Years
0	39.91	31	32.09	54	17.06	77	5.82
5	49.71	32	31.42	55	16.45	78	5.51
10	47.05	33	30.74	56	15.86	79	5.21
11	46.31	34	30.07	57	15.26	80	4.93
12	45.54	35	29.40	58	14.68	81	4.66
13	44.76	36	28.73	59	14.10	82	4.41
14	43.97	37	28.06	60	13.53	83	4.17
15	43.18	38	27.39	61	12.96	84	3.95
16	42.40	39	26.72	62	12.41	85	3.73
17	41.64	40	26.06	63	11.87	86	3.53
18	40.90	41	25.39	64	11.34	87	3.34
19	40.17	42	24.73	65	10.82	88	3.16
20	39.48	43	24.07	66	10.32	89	3.00
21	38.80	44	23.41	67	9.83	90	2.84
22	38.13	45	22.76	68	9.36	91	2.69
23	37.46	46	22.11	69	8.90	92	2.55
24	36.79	47	21.46	70	8.45	93	2.41
25	36.12	48	20.82	71	8.03	94	2.29
26	35.44	49	20.17	72	7.62	95	2.17
27	34.77	50	19.54	73	7.22	96	2.06
28	34.10	51	18.90	74	6.85	97	1.95
29	33.43	52	18.28	75	6.49	98	1.85
30	32.76	53	17.67	76	6.15	99	1.76

A rough rule for arriving at the Expectation of Life is this:—Between the ages of 20 and 45 use the fixed number 96. Deduct the present age of the person from this number, and half the remainder gives his expectancy. Between the ages 20 and 30 the result is a trifle below the average: and over 40 is slightly above. For estimating the expectancy of those over 45 take 90 as the fixed number, instead of 96 as before.

Taking the population generally, the expectation of life in women is about three years more than in men. During the child-bearing period the expectation of women is somewhat less, but it rises, and is greater than that of men, after the fiftieth year.

THE PULSE RATE

In health the pulse rate varies widely according to a number of conditions, such as age, sex, temperament, exercise, excitement, food and temperature. The relation of the respiration rate to the pulse rate may broadly be expressed as about 1 to 4. The following table represents a fair average pulse rate at different ages:—

Fœtus ...	... 150 to 130 per minute	2 to 7 years ...	100 to 90 per minute
New-born infant	140 ,, 130	7 ,, 14 ..	90 ,, 75
Under 1 year	130 ,, 115	14 ,, 21 ..	85 ,, 75
1 to 2 years	115 ,, 100	21 ,, 65 ..	75 ,, 65
In old age	... ..	85 ,, 70 per minute	

THERMOMETERS

Fahrenheit, Centigrade and Réaumur

This table shows the relationship between these three thermometric scales at certain temperatures.

To convert degrees F. into degrees C., deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees C. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

To convert degrees F. into degrees R., deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees R. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.

Freezing point = 32° F.; 0° C.; and 0° R.

Boiling point = 212° F.; 100° C.; and 80° R.

F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.
212	100	80	95	35	28
200	93·3	74·7	94	34·4	27·6
150	65·6	52·4	92	33·3	26·7
112	44·4	35·5	90	32·2	25·8
110	43·3	34·7	88	31·1	24·9
108	42·2	33·8	86	30	24
106	41·1	32·9	84	28·9	23·1
105	40·6	32·4	82	27·8	22·2
104	40	32	80	26·7	21·3
103	39·4	31·6	78	25·6	20·4
102	38·9	31·1	76	24·4	19·6
101·5	38·6	30·9	74	23·3	18·7
101	38·3	30·7	72	22·2	17·8
100·5	38·1	30·4	70	21·1	16·9
100	37·8	30·2	68	20	16
99·5	37·5	30	66	18·9	15·1
99	37·2	29·8	64	17·8	14·2
98·4 {Body tem-}	36·9 {perature}	29·5	62	16·7	13·3
98			60	15·6	12·4
97·5	36·4	29·1	58	14·4	11·6
97	36·1	28·9	56	13·3	10·7
96·5	35·8	28·7	54	12·2	9·8
96	35·6	28·4	52	11·1	8·9
95·5	35·3	28·2	50	10	8

COINS AS MAKESHIFT WEIGHTS

Coin	Approximate Weight	Standard Weight
Sovereign	"least current" 122·5 gr.	123·274 gr.
Half-sovereign	"least current" 61·125 gr.	61·637 gr.
Five-shilling piece	about 1 oz. avoirdupois	436·363 gr.
Half-crown	" 1/2 oz. "	218·181 gr.
Two-shilling piece	" 2/5 oz. "	174·543 gr.
Shilling	" 1/5 oz. "	87·2727 gr.
Sixpence	" 1/10 oz. "	43·6363 gr.
Threepenny piece	" 1/20 oz. "	21·8181 gr.
Penny	" 1/3 oz. "	14·583 gr.
Halfpenny	" 1/5 oz. "	8·75 gr.
Farthing	" 1/10 oz. "	4·36363 gr.
French 20 franc piece (gold)	" 100 gr.	6·45 grammes
French 1 franc piece (silver)	" 77 gr.	5·00 "
Indian 1 rupee piece (silver)	" 180 gr.	11·66 "

SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS IN FREQUENT USE

The statements of solubility given below are those of the British Pharmacopœia, whenever such are therein mentioned. In most of the other cases the United States Pharmacopœia has been followed.

Name of Chemical					Water 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 90 per cent. 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)
(One part is soluble in)							
Acidum	Arseniosum	...	...	...	100	10	SP.
"	Benzoicum	...	...	...	400	17	3
"	Boricum	...	...	...	30	3	30
"	Carbolicum	...	...	...	12	—	V.S.
"	Citricum	...	...	...	0.75	0.5	1.61
"	Gallicum	...	...	...	100	3	5
"	Salicylicum	...	...	...	500	14	3
"	Tannicum	...	...	...	1	V.S.	1
"	Tartaricum	...	...	...	0.71	0.5	1.67
Alumen	...	...	...	...	10	0.3	INS.
Ammonii	Benzoas	...	...	...	6	1.2	30
"	Bromidum	...	...	...	1.2	0.7	12.5
"	Carbonas	...	...	...	4	DEC.	DEC.
"	Chloridum	...	...	...	3	1	60
"	Iodidum	...	...	...	1	0.5	9
"	Phosphas	...	...	...	4	—	INS.
Antimonium	Tartaratum	...	...	...	17	3	ALM. INS.
Apomorphinæ	Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	50	DEC.	38.2
Argenti	Nitras	...	...	...	0.54	0.1	24
Atropinæ	Sulphas	...	...	...	1	V.S.	10
Caffeinæ	Citras	...	...	...	32	—	22
Calcii	Chloridum	...	...	...	1	V.S.	3
"	Hypophosphis	...	...	...	8	6	INS.
Calx	...	...	...	...	760	1600	INS.
Chloralamidum	...	...	...	...	18.7	DEC.	1.3
Chloral Hydras	...	...	...	...	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Cinchonidinæ	Sulphas	...	...	...	63	1.42	72
Cinchoninæ	Sulphas	...	...	...	58	13.59	10
Cocainæ	Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	0.5	—	4
Codeina	...	...	...	...	80	24	1.6
Codeinæ	Phosphas	...	...	...	4	—	261
Cupri	Sulphas	...	...	...	3.5	0.5	ALM. INS.
Eucainæ	Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	22	12.5	14
"	Lactas	...	...	...	4	—	8
Ferri	Sulphas	...	...	...	0.9	0.3	INS.
Heroin	Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	2	—	11
Hydrargyri	Perchloridum	...	...	...	16	2	3
Iodoformum	...	...	...	...	SP.	INS.	80
Iodum	...	...	...	...	5000	—	10
Lithii	Benzoas	...	...	...	3	2.5	13
"	Carbonas	...	...	...	ABT. 70	1.40	INS.
"	Citras	...	...	...	2	1.5	ALM. INS.
"	Salicylas	...	...	...	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Magnesii	Sulphas	...	...	...	1	0.13	INS.
Morphinæ	Acetas	...	...	...	2.5	1.5	ABT. 100
"	Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	24	1	50
"	Phosphas	...	...	...	6.75	0.5	700
"	Sulphas	...	...	...	15.3	0.75	465
"	Tartras	...	...	...	11	—	ALM. INS.
Phenazonum	...	...	...	...	1	V.S.	1.3
Plumbi	Acetas	...	...	...	2	0.5	30
Potassii	Acetas	...	...	...	0.5	V.S.	2
"	Bicarbonas	...	...	...	4	DEC.	ALM. INS.

Abbreviations: ABT, about; ALM, almost; DEC, decomposed;
INS, insoluble; SP, sparingly; V.S, very soluble

Name of Chemical	Water 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 90 per cent. 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)
(One part is soluble in)			
Potassii Bromidum	2	1	200
„ Chloras	16	3	INS.
„ Iodidum	0.75	0.5	12
„ Nitras	4	0.5	ALM. INS.
„ Permanganas	20	3	DEC.
„ Tartras Acidus	200	16.7	INS.
Quininae Bihydrochloridum	0.75	—	5
„ Bisulphas	8.5	V.S.	18
„ Hydrobromidum	40	V.S.	0.67
„ Hydrochloridum	35	1	3
„ Sulphas	ABT. 800	30	86
Saccharin	400	24	25
Saccharum	0.5	0.2	137.2
„ Lactis	7	1	INS.
Salicinum	28	0.7	60
'Saxin'	400	59	36
Sodii Acetas	1	V.S.	23
„ Benzoas	1.8	1.3	24
„ Biboras	25	0.5	INS.
„ Bicarbonas	11	DEC.	INS.
„ Bromidum	1.2	0.8	16
„ Chloridum	2.8	2.5	ALM. INS.
„ Hypophosphis... ..	1	0.12	30
„ Iodidum... ..	0.5	0.33	3
„ Phosphas	6	1.5	INS.
„ Salicylas	0.9	V.S.	6
„ Sulphas... ..	2.8	0.4	INS.
Strontii Bromidum	1	0.5	3
Strychnina	6400	2500	150
Strychninae Hydrochloridum	35	—	60
„ Nitras	42	—	120
„ Sulphas... ..	31	2	65
Sulphonal	450	15	50
Thymol	1100	—	V.S.
Veronal	160	—	8.5
Zinci Acetas	2.5	1.5	36
„ Sulphas... ..	0.53	0.2	INS.

Abbreviations: ABT. about; ALM. almost; DEC. decomposed;
INS. insoluble; V.S. very soluble

GLYCERIN dissolves:—Boric Acid, 1 in 4; Carbolic Acid, 3.5 in 1;
Iodine, 1 in 65; Morphine Acetate, 1 in 5; Potassium Iodide, 1 in 3 (Squire)

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

QUANTITY OF MEDICAMENT REQUIRED FOR MAKING—

Per- centage	1 fluid drachm	1 fluid ounce	1 pint	Parts
1	gr. 0.547	gr. 4.375	gr. 87.5	1 in 100
2	gr. 1.094	gr. 8.750	gr. 175.0	1 in 50
3	gr. 1.640	gr. 13.125	gr. 262.5	1 in 33.33
4	gr. 2.187	gr. 17.500	gr. 350.0	1 in 25
5	gr. 2.734	gr. 21.875	gr. 437.5	1 in 20
6	gr. 3.281	gr. 26.250	gr. 525.0	1 in 16.66
7	gr. 3.828	gr. 30.625	gr. 612.5	1 in 14.28
8	gr. 4.375	gr. 35.000	gr. 700.0	1 in 12.5
9	gr. 4.922	gr. 39.375	gr. 787.5	1 in 11.11
10	gr. 5.468	gr. 43.750	gr. 875.0	1 in 10

The table is arranged on the basis of 87.5 grains of solid in one pint (approx. one grain in 10 minims) of solvent to form a 1 per cent. solution. Dissolve the substance in three quarters of the total quantity of solvent. Adjust volume to prescribed amount.

PERCENTAGE TABLE

Volume of solution of required percentage strength produced by 'Soloid' Brand product of known weight

Weight of 'Soloid' Product in Grains	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	15%	20%	25%
1	31 m50	m55	m37	m27	m22	m18	m16	m14	m12	m11	m7.3	m5.5	m4.4
2	53 m39	31 m50	31 m13	m55	m44	m37	m31	m27	m24	m22	m14.6	m11	m8.8
3	55 m29	32 m45	31 m50	31 m22	31 m6	m55	m47	m41	m37	m33	m22	m16.5	m13.2
4	57 m19	33 m39	32 m26	31 m50	31 m28	31 m13	31 m13	m55	m49	m44	m29.3	m22	m17.6
5	3131 m9	34 m34	33 m13	32 m17	31 m50	31 m31	31 m18	31 m9	31 m1	m55	m36.6	m27.4	m22
6	3132 m58	35 m29	33 m39	32 m45	32 m12	31 m50	31 m34	31 m22	31 m13	31 m6	m44	m33	m26.3
7	3134 m48	36 m24	34 m16	33 m12	32 m34	32 m8	31 m50	31 m36	31 m25	31 m17	m51.2	m38.4	m30.7
8	3136 m38	37 m19	34 m53	33 m39	32 m56	32 m26	32 m5	31 m50	31 m38	31 m28	m58.5	m44	m35
9	3230 m27	3130 m14	35 m29	34 m7	33 m17	32 m45	32 m21	32 m3	31 m50	31 m39	31 m5.8	m49.4	m39.5
10	3232 m17	3131 m9	36 m6	34 m34	33 m39	33 m3	32 m37	32 m17	32 m2	31 m50	31 m13	m55	m44
15	3333 m26	3135 m43	3131 m9	36 m51	35 m29	34 m34	33 m55	32 m26	33 m3	32 m45	31 m50	31 m22	31 m6
20	3434 m34	3232 m17	3134 m11	3131 m9	37 m19	36 m6	35 m13	34 m34	34 m4	33 m39	32 m26	31 m50	31 m28
25	3535 m43	3236 m51	3137 m14	3133 m26	3131 m9	37 m37	36 m32	35 m43	35 m5	34 m34	33 m13	32 m17	31 m50

EXAMPLE. Note weight of 'Soloid' product in first column; call this A. Note required percentage in top line; call this B. The volume which the solution should measure will be found on the A line in the B column.

Thus, if by means of a 5-grain product of 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride it be required to produce a 4 per cent. solution, that solution should measure 32 m17. The 'Soloid' product should usually be dissolved in about three quarters of this quantity of solvent, and the volume of the solution should then be adjusted to stated measure.

ACID NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of Alkali or Alkaline Carbonate required to neutralise 100 parts of the undermentioned Acids, together with the quantity of Product.

ACIDS											
Percentage Strength	Ammonia Solution, 10 per cent.	Ammonium Carbonate, B.P.	Product	Potassium Hydroxide, 90 per cent.	Potassium Bicarbonate	Product	Sodium Hydroxide, 90 per cent.	Sodium Bicarbonate, 99 per cent.	Sodium Carbonate, Crystals.	Product	
Acid, Acetic ...	94	29	42	34	55	54	24	47	80	75	
Acid, Acetic, Glacial ...	281	86	127	103	165	162	73	141	239	224	
Acid, Benzoic ...	100	43	114	51	82	176	64	70	119	118	
Acid, Citric ...	244	75	124	89	143	154	6	122	207	170	
Acid, Hydrobromic, Dil. ...	21	6	12	8	12	15	13	11	18	13	
Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil. ...	49	14	15	18	37	27	25	25	42	22	
Acid, Lactic ...	142	44	89	52	83	107	37	71	121	93	
Acid, Salicylic ...	124	38	112	45	73	128	59	62	105	110	
Acid, Tartaric ...	227	70	123	83	133	157	59	11	193	153	

ALKALI NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of Acid of specified strength required to neutralise 100 parts of Alkali or Alkaline Carbonate, together with the quantity of Product.

ALKALIES	Acetic Acid, 99 per cent.		Acetic Acid, 33 per cent.		Product		Benzoic Acid		Product		Citric Acid		Product		Hydrobromic Acid, Dil. 10 per cent.		Product		Hydrochloric Acid, Dil. 10.58 per cent.		Product		Lactic Acid, 75 per cent.		Product		Salicylic Acid		Product		Tartaric Acid		Product
	Percentage Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammonia Solution
Ammonium Carbonate, B.P.	100	36	108	45	72	82	41	166	157	51	475	1545	57	187	1998	191	187	191	187	191	187	191	187	191	187	191	187	191	187	191	187	191	187
Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Bicarbonate
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Carbonate, Crystals

SYMBOLS AND ATOMIC WEIGHTS

(Revised from the latest Report of the International Committee on Atomic Weights)

The International Committee now gives only the atomic weights with reference to O=16.00. In this table the corresponding values, calculated on the basis of H=1 (Ratio, 1.008:1), are also given:—

		O=16	H=1			O=16	H=1
Aluminium ...	Al	27.1	26.9	Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	95.2
Antimony ...	Sb	120.2	119.2	Neodymium ...	Nd	144.3	143.15
Argon...	A	39.88	39.56	Neon ...	Ne	20.2	20.03
Arsenic ...	As	74.96	74.36	Nickel ...	Ni	58.68	58.2
Barium ...	Ba	137.37	136.28	Niton (radium emanation)	Nt	222.4	220.63
Bismuth ...	Bi	208.0	206.4	Nitrogen ...	N	14.01	13.9
Boron...	B	11.0	10.9	Osmium ...	Os	190.9	189.38
Bromine ...	Br	79.92	79.28	Oxygen ...	O	16.00	15.87
Cadmium ...	Cd	112.4	111.5	Palladium ...	Pd	106.7	105.85
Cæsium ...	Cs	132.81	131.75	Phosphorus ...	P	31.04	30.79
Calcium ...	Ca	40.07	39.75	Platinum ...	Pt	195.2	193.66
Carbon ...	C	12.00	11.91	Potassium ...	K	39.10	38.79
Cerium ...	Ce	140.25	139.1	Praseodymium	Pr	140.6	139.48
Chlorine ...	Cl	35.46	35.18	Radium ...	Ra	226.4	224.6
Chromium ...	Cr	52.0	51.59	Rhodium ...	Rh	102.9	102.08
Cobalt ...	Co	58.97	58.5	Rubidium ...	Rb	85.45	84.77
Columbium ...	Cb	93.5	92.76	Ruthenium ...	Ru	101.7	100.9
Copper ...	Cu	63.57	63.06	Samarium ...	Sa	150.4	149.21
Dysprosium...	Dy	162.5	161.2	Scandium ...	Sc	44.1	43.75
Erbium ...	Er	167.7	166.36	Selenium ...	Se	79.2	78.6
Europium ...	Eu	152.0	150.8	Silicon ...	Si	28.3	28.07
Fluorine ...	F	19.0	18.8	Silver ...	Ag	107.88	107.02
Gadolinium ...	Gd	157.3	156.05	Sodium ...	Na	23.00	22.82
Gallium ...	Ga	69.9	69.34	Strontium ...	Sr	87.63	86.93
Germanium ...	Ge	72.5	72	Sulphur ...	S	32.07	31.81
Glucinum ...	Gl	9.1	9.03	Tantalum ...	Ta	181.5	180.05
Gold ...	Au	197.2	195.6	Tellurium ...	Te	127.5	126.49
Helium ...	He	3.99	3.96	Terbium ...	Tb	159.2	157.9
Hydrogen ...	H	1.008	1.000	Thallium ...	Tl	204.0	202.38
Indium ...	In	114.8	113.9	Thorium ...	Th	232.0	230.16
Iodine ...	I	126.92	125.91	Thulium ...	Tm	168.5	167.16
Iridium ...	Ir	193.1	191.57	Tin ...	Sn	119.0	118.1
Iron ...	Fe	55.84	55.39	Titanium ...	Ti	48.1	47.7
Krypton ...	Kr	82.9	82.24	Tungsten ...	W	184.0	182.5
Lanthanum ...	La	139.0	137.9	Uranium ...	U	238.5	236.6
Lead ...	Pb	207.10	205.46	Vanadium ...	V	51.0	50.59
Lithium ...	Li	6.94	6.88	Xenon ...	Xe	130.2	129.17
Lutecium ...	Lu	174.0	172.6	Ytterbium ...	Yb	172	170.63
Magnesium ...	Mg	24.32	24.13	Yttrium ...	Y	89.0	88.3
Manganese ...	Mn	54.93	54.5	Zinc ...	Zn	65.37	64.85
Mercury ...	Hg	200.6	199.007	Zirconium ...	Zr	90.6	89.0

NOTES ON RADIOGRAPHY

In these notes, a knowledge of ordinary photographic manipulations is pre-supposed, the aim being to indicate suitable materials and methods for the production of X-ray negatives and positives.

Choice of Plate or Film.—Other things being equal, the more thickly-spread the emulsion and the richer it is in silver, the better the result. It is generally best to employ plates specially prepared for radiography, but when these are unobtainable the radiographer is practically safe in using the brand of plate he employs in ordinary photographic work. In general, an emulsion of medium speed* will be found most satisfactory, although a more rapid plate may sometimes be necessary in order to shorten the exposure. No advantage is, however, obtainable from the use of "ultra-rapid" emulsions. For inanimate objects, and when a prolonged exposure is possible, emulsions of ordinary rapidity are preferable.

Although glass plates are easier to handle in the dark-room, films coated on celluloid or other flexible support can be placed in closer contact with the human body, and are less liable to damage. Ordinary negative or bromide papers may be used if the slight increase in the length of time they take to print be not objectionable. These papers possess the great advantage of being so transparent to X-rays that several negatives may be obtained with one exposure by super-imposing a number of sheets of the sensitive material. When only negative images are required, this plan is very convenient and rapid.

Development.—The development of radiographs will present no difficulties to those familiar with the production of ordinary negatives, the chief precaution necessary being to develop much more fully than is requisite in ordinary work. A pyro developer, unless prepared with a larger proportion of sulphite than usual, is liable to stain the fingers and the gelatin. For those who prefer pyro, 'Tabloid' Pyro-Soda Developer (*Ilford formula*) is the most suitable. 'Tabloid' 'RyTOL' Universal Developer is specially appreciated for X-ray work, giving good density and detail without irritating or discolouring the fingers, and without staining the gelatin. It brings up the image quickly with all available detail, and density is easily obtainable by leaving the plate in the developer until it appears practically opaque to transmitted light. 'Tabloid' Pyro-Metol Developer is also most useful for under-exposures. It develops very quickly, and gives a yellow image which produces strong, plucky prints.

Should the radiograph be too thin, owing either to under-exposure or under-development, 'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite or 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier should be used, because they increase the strength of the finest detail as well as that of the stronger deposits. Many intensifiers, whilst increasing the general density, remove the finest details altogether.

Other operations, such as reduction, fixing, printing, etc., require no divergence from the methods adopted in ordinary photographic work.

* NOTE.—Medium speed plates or films are those marked $1/2$ and $1/3$ in the 'Wellcome' Photographic Exposure Record (TABLE B, Plates and Films, Col. I). Rapid plates are marked $1/4$, and ultra-rapid plates, $1/6$, $1/8$ or $1/12$.

UTERO-GESTATION

There are wide differences in the figures given by various authorities on the points dealt with in this section. Those given below may, it is believed, be relied upon as being in accord with present English teaching.

FÆTUS

Length and weight at different stages of intra-uterine life

Days	Weeks	Length	Weight
28	4	4 to 6 lines	gr. 20
56	8	15 to 18 "	dr. 2 to 5
84	12	2 to 3 inches	1 to 2 oz.
112	16	3 to 6 "	2 to 3 oz.
140	20	6 to 8 "	5 to 7 oz.
168	24	8 to 10 "	1 lb.
196	28	10 to 13 "	2 to 3 lb.
224	32	13 to 15½ "	3 to 5 lb.
252	36	15½ to 18 "	} 6 to 9 lb. or more
280	40	18 to 20½ "	
287	41	20½ to 24 "	

It has been calculated that the length of the fœtus for the first six months of intra-uterine life is indicated in centimetres by the square of the number of the corresponding month. Thus, at one month, a fœtus measures 1 centimetre; at 2 months, 4 centimetres; at 3 months, 9 centimetres; at 4 months, 16 centimetres; at 5 months, 25 centimetres; at 6 months, 36 centimetres. The variation in the length and weight of children at birth is very great. The average weight at birth is stated to be 6.8 lb., but English experience would place it somewhat higher—possibly 7¼ lb., for a full-term infant.

FÆTAL HEART SOUNDS

The sounds of the fœtal heart, 130 to 150 per minute, are best heard at the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth month, at a point midway between the umbilicus and the left (or less frequently the right) anterior superior spine of the ilium.

FÆTAL HEAD

Measurements at full term

1. Sagittal diameters—

- (a) The direct, or fronto-occipital (from the glabella to the most prominent point at the occiput), 4.5 inches, with a circumference of 13.5 inches.
- (b) The great diagonal, or mento-occipital (from the point of the chin to the most prominent part of the occiput), 5.25 inches, with a circumference of 14.25 inches.
- (c) The small diagonal or sub-occipito bregmatic (from a point midway between the occipital tubercles and the foramen magnum to the posterior edge of the great fontanelle), 3.75 inches, with a circumference of 11.5 inches.

2. Transverse diameters—

- (a) The great transverse or bi-parietal, between the most prominent points of the two parietal eminences, 3.75 inches.
- (b) The small transverse, or bi-temporal, 3 inches.

3. Vertical diameters—

- (a) From the vertex to the base of the skull—*i.e.* to the anterior edge of the foramen magnum, 3.75 inches.
- (b) From the most projecting part of the forehead to the chin—*i.e.* the length of the face, 3 inches.

FEMALE PELVIS

Measurements

	Inlet	Cavity	Outlet
Antero-posterior (<i>true conjugate</i>)	$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	5 inches
Oblique	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "
Transverse	5 "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 "

The external conjugate, usually known as D.B., the diameter of Baudelocque, measured from the first spine of the sacrum to the Mons Veneris, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches.

The "measurement of the spine" between the external margins of the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilia, is usually about 10 inches.

The measurement between the most distant parts of the crests of the ilia is usually about 11 inches.

The diagonal conjugate, measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the under surface of the symphysis pubis, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

GRAVID UTERUS

Position of fundus at different stages of pregnancy

End of 2nd month	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. above symphysis pubis
" 3rd "	midway between symphysis and umbilicus
" 4th "	$\frac{2}{3}$ of distance between symphysis and umbilicus
" 5th "	level with umbilicus
" 6th "	1 in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. above umbilicus
" 7th "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 3 in. above umbilicus
" 8th "	$\frac{2}{3}$ of distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage

Thence it continues to rise slightly towards the ensiform cartilage until the last week of pregnancy, when it begins to sink again, in consequence, chiefly, of the fœtus descending more into the pelvis.

GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements at different stages of pregnancy

	Length	Width	Depth
At end of 3rd month	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches	4 inches	3 inches
" 4th "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 "	5 "	4 "
" 5th "	6 to 7 "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 "
" 6th "	8 to 9 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 "
" 7th "	10 to 11 "	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 8th "	11 to 12 "	8 "	7 "
" 9th "	12 to 14 "	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 to 9 in.

NON-GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements in Nulliparæ

Length from fundus to anterior lip	... ..	$3\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Width at fundus	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 2 in.	
Depth immediately below fundus	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	

The cervix is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 in. wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep.

The anterior lip projects 0.2 in. to 0.3 in. beyond the os, while the posterior measures from the fornix to its free edge 0.7 in.

The walls are 0.4 in. to 0.6 in. thick in virgins, and 0.8 in. in women who have borne children.

The weight in virgins is 1.1 oz. to 1.3 oz. ; and in women who have borne children, 3.3 oz. to 4 oz.

OBSTETRIC TABLE

The calculation is made from the first day of the last menstrual period.

January <i>October</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	January <i>November</i>
February <i>November</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	February <i>December</i>
March <i>December</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March <i>January</i>
April <i>January</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	April <i>February</i>
May <i>February</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	May <i>March</i>
June <i>March</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	June <i>April</i>
July <i>April</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July <i>May</i>
August <i>May</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	August <i>June</i>
September <i>June</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	September <i>July</i>
October <i>July</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	October <i>August</i>
November <i>August</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	November <i>September</i>
December <i>September</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	December <i>October</i>

[For Utero-Gestation Table, see page 356]

TRADE
MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

URINE TEST CASE

NO. 510 (*Registered*)

Simplifies examination of urine for albumin, sugar, etc. Facilitates accuracy and saves time. Each item of the contents is of the finest quality. The case is well-constructed of nickel-plated metal and is readily rendered aseptic. The complete outfit can be carried in the pocket.

(See Notes on Equipments at end)



TRADE
MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE

NO. 505 (*Registered*)

This outfit is admirably suited to the requirements of students and practitioners. It contains appliances and materials for collecting, staining* and mounting specimens of blood, pus, sputum, etc., for microscopic examination.

(See Notes on Equipments at end)

**For list of 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains, see Price List section.*

POSTAL INFORMATION FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

Inland Letter Rates.—Not exceeding 4 oz., 1*d.*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* extra for every additional 2 oz. No letter may exceed 24 in. in length, 12 in. in width or 12 in. in depth, unless sent to or from a Government office.

Newspaper Rates.—Every Registered inland newspaper, if wrapped so that it may be easily examined by the post office authorities, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, without regard to weight; more than one in a packet, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for each newspaper. A packet containing two or more registered newspapers, however, is not chargeable with a higher rate than would be chargeable on a halfpenny packet or letter of the same weight. Newspaper packets must not exceed 5 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. in width or depth.

Newspapers not registered at the General Post Office are treated in the post like any other printed matter.

Halfpenny Packets.—The undermentioned articles are transmissible for a postage of one halfpenny, provided they conform to the official regulations published in the Post Office Guide and do not exceed 2 oz. in weight. Above that weight they are liable to letter postage, unless sent by Parcel Post. Books and other printed and written matter not in the nature of a letter, drawings, photographs, maps, plans, invoices, orders for goods, receipts, statements, circulars, Christmas cards, birthday cards, manuscripts for press, proofs, etc.

Registration.—The fee for registering an inland letter or packet is 2*d.* in addition to the ordinary postal rate. The packet *must* be enclosed in a strong cover, securely sealed, and *must* be given to a post office official, and a receipt obtained for it; if containing coin, it *must* be enclosed in a special registered letter envelope, sold at all Post Offices. The payment of the ordinary registration fee of 2*d.* effects an insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £5; a fee of 3*d.* up to £20; a fee of 4*d.* up to £40; and so on, at the rate of an extra 1*d.* for every additional £20 up to £400, unless contents are coins, when the limit of compensation is £5.

The fee chargeable for registration to places abroad is 2*d.* The sum payable for insurance, including registration on letters to Foreign Countries for which insurance can be accepted, is 4*d.* for £12, and 2*d.* extra for every additional £12 up to £400.

Re-Direction.—All correspondence (other than parcels) can be re-directed to the same addressee at another address, free of charge, if re-posted not later than the day after delivery. Parcels are only re-delivered free of charge when the original and second address are both within the delivery of the same Post Office.

Official re-direction is undertaken in cases of removals; applications must be made on the official forms, and duly signed. Separate notices are required in the cases of parcels and telegrams. Re-direction is free the first year after removal, but fees of 1*s.* are charged during the second and third years, and 5*s.* a year afterwards.

Letter Cards.—1*d.* each (now issued at face value).

Post Cards.—Thin cards $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* each (now issued at face value). Stout cards, $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* each; 11 for 6*d.*

Parcel Rates.—1 lb., 3*d.*; 2 lb., 4*d.*; 3 lb., 5*d.*; 5 lb., 6*d.*; 7 lb., 7*d.*; 8 lb., 8*d.*; 9 lb., 9*d.*; 10 lb., 10*d.*; 11 lb., 11*d.* No parcel may exceed 11 lb. in weight. The greatest length allowed is 3 ft. 6 in., and the maximum of length and girth combined is 6 ft.; *i.e.* a parcel of 3 ft. 6 in. long may measure 2 ft. 6 in. in girth round the thickest part.

Certificates of Postage of Parcels.—A certificate of the posting of a parcel can be obtained without charge at any Post Office. Forms of certificate lie on the public counter, and anyone bringing a parcel to post who desires to secure compensation *without registration* should fill up one of these forms, when it will be the duty of the officer in attendance to check and date-stamp the form, to sign it and hand it back to the person presenting it.

Money Order Rates.—For sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; above £1 but not exceeding £3, 3*d.*; above £3 but not exceeding £10, 4*d.*; above £10 but not exceeding £20, 6*d.*; above £20 but not exceeding £30, 8*d.*; above £30 but not exceeding £40, 10*d.*

Inland Postal Order Rates.—Postal Orders may now be obtained for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.*, at the following rates of poundage:—6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 3*s.* to 15*s.* inclusive, 1*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* inclusive, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The value of a Postal Order may be increased by affixing stamps not exceeding three in number and to an amount not exceeding 5*d.* Odd halfpence will not be paid.

Telegram Rates.—Throughout the United Kingdom, 6*d.* for the first 12 words, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for every additional word, the name and address of receiver, and of sender if telegraphed, being counted. London district initials are counted as one word, and figures are counted as five to a word.

Specimens for Medical Examination or Analysis.—Deleterious liquids or substances, though otherwise prohibited from transmission by post, may be sent for medical examination or analysis by qualified medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons to public or private laboratories, institutes, etc., by ordinary *letter post* under the following conditions:—

All liquids must be enclosed in hermetically-sealed bottles, and packed in strong wooden, leather or metal cases, with sufficient cotton wool or other absorbent material to prevent leakage in the event of damage to the receptacle. Packets so made up must be conspicuously marked “Fragile, with care,” and bear the words “Pathological Specimen,” and also the signature and address of the medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon who sent it.

N.B.—The packet must on no account be sent by Parcel Post—any packet of the kind found in the Parcel Post, or found in the Letter Post improperly packed or directed, will be at

once stopped and completely destroyed. Any person infringing this concession to the medical profession will be liable to prosecution.

Foreign and Colonial Letter Rates.—The prepaid rate of postage on letters from the United Kingdom for all Foreign Countries (except Egypt, the U.S.A. and the places in China and Morocco where there are British Post Office Agencies) is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the first oz. and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each succeeding oz.; from the United Kingdom to nearly all British Possessions, and to Egypt, the U.S.A. and the places in China and Morocco where there are British Post Office Agencies, the letter rate is $1d.$ per oz.

No letter may exceed 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in width or depth.

Foreign and Colonial Printed Papers and Commercial Papers, Rates for.—The rate of postage to be prepaid in the United Kingdom on Printed Papers (such as newspapers, books, pamphlets, circulars, photographs, etc.) for all places abroad is $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 2 oz. The postage on Commercial Papers is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the first 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 2 oz. thereafter. The limit of size for packets addressed to British Colonies or Possessions or to non-Union Countries or Colonies is 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth; but to Foreign Countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in. If in the form of a roll, the limit of size in either case is 30 in. in length by 4 in. in diameter. The limits of weights are 5 lb. for British Colonies or Possessions, and for non-Union Countries or Colonies; and 4 lb. for Foreign Countries in the Postal Union.

NOTE.—Duly registered Newspapers, Magazines and Trade Journals may now be sent direct to Canada at a postage rate of $1d.$ per lb.

Foreign and Colonial Post Cards.—Official Post Cards, single and reply, are transmissible to all parts of the world. Single Cards are issued with impressed stamp of $1d.$, and Reply Cards bearing a stamp of the value of $1d.$ on each half. Official Inland Post Cards are also transmissible abroad if the additional postage required is supplied by means of postage stamps affixed to the Cards on the address side.

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Rates.—When alternative routes are available, the cheaper is here given. Parcels may be sent to the majority of the British Possessions at the rates of 3 lb., $1s.$; 7 lb., $2s.$; 11 lb., $3s.$

The principal exceptions are as follows, maximum weight allowed 11 lb.:—Australia, 1 lb., $1s.$, then $6d.$ per lb.; Rhodesia, $1s.$ $9d.$ each lb.; South Africa (Union of), $9d.$ each lb.

To the undermentioned places, the rates for parcels not exceeding 3 lb., 7 lb. and 11 lb. respectively, are as follows:—Argentine Republic, $2s.$, $3s.$, $4s.$; Austria, $1s.$ $6d.$, $2s.$, $2s.$ $6d.$; Belgium, $1s.$, $1s.$ $6d.$, $2s.$; Denmark, $1s.$, $1s.$ $6d.$, $2s.$; Egypt (including the Egyptian Sudan), $1s.$, $1s.$ $9d.$, $2s.$ $6d.$; France, $1s.$ $4d.$, $1s.$ $9d.$, $2s.$ $2d.$; Germany and Holland, $1s.$, $1s.$ $6d.$, $2s.$; Italy, $1s.$ $6d.$, $2s.$, $2s.$ $6d.$; Japan, $2s.$, $3s.$, $4s.$; Mexico,

1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; Norway, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.; Nyasaland Protectorate, 3s., 4s., 5s.; Portugal, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.; Russia (in Europe), 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.; Spain, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.; Sweden, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.; Switzerland, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.; U.S.A., official, 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d.; semi-official, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., except for New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, for which the rates are 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.

Parcels to places abroad are subject to Customs regulations. The sender is required to fill up an official form of declaration, giving an accurate statement of the nature and value of the contents; and where the destination is other than a British Colony or Possession, a despatch note must also be handed in with the Customs form.

Parcels for many Foreign Countries and British Possessions may be insured at the rate of 4d. for £12, and 2d. extra for every additional £12 up to £400. Parcels addressed to any Foreign Country, or to Australia, Canada, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nyasaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, Seychelles, South Africa (Union of), Straits Settlements and Trinidad, may not contain a letter, even if sent to the addressee. Parcels for other British Possessions may contain a letter if addressed the same as the parcel, but packets of letters may not be sent by Parcel Post to any place abroad. An invoice in an open envelope simply giving particulars of the goods may be enclosed.

The maximum length and girth combined of parcels to India and the Colonies generally is 6 ft.

Foreign and Colonial Telegrams may be sent at the following charges per word:—Belgium, France, Germany and Holland, 2d.; Algeria, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis, 2½d.; Gibraltar, Portugal, Roumania and Spain, 3d.; Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Servia, 3½d.; Malta and Tangier, 4d.; Spain (*via* Marseilles Cable), 5d.; Crete and Greece, 5½d.; Greek Islands, Turkey and Turkish Islands, 6d.; Tripoli, 7d.; Azores and Canary Islands, 9d.; Cyprus (per Eastern Co.) and Egypt (Alexandria), 1s.; Sudan, 1s. 4d.; Senegal, 1s. 4½d.

In no case can a Foreign Telegram be sent for less than 10d.

Foreign Money Orders are issued in the United Kingdom to most Foreign Countries at the following rates of poundage, for sums not exceeding £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; the poundage increasing at the rate of 3d. for every additional £2 or fraction of £2 up to £40, for which the rate is 5s. 3d.

Orders are valid for twelve months from the month of issue in all countries with a few exceptions.

As the advices of Money Orders drawn on places abroad have to be examined in the Money Order Department, London, before the particulars are advised to the paying country, such Orders should be taken out a day (or in remote places two days) before the date fixed for the despatch of the mails.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE

FOR INFECTIOUS CASES ONLY

11. Application to be made

In day-time (9 a.m. to 11 p.m.) to the Chief Office (Ambulance Department), Victoria Embankment (corner of Carmelite Street), E.C.; Telegrams: "Asylums Board, London"; Telephone, 2461 Holborn, and 7181 Central (several lines on each Exchange).

N.B.—Application in the latter part of the day must be despatched in time to reach the office before 11 p.m.

Application to be made at night-time (11 p.m. to 9 a.m.) by telephone or by messenger to any of the following Ambulance Stations:—

Brooksby's Walk, Ilomerton, N.E.; Telephone, 2461 Holborn. Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station), N.W.; Telephone, 2462 Holborn. Seagrave Road, Fulham (near West Brompton Railway Station), S.W.; Telephone, 2464 Holborn. Landor Road, Stockwell (near Clapham Road Railway Station), S.W.; Telephone, 2463 Holborn. New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station), S.E.; Telephone, 7181 Central. Shooter's Hill, Kent; Telephone, 2465 Holborn.

12. Removal to the Board's Hospitals

(a) ONLY persons suffering from SMALLPOX, FEVERS, OR DIPHTHERIA are ADMITTED into the BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

(b) Every application must state the name, age and full address of the patient, and from what disease suffering, and also the name of the person making the application.

(c) Unless a medical certificate of the nature of the disease be handed to the Ambulance Nurse, the patient will not be removed.

(d) Patients should leave all valuables, money, etc., and all outside clothing at home, should wear body linen only, and be wrapped in the blankets provided for the purpose.

13. Conveyance to other places

(a) Persons suffering from any DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE* may be conveyed by ambulance to PLACES OTHER THAN THE BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

(b) Every application for an ambulance must state:—(i) Name, sex, age and full address of patient; also name of person making the application. (ii) Description of disease. (iii) Full address to which the patient is to be conveyed. (Arrangements for the reception of the patient must be made before application for the Ambulance.)

(c) The patient must be provided with a medical certificate of the nature of the disease, to be handed to the driver of the Ambulance.

(d) The charge for the hire of the Ambulance, including (when the patient is over twelve years of age) the services of a male attendant, is 5s. This amount must be paid to the driver, who will give an official receipt for the same. If desired, a nurse will be supplied at an additional charge of 2s. 6d. for her services.

(e) One person only will be allowed to accompany the patient, and such person may be conveyed back to the place from which the patient was taken.

(f) The Ambulances may be sent outside the Metropolitan district only by special sanction of the Ambulance Committee, or of the Clerk to the Board, and in such cases an extra charge will be made of 1s. for every mile by road outside the Metropolitan area.

The servants of the Board are forbidden to accept any gratuities or refreshments.

* N.B.—Dangerous Infectious Diseases include the following: Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarletina or Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal Fevers, and Measles. The Ambulance Committee have also authorised the use of their ambulances for Chicken-pox.

LIGHTING-UP TIME TABLE

(Lighting-up time is one hour after local sunset)

The figures show the number of minutes difference in times of sunset locally as compared with Greenwich on the first of each month; differences on intermediate dates can readily be found by interpolation; + indicates the sunset is later, — that it is earlier than at Greenwich. The times of sunset at Greenwich are given at the head of the Diary pages; by adding to or subtracting from these the figure given in the table, the time of local sunset (by Greenwich time) will be found. In the case of Irish towns, this will give the time of sunset by Dublin time. Greenwich time is official throughout Great Britain, and Dublin time throughout Ireland.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen ...	-27	-15	- 2	+13	+27	+40	+42	+33	+18	+ 4	-11	-26
Aberystwyth ...	+11	+13	+14	+17	+19	+20	+21	+19	+18	+15	+13	+11
Belfast ...	-19	-13	- 7	+ 2	+ 9	+15	+17	+11	+ 4	- 3	-11	-18
Birmingham ...	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2
Brighton ...	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	0	- 1	- 3	- 3	- 2	0	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4
Bristol ...	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Cambridge ...	- 5	- 3	- 2	0	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	- 2	- 4
Cardiff ...	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13
Carlisle ...	- 7	- 2	+ 6	+15	+23	+29	+31	+26	+18	+10	+ 1	- 7
Castlebar ...	- 1	+ 3	+ 7	+14	+20	+23	+25	+21	+16	+10	+ 5	0
Cork ...	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8	+ 9	+10	+11	+11	+10	+10	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7
Dover ...	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 6	- 7	- 7	- 7	- 7	- 5	- 5	- 4	- 3
Dublin ...	-10	- 7	- 4	+ 1	+ 5	+ 9	+10	+ 5	+ 3	- 1	- 6	-10
Dundee ...	-18	- 8	+ 3	+16	+29	+40	+42	+33	+21	+ 9	- 4	-16
Edinburgh ...	-14	- 5	+ 5	+17	+28	+37	+40	+32	+21	+10	- 2	-12
Falmouth ...	+27	+26	+21	+19	+15	+12	+13	+14	+19	+21	+24	+26
Glasgow ...	- 9	0	+ 9	+21	+31	+40	+43	+36	+25	+14	+ 3	- 7
Hull ...	-11	- 5	- 3	+ 3	+ 5	+12	+14	+ 9	+ 5	0	- 5	-11
Inverness ...	-21	- 7	+ 6	+22	+37	+51	+56	+43	+28	+13	- 3	-19
Ipswich ...	- 9	- 7	- 6	- 5	- 4	- 2	- 1	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 7	- 9
Lancaster ...	- 3	+ 2	+ 6	+13	+19	+23	+25	+20	+16	+ 9	+ 3	- 2
Leeds ...	- 7	- 2	+ 2	+ 8	+13	+17	+19	+14	+10	+ 4	- 1	- 6
Lincoln ...	- 8	- 4	- 1	+ 3	+ 7	+10	+12	+ 8	+ 5	+ 1	- 3	- 7
Liverpool ...	+ 2	+ 5	+ 8	+13	+17	+21	+22	+18	+15	+11	+ 6	+ 2
Londonderry ...	-16	-10	- 2	+ 7	+15	+22	+24	+18	+10	+ 2	- 7	-15
Manchester ...	- 2	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+15	+19	+20	+16	+13	+ 8	+ 3	- 2
Milford Haven ...	+18	+19	+20	+20	+21	+21	+22	+21	+20	+20	+19	+18
Newcastle ...	-13	- 7	+ 1	+10	+18	+25	+27	+21	+13	+ 5	- 4	-12
Northampton ...	- 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	- 1
Norwich ...	-11	- 9	- 7	- 4	- 2	0	+ 1	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 8	-11
Nottingham ...	- 3	- 1	+ 2	+ 6	+ 9	+12	+13	+10	+ 8	+ 4	0	- 3
Oban ...	- 8	+ 2	+13	+26	+38	+49	+52	+43	+31	+19	+ 6	- 6
Plymouth ...	+21	+20	+17	+15	+13	+10	+11	+12	+15	+17	+19	+20
Sheffield ...	- 4	- 1	+ 2	+ 7	+11	+15	+16	+12	+ 9	+ 5	0	- 4
Shrewsbury ...	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+12	+14	+17	+18	+15	+13	+10	+ 7	+ 4
Southampton ...	+ 9	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 9
Weymouth ...	+14	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 9	+10	+12	+15
Wick ...	-34	-27	- 1	+18	+37	+53	+59	+44	+25	+ 8	-12	-30
York ...	-10	- 5	- 1	+ 6	+12	+16	+18	+13	+ 8	+ 2	- 4	9

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK

MALT PRODUCTS

A series of products having 'KEPLER' Malt Extract as their basis. They are of great dietetic value in convalescence and conditions attended by bodily waste, as consumption, etc. They build up fat, flesh, muscle, bone and brain. They give strength and vitality.

(See page III)



TRADE 'BIVO' MARK

BEEF AND IRON WINE

Scientifically prepared to meet the requirements of prescribers.

One of the leading British medical journals summarises the results of a careful examination of a series of meat wines, undertaken by its own independent analysts, in a table which shows that 'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine contains the largest percentage of meat extract.

(See page 33)

TRADE
MARK

'SOLOID' BRAND ANTISEPTICS

Presenting the familiar antiseptic agents, pure and in accurate quantities. They are safe, satisfactory and convenient to use. Solutions of definite strength easily and quickly prepared. For instance — one 'SOLOID' Corrosive Sublimate, gr. 8.75, dissolved in one pint of water, forms a solution of 1 in 1000.

(See page 173)



'HAZELINE' CREAM

(Trade Mark)

Keeps the skin of the hands soft, smooth and white in spite of frequent immersion in antiseptic solutions and the use of strong soaps. Men who shave will appreciate its soothing effect upon the face. The collapsible metal tubes are convenient when travelling.

(See page 79)



PLOUGHING

The first step in preparing the ground for the cultivation of medicinal plants



ROLLING THE GROUND

This is done, after ploughing, in order to break up the clods of earth

Reproduced from photographs taken on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm and developed with 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer (see Price List Section)



HOEING BETWEEN THE ROWS OF BELLADONNA

This operation opens the soil and removes weeds

Reproduced from a photograph taken on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm, and developed with 'Tabloid' Photo-graphic Chemicals (see Price List Section).



FINISHED PRODUCTS

'Wellcome' Brand Preparations of Belladonna, Digitalis and Hyoscyamus, from plants grown on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm.

THE 'WELLCOME'

MATERIA MEDICA FARM

ON their efforts to supply the medical profession with pure, reliable and accurately-standardised galenicals (*see* 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals, *page* xv), Burroughs Wellcome & Co. found themselves hampered by the difficulty of securing and maintaining a constant supply of crude drugs of a sufficiently high standard of quality. Hence arose the idea Inception of the Farm of applying to the actual cultivation of medicinal plants those methods of scientific accuracy, coupled with unceasing experimental research, on which was founded their world-wide reputation for the preparation of fine pharmaceutical products. This could be done only by establishing, under their own immediate control, a farm for the cultivation of vegetable materia medica.

On such a farm, conducted by pharmaceutical and botanical experts, it was felt that much might be done in the way of initiating the process of scientific drug-production with the raw Objects aimed at material in its very earliest stages. Suitable land being available in close proximity to the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works at Dartford, this project was put into execution, and has since been fully justified by results, the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm having now passed the experimental or tentative stage.

From the pharmaceutical manufacturing point of view, distinct benefits have been found to accrue from the close inter-relation between farm and works, and the direct supply to the latter of the produce of the fields. It is possible, for instance, to treat or work up drugs immediately after collection, and to dry Benefits derived herbs, if necessary, as soon as they are cut, so that fermentation and other deteriorative changes have not time to set in. Adulteration, either accidental or intentional, can also be entirely prevented, a very difficult matter when dealing with collectors of wild herbs. Further, on the Materia Medica Farm opportunity is provided for the careful selection and cultivation of those strains of a plant which have been found to be most active and to give the most satisfactory preparations.

While the greater part of the farm is devoted to the cultivation of staple medicinal plants, much important and interesting experimental work is also carried out. Extended observations are made, for example, with regard to the influence exerted on the growth and medicinal yield of different plants by varying amounts of shade and sunshine, by climatic conditions generally, by shading with coloured fabrics, by soils, by treatment with different fertilisers, etc., etc. As already indicated, also, the propagation of particular strains, specially suitable for pharmaceutical purposes, is the subject of experiment.

As illustrating the results of materia medica cultivation, reference may be made to the exceedingly important digitalis crop. The whole of the herb required for the preparation of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Tincture of Digitalis is grown at Dartford, with the result that such slight differences in character as now occur in the digitalis leaves used in this preparation, are confined to those necessarily arising from the variations of season from year to year. The possibility of the inclusion of faulty or untrue specimens, such as occur frequently in collections from wild plants, is completely eliminated.

With regard to belladonna, again, experiments made in the culture of this plant have shown that variations in climatic conditions affect the yield of alkaloid to a greater extent than do alterations in any other environmental factor. The knowledge thus gained goes to confirm the theory that the acknowledged superiority of English belladonna leaves in alkaloidal content is chiefly due to the climate of the country.

Similarly, cultivation under experimental conditions has proved that the amount of sparteine contained in Broom Tops varies with the season of the year, being low during the growing and flowering period, and increasing during the autumn and winter.

From results such as the foregoing it will be realised that by the introduction of scientific method into medicinal plant culture a certain amount of standardisation of the raw material is effected, which paves the way for, and gives additional value to, those more exact chemical and physiological processes by which uniformity is ensured in galenical preparations from the crude drugs.

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

CASCARA SAGRADA

One of the fine products to the high quality of which B. W. & Co. owe a large share of their world-wide success. It presents the *true* cascara sagrada at its best. Its supremacy is maintained at all costs. To ensure the supply of this product the Brand 'TABLOID' should be distinctly specified.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 44)



TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

THYROID GLAND

(STANDARDISED)

This pioneer preparation of Thyroid Gland was introduced by B. W. & Co., the first pharmaceutical workers in this field. The majority of the brilliant results recorded under thyroid treatment have been achieved with the 'TABLOID' product.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 184)

TRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND VACCINES

Prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories according to the latest and most scientific methods.

All products are subjected to stringent sterility tests before issue ; they can, therefore, be employed with perfect confidence and freedom from risks.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 193)



TRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND

TUBERCULINS

A complete series of Tuberculins is issued, amongst which 'WELLCOME' Brand New Tuberculin (W), is specially noteworthy. It is obtained by an improved process, designed to render absorption more easy by removal of lipoid constituents, and contains a definite weight of tubercle bacillary substance.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 187)



TRADE
MARK

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND

CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS

STANDARDISED medicinal preparations are an essential of scientific therapeutics, yet the pharmacopœias make but the scantiest provision to satisfy this need. In the case of many galenicals, for instance, prepared from crude drugs which are known to vary remarkably in content of active principle, the British Pharmacopœia gives no method of standardisation at all. Potent and variable drugs such as aconite, digitalis, ergot and strophanthus are among those which come under this head. In prescribing the ordinary galenical preparations of these drugs, therefore, the physician has no guarantee as to the amount of active principle his patient will receive. Similarly, in the case even of well-known chemicals which have long been used, the official tests for impurities are frequently unreliable or altogether inadequate.

Need for
standard-
isation

For these reasons, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have set up the ‘Wellcome’ Standards. These are real, practical standards, comprehensive in their scope, of great stringency, and the outcome of extensive research and long experience. To them, all ‘Wellcome’ Brand Chemicals and Galenicals are required to conform.

‘Wellcome’ Brand Galenicals have uniformity assured by chemical tests or, where such tests have proved inapplicable, by physiological methods. In addition, they are standardised, wherever possible, according to the amount of the most important active principle and not of the total alkaloids. In the case of chemicals, B. W. & Co. have subjected the official tests to very thorough revision, and in consequence the ‘Wellcome’ Chemicals are required to conform to standards which, in many cases, ensure a much higher degree of purity than that demanded by the B.P.

Reliable
prepara-
tions

The maintenance of the stringency of the ‘Wellcome’ standards forms the subject of continuous research, and the standards and methods employed will be revised as may be found necessary in the light of these investigations.

The result of this close attention to standardisation is that in the ‘Wellcome’ Brand products there is provided a series of Chemicals and Galenicals which embody all requirements of modern medical practice. Of exceptional purity, constant in composition and uniformly active, they may be prescribed with every confidence in their therapeutic efficiency.

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND CHEMICALS AND
GALENICALS

‘Wellcome’ Brand—

- „ Aconitine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
B.P.
- „ Aconitine Hydrobromide
- „ Aloin, B.P.
- „ Aloin, B.P., Crystal
- „ Apomorphine Hydrochloride
- „ Atropine (*Pure Alkaloid*),
B.P.
- „ Atropine Sulphate, B.P.
- „ Berberine Sulphate
- „ Bismuth and Iron Citrate
(*Soluble*)
- „ Bismuth and Lithium
Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Bismuth Carbonate, B.P.
- „ Bismuth Citrate
- „ Bismuth Oxychloride
- „ Bismuth Salicylate (*Physio-
logically Pure*)
- „ Bismuth Subgallate
- „ Bismuth Subnitrate, B.P.
- „ Bismuth Tartrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Brucine
- „ Caffeine, B.P.
- „ Caffeine Citrate, B.P.
- „ Calcium Glycerophosphate
- „ Calcium Hypophosphite,
B.P.
- „ Cantharidin
- „ Capsicin
- „ Chloroform
- „ Choline Hydrochloride
- „ Chrysarobin, B.P.
- „ Cocaine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B.P.
- „ Cocaine Hydrochloride, B.P.
- „ Codeine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B.P.
- „ Codeine Phosphate, B.P.
- „ Coniine Hydrochloride
- „ Cotarnine Hydrochloride
- „ Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Emetine Hydrobromide
- „ Ergotin (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.)
- „ Ergotinine
- „ Ergotoxine Phosphate
- „ Ether, Pure, B.P.
- „ Ethyl Chloride
- „ Gelsemine Hydrochloride
(Gelseminiumhydrochlori-
cum cryst., Ger.)
- „ Guaiacol Camphorate
- „ Hæmoglobin
- „ Homatropine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

‘Wellcome’ Brand—

- „ Homatropine Hydro-
bromide, B.P.
- „ Homatropine Methyl-
bromide
- „ Hordenine
- „ Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Hydrastine Hydrochloride
- „ Hydrastinine Hydrochloride
- „ Hyoscyne Hydrobromide,
B.P.
- „ Hyoscyamine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Hyoscyamine (dextro-
Hyoscyamine)
- „ Hyoscyamine Sulphate, B.P.
- „ Ipecacuanha sine Emetina
- „ Iron and Ammonium Citrate,
B.P.
- „ Iron and Ammonium Citrate,
(*Green*)
- „ Iron and Quinine Citrate,
B.P.
- „ Iron Arsenate (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Glycerophosphate
- „ Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*)
- „ Leptandrin
- „ Lithium Benzoate
- „ Lithium Citrate, B.P.
- „ Lithium Formate
- „ Lithium Salicylate (*Physio-
logically Pure*)
- „ Magnesium Glycerophos-
phate
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate
(*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate
with Arsenic (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate
with Quinine (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate
with Strychnine (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Phos-
phate (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese Hypophosphite
- „ Manganese Peroxide (*Pure*)
- „ Mercuric Potassium Iodide
(*Soluble*)
- „ Mercury Iodide, Red, B.P.
(Mercuric Iodide)
- „ Mercury Iodide, Yellow
(Pure Mercurous Iodide)
- „ Mercury Oleate
- „ Mercury Oxide, Yellow, B.P.

For notes on, and packings and prices of, these products, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand—

- „ Mercury Subchloride, B.P.
- „ Morphine Acetate, B.P.
- „ Morphine Hydrochloride, B.P.
- „ Morphine Sulphate
- „ Morphine Tartrate, B.P.
- „ Nicotine
- „ Nicotine Tartrate
- „ Pelletierine Tannate
- „ Physostigmine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Physostigmine Hydrobromide (*Eserine Hydrobromide*)
- „ Physostigmine Salicylate (*Eserine Salicylate*)
- „ Physostigmine Sulphate (*Eserine Sulphate*), B.P.
- „ Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
- „ Pilocarpine Nitrate, B.P.
- „ Piperine
- „ Podophyllin (Podophylli Resina, P.B.)
- „ Potassium Glycerophosphate
- „ Potassium Hypophosphite
- „ Quinine Acetyl-salicylate
- „ Quinine Bihydrochloride
- „ Quinine Bisulphate

'Wellcome' Brand—

- „ Quinine Hydrobromide
- „ Quinine Hydrochloride, B.P.
- „ Quinine Hypophosphite
- „ Quinine Lactate
- „ Quinine Phosphate
- „ Quinine Quinate
- „ Quinine Salicylate
- „ Quinine Sulphate
- „ Quinine Sulphate (*Compact Crystals*)
- „ Quinine Sulphate (*Large Flake*), B.P.
- „ Scammony Resin, B.P.
- „ Sodium Formate
- „ Sodium Glycerophosphate
- „ Sodium Hypophosphite (*Pure Crystals*)
- „ Sodium Salicylate, B.P. (*Physiologically Pure*)
- „ Sodium Salicylate (*Natural*)
- „ Sparteine Sulphate
- „ Strophanthin
- „ Strychnine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B.P.
- „ Strychnine Hydrochloride, B.P.
- „ Veratrine

EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'Wellcome' Brand Extracts are made from specially-selected drugs of the highest quality, carefully picked over before treatment.

'Wellcome' Brand Extract of—

- „ Aloes, Barbados, B.P.
- „ Belladonna, B.P., Alcoholic
- „ Belladonna, B.P., Green
- „ Cannabis Indica, B.P. (*Physiologically Controlled*)
- „ Cascara Sagrada, B.P.
- „ Colchicum, B.P.
- „ Colocynth, Powdered Compound

'Wellcome' Brand Extract of—

- „ Ergot, B.P. (Ergotin) (*Made from physiologically - tested ergot*)
- „ Euonymus, B.P., Dry (Euonymin)
- „ Gentian, B.P.
- „ Hyoscyamus, B.P., Green
- „ Iris, Dry (Iridin)
- „ Jalap, Powdered
- „ Liquorice, B.P.
- „ Taraxacum, B.P.

GRANULAR EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Uniform and reliable; more convenient for dispensing than the ordinary extracts.

Belladonna (Green)

Cascara Sagrada

Ergot (*Made from physiologically-tested ergot*)

Hyoscyamus

Nux Vomica

Opium

Rhubarb

For notes on, and packings and prices of, these products, see separate list

STANDARDISED LIQUID EXTRACTS 'WELLCOME' BRAND

These are standardised, so far as possible, to represent definite quantities of the active principle of the drug. With the exception of the B.P. products, which are prepared strictly according to the official directions, they are made by a special process embodying the latest researches on the subject.

'Wellcome' Brand Liquid Extract of—
,, Aconite
,, Belladonna, B.P.
,, Calabar Bean
,, Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic
,, Cascara Sagrada, B.P.
,, Cascara Sagrada, Glycerinated
,, Cinchona, B.P.
,, Cinchona (Miscible)
,, Coca, B.P.
,, Coca (Miscible)
,, Colchicum Seeds
,, Ergot, B.P. (<i>Made from physiologically-tested ergot</i>)

'Wellcome' Brand Liquid Extract of—
,, Gelsemium
,, Hamamelis, B.P.
,, Hydrastis, B.P.
,, Hyoscyamus
,, Hyoscyamus (Miscible)
,, Ipecacuanha, B.P.
,, Jaborandi (Miscible)
,, Liquorice
,, Nux Vomica, B.P.
,, Opium, B.P.
,, Opium (Miscible)
,, Sarsaparilla, B.P.
,, Taraxacum, B.P.

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Made by processes which preserve all the activity and aroma of the freshly-prepared infusions. They keep indefinitely and are convenient in use.

Calumba, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength

Gentian, Concentrated Compound Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength

Quassia, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength

Senega, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength

PHYSIOLOGICALLY STANDARDISED B.P. TINCTURES, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Physiological standardisation is carried out by those methods which, in the light of our present knowledge, are best calculated to give accurate and reliable results.

Cannabis Indica, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically Controlled*)

Digitalis, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically Standardised*)

Squill, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically Standardised*)

For notes on, and packings and prices of, these products, see separate list

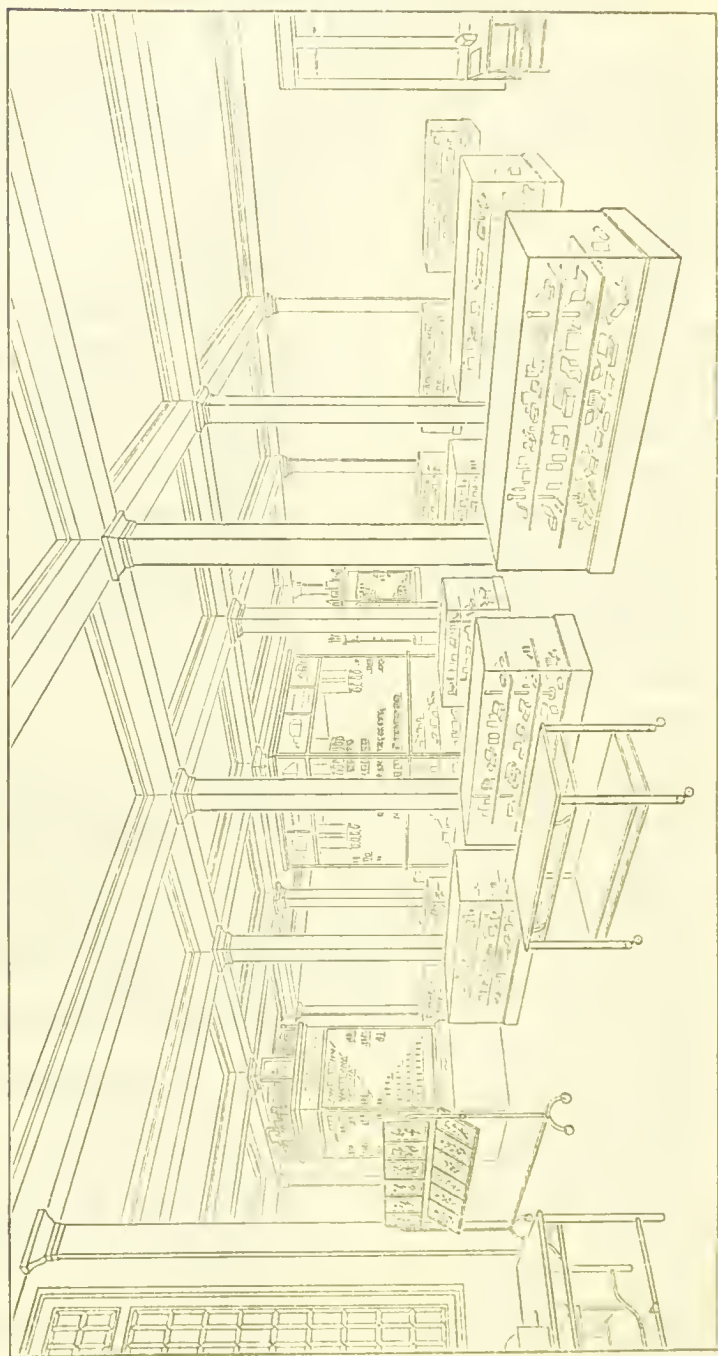
CONCENTRATED TINCTURES 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Prepared from picked drugs by a special process which retains the full therapeutic value.

'Wellcome' Brand	'Wellcome' Brand
Concentrated Tincture of—	Concentrated Tincture of—
„ Aconite. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Hops. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Arnica. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Hydrastis. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Calumba. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Hyoscyamus. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Camphor, Compound. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Iodine. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Cannabis, Indica. (<i>Physiologically Controlled.</i>) Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Jaborandi. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Cantharides. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Jalap. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Capsicum. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Krameria. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Cardamoms, Compound. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Lavender Compound. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Cascarilla. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Lobelia, Ethereal. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Catechu. Three times B.P. strength.	„ Myrrh. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Chiretta. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Opium. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Cimicifuga. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Podophyllum. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Cinchona. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Pyrethrum. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Cinchona, Compound. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Rhubarb, Compound. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Cochineal. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Saffron. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Colchicum Seeds. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Senega. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Conium. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Senna, Compound. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Cubebs. Five times B.P. strength.	„ Serpentry. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Digitalis. (<i>Physiologically Standardised.</i>) Five times B.P. strength.	„ Squill. (<i>Physiologically Standardised.</i>) Five times B.P. strength.
„ Gelsemium. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Stramonium. Five times B.P. strength.
„ Gentian, Compound. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Strophanthus (<i>Physiologically Standardised.</i>) Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Ginger. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Sumbul. Ten times B.P. strength.
„ Hamamelis. Ten times B.P. strength.	„ Tolu, Balsam of. Five times B.P. strength.
	„ Valerian, Ammoniated. Four times B.P. strength.

Also other preparations issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

For notes on, and packings and prices of, these products, see separate list



Right Sectional View of B. W. & Co. Exhibition Room at 54, Wigmore Street. London, W.

IN order to place at the disposal of our professional clients the wealth of information acquired during many years of research and experimental work, we have opened an Exhibition Room in the West End of London.

Here it is possible for us to separate the scientific from the commercial aspect of our work, to offer our wide experience in medical equipment to members of the Medical Profession, and to demonstrate

our products without introducing any suggestion or obligation to purchase.

At this Exhibition Room

54, WIGMORE STREET
LONDON, W.

we shall be glad to supply medical men with any information which it is in our power to give, and to discuss any suggestions they may desire to offer.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO.

P. W. & Co PRODUCTS

No matter when or where the physician's prescriptions are dispensed—in the metropolis or in some country

village. in any civilised land or in some pioneer pharmacy on the fringe of the desert—the patient will receive medicaments of the same standard of activity, accuracy and dosage, so long as the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are specified. B. W. & Co. have Offices and Warehouses in every

[illegible]

continent, and Depots in every civilised community. Their products are stocked by, or are within the reach of, every pharmacist.

By prescribing B. W. & Co. products the physician safeguards his own reputation as well as his patient's welfare, and simplifies dispensing for the foreign pharmacist.

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CAPE TOWN	MILAN	SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES	BOMBAY	

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Telephone Number—"SIX THOUSAND CITY" (8 lines)

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TERMS

STRICTLY NET MONTHLY ACCOUNT.

CASH DISCOUNT.—On orders of not less than £1 gross value a special cash discount of 5% is allowed on regular discount goods, provided goods are taken in one delivery and cash accompanies order or is sent by return of post after receipt of invoice.

NEW ACCOUNTS.—Orders must be accompanied by remittance in full payment, or satisfactory London references should be furnished.

CARRIAGE AND PACKING.—Carriage to be paid by consignee, at whose risk goods are forwarded.

Cases are charged at half cost and are not returnable.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE PRICES BE NOT MENTIONED TO PATIENTS

Prices in London, subject to alteration without notice

Prices to the Medical Profession

For terms, see previous page

Adeps Lanæ, 'Dartring' Brand	<i>Prices in</i>
Adeps Lanæ, B.J.D.	<i>London</i>
<i>(See 'Dartring' Lanoline Preparations, page xli)</i>	
'Alaxa' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada	
Bottles of 4 fl. oz. per doz.	24/0
Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporolc' Brand (<i>see page xci</i>)	
Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (<i>see page xl</i>)	
Analysis Charts, packets of 25 per doz. packets	12/0
Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (<i>see page xxxix</i>)	
Antitoxic Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand (<i>see page lxiii</i>)	
'Aol' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (<i>see 'Tabloid' 'Aol,' page lxx</i>)	
Atomisers, 'Paroleine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>)—	
Naso-pharyngeal 'Paroleine' Atomiser each	4/0
Tongue Depressor for same "	3/0
Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand (<i>see page xl</i>)	
Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (<i>see page xliii</i>)	
Beef Juice, The Perfected Wyeth (<i>see page xciii</i>)	
'Bivo' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Beef and Iron Wine—	
Bottles of 8 fl. oz. per doz.	24/0
" 16 fl. oz. "	46/0
'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine—	
Bottles of 8 fl. oz. "	30/0
" 16 fl. oz. "	54/0
Blood Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand (<i>see page xli</i>)	
'Borofax' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Brand Boric Acid Ointment. A protective, antiseptic and sedative dressing which never becomes rancid. Particularly effective in encouraging the healing of superficial injuries.	
Collapsible tubes per doz. tubes	6/0
" " (large) "	10/0

'Brockedon' Products—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are the successors to, and sole proprietors of, the business of BROCKEDON, who, in 1842, ORIGINATED COMPRESSED MEDICINES in the shape of bi-convex discs—issued under the designation of "Compressed Pills."

- 'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Bicarbonate of Soda
- 'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Bicarbonate of Potass
- 'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Chlorate of Potass

In boxes, per doz. boxes. 4/0, 8/6 and 22/0

Calomel Cream (Lambkin), 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page xciii*)

Cascara, Liquid Extract of (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List*)

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see Special Price List*)

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

CHESTS AND CASES, 'TABLOID' BRAND

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain complete hypodermic outfits, consisting of syringe and needles, and from 5 to 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products. The cases are prepared in gold, silver, gun-metal, nickel-plated metal and aluminium, and in a great variety of fancy leathers. The metal cases may readily be sterilised.

		Prices in London
No. 3.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.	Each
	In Morocco or Cowhide	14/0
	In Pigskin or Brown or Green Seal Leather ...	16/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	23/0
„ 5.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted as No. 3 Case.	
	In Morocco Leather	15/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	20/0
	In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0
„ 6.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. Contents as No. 3 Case.	
	In Aluminium, fluted or hammered, and leather- lined	15/0
„ 7.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, with two steel needles, steel exploring needle and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic pro- ducts, etc., in detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame.	
	In Aluminium or Gun-metal	15/0
	In Solid Silver... ..	55/0
„ 10.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains a B.W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, min. 20, (each part separately held in holdfast clip), two needles, detachable finger-grip, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in a hinged rack. Complete with doeskin cover. In Nickel-plated metal	12/0
„ 20.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (Registered). Measurements: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Con- tains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, a small glass phial, stoppered and capped, for ether, finger-grip and 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Complete with doeskin cover.	
	In Nickel-plated Metal	16/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *Prices in London*

No.	Description	Each
21.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, capsule of ether, small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	17/6
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	21/0
	In Crushed Morocco, Lizard, or Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0
22.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contents as No. 21 Case.	
	In Aluminium, fluted or hammered, and leather-lined	15/0
23.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame and revolving rack. Contents the same as No. 21 Case, with the addition of an exploring needle.	
	In Aluminium or Gun-metal	18/0
	In Solid Silver... ..	60/0
28.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.	
	In Morocco Leather, or Brown or Green Seal Leather	8/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	9/0
30.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, min. 15, two steel needles and 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.	
	In Morocco Leather	16/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	22/0
	In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	27/0
31.	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case. Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contents as No. 30 Case.	
	In Aluminium, fluted or hammered, and leather-lined	16/0
32.	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (<i>The Mussel Shell</i>) (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, one exploring and two regular steel needles and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Complete with leather or doeskin cover.	
	In Nickel-plated Metal	12/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *Prices in London*
(continued)
No. 32. Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

This Case is also supplied, fitted with a Each
B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic
Syringe, two regular steel needles and one
exploring needle, *without* the 'Tabloid'
Hypodermic products 12/0

„ 33. 'Tabloid' Brand Silver Hypodermic Pocket-Case.
Measurements: $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains a B.W. & Co.
Patent Solid Silver Hypodermic Syringe, two silver
mounted platino-iridium needles, two capped and
stoppered bottles, one tube of 'Soloid' Mercuric
Potassium Iodide, 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
products, etc.

In Solid Silver... .. 210/0

„ 35. 'Tabloid' Brand Gold Hypodermic Pocket-Case.
Measurements: $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains a B.W. & Co.
Patent Solid Gold Hypodermic Syringe, with two
gold-mounted platino-iridium needles, two capped
and stoppered bottles, mortar and pestle, one tube
of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide and 15 tubes
of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in hinged rack.

In Solid Gold, exquisitely wrought £90

„ 40. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case
(*The Mussel Shell*) (*Registered*). Measurements:
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass
Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, finger-grip, two steel
needles, one exploring needle and five tubes of
'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Complete with
doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal 14/0

„ 45. 'Tabloid' Brand Quinine Injection Pocket-Case
(*Registered*). Measurements: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Fitted with an All-Metal Syringe, min. 20, with two
steel needles, two $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, stoppered and capped,
spirit lamp, sterilising cup, sterilising tray, one tube
'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, three tubes 'Tabloid'
Hypodermic Quinine Bihydrochloride, etc. Com-
plete with doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal 35/0

„ 50. 'Tabloid' Brand Veterinary Hypodermic Pocket-Case.
Measurements: $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains a Nickel-
plated Veterinary Hypodermic Syringe, three steel
needles and four tubes of 'Tabloid' Veterinary
Hypodermic products.

In Nickel-plated Metal 25/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—'Tabloid, London'

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued) *Prices in London*

No. 70. 'Tabloid' Brand Dental Hypodermic Pocket-Case Each

Measurements: $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, platino-iridium needle, bent gilt dental needle, capsule of ether and six tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

In Morocco Leather... .. 18/0

In Brown Seal Leather 21/0

In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather 24/0

Where the Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe is fitted in any of these Cases, it may be replaced by the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (*see page xlviii*) at an extra cost of 1/0.

No. 80. 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic and Ophthalmic Pocket-Case (*The "British Army Regulation"*). Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 13 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, camel-hair brushes, forceps, etc.

In Aluminium 17/0

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Convenient Pocket-Cases, carrying a supply of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products of mydriatic, myotic, astringent and ocular-anæsthetic drugs of exceptional purity, prepared in accurate doses, adapted for immediate use.

No. 91. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case *Prices in London*

(*Registered*). Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products in nickel-plated rack, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper and two camel-hair brushes. Complete with doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal 10/6

„ 92. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case (*The Mussel Shell*). Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted with seven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper and two camel-hair brushes. Complete with doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal 6/0

Medicine Chests and Cases,

'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain within a very small compass comprehensive outfits of fine drugs, in doses of great accuracy ready for immediate dispensing. They provide the best medical equipments

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)*For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement***Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

for the country practitioner, as well as for explorers, missionaries, planters, etc. They are fitted, according to the purposes for which they are required, with 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products, B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringes, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, emergency dressings, etc.

For ordinary use, these cases are usually bound in morocco or other fine leathers, but for hard wear or tropical climates, it is advisable to have them bound in Cowhide or Pigskin, or to select those made of metal or wood.

Prices in London

No. 112.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in. Contains five glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products.	Each
	In Nickel-plated Metal	<i>approx.</i> 6/0
„ 114.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case (<i>The Alpine</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, also Chlorodyne, Cocaine and Boric Acid Lotion, 'Hazeline' Cream, etc. Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	In Morocco Leather	18/0
„ 115.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	<i>approx.</i> 19/0
	In Cowhide	23/0
	In Pigskin	28/0
	In Seal Leather	34/0
	In Crocodile Leather	38/0
„ 116.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and six 1 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	21/0
	In Cowhide	26/0
	In Seal Leather	30/0
„ 117.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3$ in. Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	28/0
	In Cowhide	29/0
	In Green Seal Leather	38/0
	In Pigskin	40/0
	In Crocodile Leather	56/0

*Prices depend upon the equipment selected**Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"*

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued) Prices in London

No. 122.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains from 8 to 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.	Each
	In Morocco Leather	approx. 8/6
„ 123.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains from 10 to 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.	
	In Morocco Leather	„ 11/0
	In Pigskin	„ 14/0
	In Seal Leather	„ 19/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	„ 27/0
„ 124.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Similar in design to No. 123 Case. Contains from 16 to 24 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	„ 16/0
	In Pigskin	„ 20/0
	In Seal Leather	„ 23/0
	In Crocodile Leather	„ 37/0
„ 125.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a removable tray carrying 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, and two regular steel needles.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	„ 24/0
	In Pigskin	„ 29/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	„ 30/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	„ 45/0
„ 126.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 125 Case, except that the hypodermic equipment is enclosed in a compact leather case which may be used separately.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	„ 27/6
	In Pigskin	„ 33/6
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	„ 34/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	„ 54/0
„ 127.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measure- ments: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 126 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in featherweight tubes.	
	In Cowhide or Pigskin	„ 50/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued) Prices in London

No.	Description	Each
133.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., wallet for papers, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	approx. 20/0
	In Cowhide	22/0
134.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	16/0
	In Solid Cowhide, unlined	17/6
	In Cowhide	18/6
	In Pigskin	27/0
	In Brown Seal Leather	29/0
	In Crocodile Leather	37/0
135.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case (Registered). Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains sixteen 3 dr. and eight 1 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	28/0
	In Cowhide	35/0
136.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Solid Cowhide, unlined	22/0
	In Cowhide	22/0
	In Pigskin	34/0
137.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Cowhide	32/0
	In Pigskin	38/0
138.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Fitted as No. 136 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.	
	In Cowhide	42/0
	In Pigskin	49/0
139.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted as No. 137 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.	
	In Cowhide	70/0
	In Pigskin	76/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (<i>continued</i>)		Prices in London
No. 140.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains seven $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a compartment for small boxes. Similar in design to No. 134 Case.	Each
	In Morocco Leather	<i>approx.</i> 18/6
„ 141.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a compartment containing small boxes. Similar in design to No. 117 Case.	
	In Morocco Leather	28/0
„ 143.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $8 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in. Contains 16 phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., and a removable tray for sundries, etc.	
	In Cowhide	63/0
„ 200.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Cycle Handle-Bar</i>). Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
	In Black Enamelled Cowhide	32/6
„ 202.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar</i>). Measurements: $10 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Contains twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, dressings and minor surgical instruments.	
	In Black Enamelled Cowhide	45/0
„ 204.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Yacht's Life-buoy</i>). Diameter, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains six 1 oz. corked bottles and nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. metal screw-capped bottles, minor surgical instruments, dressings, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. ...	90/0
„ 206.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: $14\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Similar to No. 208 Chest. Fitted with twelve 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide	90/0
„ 208.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: $15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ in. Contains twelve 4 oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide	130/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)*For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement***Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)** Prices in
London

		Each
No. 209.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $10 \times 5 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 46 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, medicine measure, etc. In Morocco or Cowhide approx. 105/0 In Pigskin ,, 117/6	
„ 211.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 209 Case, but with contents differently arranged. In Morocco or Cowhide ,, 170/0	
„ 216.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in. Fitted as No. 218 Case, but with contents differently arranged. In Morocco or Cowhide ,, 115/0	
„ 218.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $9\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 6$ in. Contains 33 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. In Cowhide or Levant Morocco Leather ,, 80/0 In Pigskin ,, 92/0	
„ 219.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight stoppered and 40 corked phials fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, etc. In Morocco Leather ,, 136/0	
„ 220.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $14 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eight stoppered and 42 corked phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. In Morocco Leather ,, 150/0 In Cowhide ,, 150/0	
„ 221.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $14 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 220 Case, with the addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a stoppered and capped ether bottle. In <i>extra finish</i> Morocco or Cowhide ,, 231/0 In Pigskin ,, 263/0 In <i>extra finish</i> Crocodile Leather ,, 294/0	

*Prices depend upon the equipment selected**Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"*

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued) Prices in London

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------|
| No. 222. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). | Each |
| | Measurements: $13\frac{3}{4} \times 8 \times 6$ in. Contains 59 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, a stoppered and capped ether bottle, a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. | |
| | In Cowhide | approx. 280/0 |
| „ 223. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). | |
| | Measurements: $15\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Fitted as No. 221 Case, but with contents differently arranged. | |
| | In Cowhide | 400/0 |
| „ 227. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ in. Contains 46 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with leather. Weight, about 2 lb. 6 oz. | |
| | In Cowhide | 80/0 |
| | In Pigskin | 85/0 |
| „ 229. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with cowhide. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz. | |
| | In Cowhide | 90/0 |
| „ 230. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, dressings and minor surgical instruments. | |
| | In Morocco or Cowhide | 50/0 |
| „ 231. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Registered</i>). | |
| | Measurements: $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc., as recommended in Sir W. MOORE'S <i>Manual of Family Medicine for India</i> . Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz. | |
| | In Black Japanned Metal | 77/6 |
| | With modified fittings | 70/0 |
| „ 232. | 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Emergency Case</i>) (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 'Vaporole' products (for hypodermic use) of 'Ernutin,' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, 'Epinine,' etc., 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Ernutin' (Oral), a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe with two | |

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)*For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement***Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)** Prices in
LondonNo. 232. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (continued) Each

needles, five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform, apparatus for intravenous injection, stomach tube, etc. Weight, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

In Cowhide approx. 115/0

„ 233. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered).

Measurements: $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains one $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. stoppered bottle, six $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials, seven medium-sized tubes and five small tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Aluminised Metal... .. „ 15/0

„ 250. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements:

$15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 36 stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about 40 lb.

In Japanned Sheet-Steel from 210/0 to 315/0

„ 251. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements:

$15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains forty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. Weight, about 27 lb.

In Aluminium approx. 480/0

„ 252. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest (The Indian).

Measurements: $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with twenty $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles, and six 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, etc. Made of seasoned and polished teak-wood. Weight, about 12 lb. „ 77/6

„ 254. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest (The Indian).

Measurements: $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains sixteen $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles and six 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about 12 lb.

In Japanned Metal „ 75/0

„ 255. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements:

$10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., dressings, etc.

In Black Japanned Metal „ 84/0

Aluminium 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests kept in stock.

Special designs to order. Fitted complete from 200/0 to 600/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued) Prices in London

- No. 256 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements: Each
 $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-
 weight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand
 products.
 In Aluminium *approx.* 189/0
- „ 258. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*The Settler's*).
 Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains twelve
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand
 products, 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Tabloid' Bandages
 and Dressings, etc.
 In Black Japanned Metal 28/0
- „ 300. 'Tabloid' Brand Antidote Case. Measurements:
 $12 \times 6 \times 3$ in. Contains eighteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials and
 three tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand antidotes, 'Vaporole'
 Amyl Nitrite, stomach syphon-tube, catheter,
 a B. W. & Co. Patent Nickel-plated Hypodermic
 Syringe, needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products,
 etc. 42/0
- „ *601. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements:
 $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Fitted with six bottles (each 100) of
 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal Case, japanned
 black or aluminium-bronzed outside and enamelled
 white inside *complete* 11/0
 If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... 4/0
- „ *602. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements:
 $8\frac{3}{4} \times 8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 12 bottles of 'Tabloid'
 and 'Soloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned
 black outside and enamelled white inside... *complete* 22/0
 If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... 7/0
- „ *603. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements:
 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Fitted with six bottles of 'Tabloid'
 and 'Soloid' Brand products. In Rex Red, Royal
 Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in
 Aluminised Metal *complete* 6/0
 If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... 3/0

* These cases, whether full or empty, are sold on the
 express condition that they shall be used as containers
 for B. W. & Co. products only. The assortment of
 'Tabloid' products may be varied as required (*prices to*
correspond).

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID***For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement***First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand—**

These equipments provide compact, complete outfits of emergency medicines, dressings and first-aid accessories. Portable and convenient, they form ideal equipments for motorists, cyclists, aviators, aeronauts, yachtsmen and explorers. Comprehensive outfits suitable for offices, theatres, factories, mines, etc., are also supplied.

		Prices in London
No. 702.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $7 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather	Each 50/0
„ 703.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $8 \times 6 \times 3$ in. Contains nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, lancet, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather	 80/0
„ 704.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. The contents of this equipment are similar to those of No. 723, and the case is made absolutely dust-proof. In Rex Red or Royal Blue Morocco Leather ...	 90/0
„ 707.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified) and jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal ...	 7/6
„ 708.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>for Nurses</i>) (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains two tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal ...	 5/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued) Prices in London

No. 709.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>for Boy Scouts</i>) (<i>Registered</i>). Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc. In Rex Red or Royal Blue Enamelled Metal ... Special Webbing Holder, for attaching No. 708 or No. 709 First-Aid to waist-belt or cycle handle-bar extra	Each 5/0 0/6
„ 710.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ $\times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandage, 'Tabloid' Dressings, 'Borofax,' 'Vaporole' Aromatic Am- monia, Carron oil (solidified), adhesive and court plaster, camel-hair brush, pins, etc. In Scarlet Enamelled Metal	 2/0
„ 715.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>Registered</i>). Measure- ments: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal	 10/6
„ 722.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>Registered</i>). Measure- ments: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal ...	 25/0
„ 723.	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>Registered</i>). Measure- ments: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, lancet, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc. In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal ...	 35/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

Prices in
London

No. 730. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (for offices, theatres, assembly halls, etc.) (*Registered*). Measurements: $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Hazeline,' " 'Hazeline' Snow," sal volatile, Carron oil, jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, dressing forceps, scissors, pins, etc.

In Mahogany, with glass front 40/0

„ 740. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (for factories, mines, etc.) (*Registered*). Measurements: $21 \times 16 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 15 bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Carron oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, collodion, chloroform, ether, ethyl chloride, etc., together with tourniquet, splints, clinical thermometer, artery forceps, bone saw and other surgical instruments and sundries, hypodermic and ophthalmic cases, etc.

In Teak, Mahogany or Black Japanned Metal... 500/0

Refills for any of these First-Aid equipments are supplied. Particulars and prices upon application.

CHESTS AND CASES, 'SOLOID' BRAND

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Antiseptic and Dental Cases, 'Soloid' Brand—

No. 400. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with four feather-weight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products.

Prices in London

In solid Cowhide, unlined approx. 30/0

In Cowhide „ 34/6

„ 401. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with five featherweight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Cowhide „ 42/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

„ 409. 'Soloid' Brand Dental Emergency Case (*Registered*). Measurements: $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 'Soloid' Carbolic Acid, solution of Gum Sandarac, Strong Solution of Iodine, B.P., 6 small Capsicum Dental Plasters, 'Tabloid' Absorbent Cotton, curved forceps, etc.

In Aluminised Metal 7/6

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (continued) Price in London

No. 410. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements: Each
 $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-
stoppered bottles of 'Soloid' Brand products, and
tray for surgical dressings, etc.

In black japanned Metal approx. 63/0

Price depends upon the equipment selected

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand—

Compact, portable cases, fitted with the necessary reagents and
apparatus for conducting analyses of water, sewage, or urine.
The No. 505 and No. 506 'Soloid' Brand Cases provide, in small
compass, the apparatus and materials necessary for carrying out
ordinary bacteriological examinations and blood-tests. Prices in
London

No. 500. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (*Registered*). Each
Measurements: $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains a
nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod,
spirit lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders,
together with 'Soloid' Brand products for water
analysis 42/0

„ 501. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (*The "British
Army Regulation"*) (*Registered*). Made of
seasoned mahogany, well screwed together.
Measurements, including cover: $13\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Containing 'Soloid' Brand products, apparatus,
analytical chart, etc. Complete, with waterproof
canvas cover and straps (shoulder or saddle) ... 76/0

„ 502. 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case
(*Registered*). In polished mahogany. Measure-
ments: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 'Soloid'
Brand products and apparatus, specially adapted
for the examination of water and sewage effluents,
and including a special distillation outfit for the
estimation of ammonia 66/0

„ 505. 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case (*Registered*).
Measurements: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with a com-
prehensive outfit of 'Soloid' Microscopic stains;
three stoppered bottles containing absolute alcohol,
methyl alcohol, distilled water; a rod-stoppered
bottle of Canada Balsam; microscopic slides; cover-
slips; capillary pipettes for blood collecting; sterile
throat swab; graduated pipette; cover-glass forceps;
dissection forceps; spirit lamp; watch-glasses;
glass funnel; filter papers; a metal case of needles
(straight No. 9), etc. Complete with doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal 25/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (continued)

For illustrations, see *Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement*

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (continued)

Prices in
London

No. 506. 'Soloid' Brand Blood Test Case (*Registered*). Each
Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 'Soloid'
Brand Romanowsky Microscopic Stain (Leishman's
Powder), 20 c.c. drop bottle containing Distilled
Water, two 10 c.c. stoppered phials of Methyl
Alcohol, 1 c.c. pipette, grease pencil, and vest-
pocket case containing Hagedorn needle in
carbolic alcohol and six microscopic slides.
Complete with doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal 25/0

„ 510. 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (*Registered*).

Measurements: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Made of nickel-
plated metal. Fitted with 'Soloid' Brand products,
urinometer, Esbach's albuminometer, graduated
measure, analysis charts, pipette, test-tubes and
stand, spirit lamp, etc. Complete with Doeskin cover 25/0

The following apparatus can be obtained
separately—

Esbach's albuminometer	...	...	...	...	3/4
Urinometer	...	...	...	...	3/4
30 c.c. graduated tube	...	...	...	...	1/3
Immersion tube	...	...	...	...	0/3
Two test-tubes	...	...	...	...	0/3
The above set complete	...	...	...	...	7/6

Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List*)

Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract (*see 'Kepler' Solution, page lvii*)

Compound Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.) (*see page lvii*)

TRADE
MARK

'DARTRING' BRAND PRODUCTS

The 'Dartring' Brand appears on all labels of the genuine
original Lanoline products

'DARTRING' LANOLINE is prepared by a special 'DARTRING'
process from the highly-purified cholesterin fat of
lambs' wool. It was officially indicated as the
standard Hydrous Wool Fat in the *British
Pharmacopœia Addendum*.



(TRADE MARK)

'DARTRING' BRAND—

„	'Lanesine' (<i>see page lvii</i>)	Prices in London
„	Lanoline (<i>Adeps Lanae Hydros.</i>), 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins.	per lb. 2/11
„	Lanoline Anhydrous (<i>Adeps Lanae</i>), 1 lb. tins	3/7

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Dartring' Brand Products (continued)

'DARTRING' BRAND—

Prices in
London

Adeps Lanæ Hydros., B.J.D.	...	...	...per lb.	0/10
Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., B.J.D.	...	...	...	1/1

NOTE.—If this quality of Adeps Lanæ Hydros., or of Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., be required, the letters B.J.D. must be specified.

„	Lanoline, Veterinary, 1 lb. tins	...	...	...per lb.	1/1
„	„ Ointment Base, 1 lb. tins...	...	...	„	2/4
„	„ Ointment Base, Anhydrous, 1 lb. tins...	...	...	„	3/0
„	„ Cold Cream, 2 oz. pots	...	...	per doz. pots,	15/0
„	„ Ichthyol Soap (in boxes of three tablets)	...	...	per doz. tablets,	6/6
„	„ Pine Tar Soap (in boxes of three tablets)	...	...	„ „	6/6
„	„ Pomade, 2 oz. pots...	...	...	per doz. pots,	15/0
„	„ Shaving Soap, sticks	...	...	per doz. sticks,	8/6
„	„ Toilet, specimen boxes	...	...	per gross,	28/0
„	„ Toilet, collapsible tubes, per doz. tubes,	5/0	and	10/0	
„	„ Toilet Powder, tin boxes	...	...	per doz. boxes,	5/0
„	„ Toilet Soap (in boxes of three tablets)	...	...	per doz. tablets,	5/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Dartring' Brand

Dental Emergency Case (*see page xxxix*)

Dialysed Iron (B. W. & Co.)—

Bottles containing 4 fl. oz., with dropper	...	...	per doz.	24/0
„ „ 16 fl. oz., „ „	...	...	„	40/0

Dialysed Iron (Wyeth)—(*see page xciii*)

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page lxiii*)

Diphtheria Antitoxin, Concentrated, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page lxiv*)

DRESSINGS, SURGICAL, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings were *originated* and *introduced* by B. W. & Co. This series provides surgical accessories which are superior to the ordinary varieties in every particular. They are extremely compact and convenient, and are made from materials of the finest quality. They can be obtained completely sterilised, and their method of packing keeps them sterile until required for use.

Prices in London

Dressings, Surgical, 'Tabloid' Brand—								Per doz.	Sterilised Per doz.
Absorbent Cotton between Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—									
2 oz. packets								4/0	5/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Dressings, Surgical, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)						Prices in London	
						Per doz.	Steril- ised Per doz.
Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—							
Open Wove,	1 in. × 6 yards	...	...	...	...	2/6	3/0
"	" 2½ in. × 6 yards	...	...	...	...	4/0	4/6
Flannel,	2½ in. × 5 yards	...	...	...	...	12/0	13/0
Triangular (Esmarch's Pictorial), in packets containing 2 bandages per doz. packets						9/0	10/0
Carbolised Tow, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—							
2 oz. packets	...	...	...	...	...	3/6	4/0
Cotton, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—							
Absorbent,	¼ oz. in packets of 4	...	...	...	...	3/6	—
"	1 oz. packets	...	...	...	...	2/6	3/0
"	2 oz. "	...	...	...	...	4/0	4/6
Boric,	1 oz. "	...	...	...	...	2/6	3/0
"	2 oz. "	...	...	...	...	4/0	4/6
Double Cyanide,	3%, 1 oz. packets	...	...	...	...	3/6	4/0
"	" 2 oz. "	...	...	...	...	5/6	6/0
Iodoform,	1 oz. packets	...	...	...	...	7/0	8/0
"	2 oz. "	...	...	...	...	12/0	13/0
Gauzes, 'Tabloid' Brand—							
Absorbent, in packets of 3 yards (Compressed)...	...	...	...	...	...	6/0	6/6
Bismuth, 1 in. × 1 yard, cartons of 6	...	...	...	...	...	—	18/0
" 2 in. × 1 yard	" 6	...	...	...	...	—	22/0
" 3 in. × 1 yard	" 6	...	...	...	...	—	26/0
" in packets of 1 in. × 6 yards (Compressed)	...	...	...	...	...	8/0	—
" " 2 in. × 6 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	...	10/0	—
" " 3 in. × 6 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	...	12/0	—
" " 1 in. × 12 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	...	14/0	—
" " 2 in. × 12 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	...	18/0	—
" " 3 in. × 12 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	...	22/0	—
" " 36 in. × 3 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	...	15/0	16/0
Boric, in packets of 3 yards (Compressed)	...	...	...	...	...	7/6	8/0
Double Cyanide, 3%, in packets of 3 yards (Compressed)	...	...	...	...	...	7/6	8/0
Iodoform,	" 1 yard ( " )	...	...	...	...	6/0	6/6
"	" 3 yards ( " )	...	...	...	...	15/0	16/0
"	" 6 yards × 1 inch (Compressed)	...	...	...	...	8/0	8/6
Sal Alembroth, 1%,	" 3 yards (Compressed)	...	...	...	...	7/0	7/6
Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—							
Plain,	1 oz. packets	...	...	...	...	2/9	3/6
"	2 oz. "	...	...	...	...	4/6	5/6
Boric	1 oz. "	...	...	...	...	2/6	3/0
"	2 oz. "	...	...	...	...	4/0	4/6
Carbolised, 1 oz.	"	...	...	...	...	3/6	4/0

Prices in
London

Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr. Ward Cousins' design), in four sizes—							
Boxes of 36	...	...	...	...	...	per doz. boxes	24/0
Probe and Forceps combined, for insertion or extraction of the drum	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	12/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ELIXOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Agreeably flavoured, elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of drugs.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

Prices in
London

„	Ammonium Valerianate, bottles containing 8 fl. oz.	...per doz.	32/0
„	Formates Compound, bottles containing 4 fl. oz.	... „	16/0
„	Glycerophosphates, bottles containing 4 fl. oz.	... „	16/0
„	Mucin, bottles containing 4 fl. oz....	... „	30/0
„	Pine Tar Compound, bottles containing 4 fl. oz.	... „	18/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand

TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

In 'Enule' Suppositories, the active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass by a special process. Each 'Enule' product is enclosed in a sheath of pure tinfoil.

'ENULE' BRAND—

Prices in
London

No.	In boxes of one dozen (of one strength)			
„ 10	Belladonna Extract—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	... per doz. boxes	20/0	
„ 11	„ „ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	„ „	20/0	
„ 12	„ „ gr. 1 ...	„ „	20/0	
„ 9	Bismuth Subgallate—gr. 10...	„ „	24/0	
„ 14	Cocaine Hydrochloride—gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	„ „	24/0	
„ 25	Gall and Opium ...	„ „	24/0	
„ 1	Glycerin, Anhydrous—95%, Children's size	„ „	9/0	
„ 2	„ „ Adults' size	„ „	9/0	
('Enule' Glycerin Suppositories are issued in screw-capped glass pots, each enclosed in a tin box)				
„ 5	'Hazeline' Compound ...	per doz. boxes	20/0	
See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page xlvii				
„ 24	'Hemisine' (Trade Mark), 0.001 gm. ...	„ „	32/0	
„ 19	Lead and Opium ...	„ „	24/0	
„ 3	Meat, Predigested—Children's size	„ „	15/0	
„ 4	„ „ Adults' size	„ „	20/0	
„ 6	Milk, Predigested—Children's size	„ „	15/0	
„ 7	„ „ Adults' size	„ „	20/0	
„ 15	Morphine and Belladonna ...	„ „	24/0	
„ 16	Morphine Hydrochloride—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$...	„ „	24/0	
„ 17	„ „ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	„ „	24/0	
„ 18	„ „ gr. 1 ...	„ „	24/0	
„ 20	Opium Extract, gr. 1 ...	„ „	24/0	
„ 13	Quassin, Amorphous, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	„ „	20/0	
„ 8	Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 5 ...	„ „	20/0	
„ 21	Santonin, gr. 3 ...	„ „	24/0	
„ 23	Soap Compound ...	„ „	15/0	

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool dry place

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE MARK 'EPININE' BRAND PRODUCTS

'Epinine' (3:4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine) is a synthetic product of great stability and purity, possessing, in a high degree, the pharmacological action of the supra-renal active principle.

Prices in
London

'Epinine' 1 in 100, in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.

Bottles of 10 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	16/0
" " 25 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	"	30/0

A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0.23 gm., for preparing normal saline solution, is included with each bottle.

'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.

Each c.c. contains 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]; or each min. 10 contains 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11.

Bottles of 10 c.c.	per doz.	12/0
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(See also 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Epinine,' page lviii, 'Vaporole' 'Epinine,' page xc, and 'Vaporole' 'Epicaine' page xc)

1 Ergot (see 'Valoid' Brand, page lxxxix; also 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

TRADE MARK 'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ERNUTIN' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Presenting all the active therapeutic principles of ergot in stable solution and in a state of chemical purity.

Prices in London

'Ernutin' (Oral), bottles containing 1 fl. oz.	...	per doz.	24/0
" " " " 4 fl. oz.	...	"	72/0
" " " " 16 fl. oz.	...	"	240/0
" " " " 30 c.c.	...	"	24/0

'Ernutin,' 'Vaporole' Brand, for hypodermic use (see page xc)

Ether, glass capsules, hermetically-sealed, each contain-

ing min. 60	per doz.	4/0
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Ether, Pure, 'Wellcome' Brand (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome' Brand (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

'Eucalyptia' (Trade Mark), pure oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*

Bottles containing 2 fl. oz.	per doz.	16/0
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Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS

Prices in London

'Enzymol' (Trade Mark)	4 oz. bottles, per doz.	26/0
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Glycerin. Pepsini, P.B.	4 oz.	"	18/0
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"	"	...	16 oz.	"	54/0
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"	"	Winchester Quarts (80 fl. oz.)	...	"	each 21/0
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Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Fairchild' Digestive Preparations (continued)

Prices in London

Glycerinum Pepticum	...	...	...	4 oz. bottles, per doz.	24/0
"	"	...	...	16 oz. "	77/0
'Holadin' Capsules, gr. 3, bottles of 25	...	...	...	"	13/0
"	"	...	100	"	39/0
'Holadin' and Bile Salts (Capsules), bottles of 25	...	...	...	"	20/0
"	"	...	100	"	58/0
'Laibose'	...	...	...	tins of 2 sizes, per doz.	24/0 and 80/0
Lecithin—'Fairchild'	...	...	...	8 oz. bottles, per doz.	58/0
Lecithin Glycerole	...	...	...	8 oz. "	58/0
'Panopepton' (Trade Mark)	...	...	...	6 oz. "	27/0
"	"	...	...	12 oz. "	46/0
'Pepsencia' (Trade Mark)	...	...	...	4 oz. "	22/0
"	"	...	...	8 oz. "	40/0
"	"	...	...	16 oz. "	72/0
"	"	...	...	Winchester Quarts (80 fl. oz.)	each 25/0
Pepsin—'Fairchild,' powder or scales	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. "	per doz. 13/0
"	"	...	...	1 oz. "	32/0
"	"	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. "	each 7/6
"	"	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. "	13/0
"	"	...	...	1 lb. "	24/0
Peptogenic Milk Powder					
In bottles of two sizes	...	...	...	per doz.	22/0 and 44/0
'Zymine' (Trade Mark), (Ext. Pancreatis),					
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and 1 oz. bottles	...	...	...	"	13/0 " 39/0
'Zymine' Peptonising tubes, in boxes containing					
12 tubes	...	...	...	per doz. boxes	15/0

'PEPULE' BRAND—

"	*Ox Gall Compound, bottles of 25 and 100	...	per doz.	13/0 and 39/0
"	*Pepsin, gr. 1 (sugar-coated), bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	6/0 " 17/0
"	*Pepsin, gr. 3 (sugar-coated), bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	11/0 " 29/0
"	*Pepsin and Zymine (sugar-coated), bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	20/0 " 58/0
"	*Pepsin, Bismuth and Nux Vomica, bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	13/0 " 39/0
"	*Pepsin, Bismuth and Zymine (sugar-coated), bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	13/0 " 39/0
"	*Zymine, gr. 3 (sugar-coated), bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	13/0 " 39/0
"	*Zymine Compound (sugar-coated), bottles of 25 and 100	...	"	13/0 " 39/0

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

* 'TABLOID'
is the trade mark of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'PEPULE'
is the trade mark of
Fairchild Bros. & Foster

have ceased to prepare
'TABLOID' products of the
'Fairchild' digestive ferments
and now supply
'PEPULE' products of these ferments
which are prepared by
FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Fehling's Test, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page lxvii*)
 First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xxxvii*)
 Gauze, Bismuth, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xliii*)
 Gauzes, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xliii*)
 Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (*see page xlv*)

TRADE
MARK**'HAZELINE' PRODUCTS**

'Hazeline' preparations present the volatile active principles of *Hamamelis virginiana* in the most effective, convenient and elegant form.

							Prices in London
'Hazeline' Brand <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>							
Bottles containing 4 fl. oz.	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	12/0
„ „ 16 fl. oz.	...	...	...	...	...	„	36/0
'Hazeline' Cream—							
Glass pots	...	...	...	...	...	„	11/0
Collapsible tubes	...	...	...	...	...	„	6/0
„ „ (large)	...	...	...	...	...	„	10/0
Vulcanite Nozzles—for attaching to tubes (<i>see page xcii</i>)							
" 'Hazeline' Snow" (<i>Trade Mark</i>)—							
Glass pots	...	...	...	...	...	„	11/0
'Hazeline' Suppositories—							
Boxes of 12	...	...	...	...	...	per doz. boxes	20/0
(<i>See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, page xlv</i>)							
Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand							

TRADE
MARK**'HEMISINE' BRAND PRODUCTS**

'Hemisine' products present the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland in an exceptionally pure and stable form.

'Hemisine' 1 in 1000, in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.							Prices in London
Bottles of 5 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	12/0
„ 10 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	„	18/0
<i>A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0.23 gm., for preparing normal saline solution, is included in each bottle.</i>							
'Hemisine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride, in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.							
Each c.c. contains 'Hemisine,' 0.00003 gm. [gr. 1/2160], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]; or each 10 minims contains 'Hemisine,' gr. 1/3650, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11.							
Bottles of 10 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	12/0
(<i>See also 'Enule' 'Hemisine,' page xlv; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Hemisine,' page lviii; 'Soloid' 'Hemisine,' page lxvi; 'Tabloid' 'Hemisine,' page lxxv; 'Vaporole' 'Hemisine,' page xc</i>)							

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

HYPODERMIC APPARATUS

*Prices in
London*

SYRINGES—

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Min. 15, min. 20, or 1 c.c., with two regular steel needles each 8/0

Min. 40, with two intramuscular steel needles 12/0

Min. 60 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 14/0

Without needles, the above syringes are 6d. less each.

A detachable finger-grip, for these syringes 0/6

‘Tabloid’ Brand Detachable Sheath-Grip, for these syringes „ 0/9

Nickel-plated Metal-Cases, with removable rack, for the

B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringes—

For the min. 15, min. 20, min. 40, or 1 c.c. syringe 2/0

„ „ min. 60 syringe 3/6

Patent Hypodermic Syringes, The B. W. & Co.

Nickel-plated. Min. 15 or min. 20, with two regular
steel needles and finger-grip 7/6

Solid Silver. Min. 20, with two platino-iridium needles,
in case 30/0

NOTE.—If desired, the B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated and
Solid Silver Hypodermic Syringes may be had with
asbestos packing, instead of the usual material, at the
same prices.

Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.—

Min. 30, with adjustable finger-grip, three needle-
attachments and three steel needles, complete in
nickel-plated metal-case with doeskin cover 30/0

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic—

In metal case, with two steel needles and rubber connection

2 c.c. ... each 15/0 5 c.c. ... each 20/0

3 c.c. ... „ 17/6 10 c.c. ... „ 30/0

25 c.c. each 32/6

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated, 5 c.c. or
10 c.c., in nickel-plated metal case, complete, with two
special platino-iridium needles 25/0

A Serum Syringe, 10 c.c., nickel-plated, is supplied, with
two steel needles, etc., in metal case 12/0

Serum Syringe Case Covers, Doeskin, for metal cases con-
taining the 5 c.c. or 10 c.c. B. W. & Co. Serum Syringes „ 1/6

NOTE.—If desired, the B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated Serum
Syringes may be had with asbestos packing instead of
the usual material, at the same prices.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—“ Tabloid, London ”

NEEDLES FOR B. W. & Co. SYRINGES

No.		REGULAR							Prices in London
									Each
3.	Steel, fine, short ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
6.	„ „ medium length ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
4.	„ medium bore, short ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
5.	„ „ „ small ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
7.	„ „ „ medium length ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
8.	„ „ „ long ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/4
21.	Platino-iridium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3/9
22.	„ „ fine 18-gauge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3/9

EXPLORING

11.	Steel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/9
25.	Platino-iridium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11/0

INTRAMUSCULAR

13.	Steel, H pattern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/4
26.	Platino-iridium, H pattern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5/6
27.	„ „ very stout, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10/10

AURAL

33.	Steel, silver-plated	2/0
-----	--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

DENTAL

1.	Regular, steel, fine, half-inch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
2.	„ „ medium bore, half-inch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/3
31.	Bent, steel, silver-plated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/0
30.	„ „ gold-plated... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/0
20.	Straight, platino-iridium, half-inch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3/4

LACHRYMAL

32.	Solid gold	4/6
-----	----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FOR SOLID SILVER HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

28.	Platino-iridium, with solid silver mounts	*5/0
-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

FOR DENTAL HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

105.	Steel, mountless, aseptic, half-inch	per tube of 6	0/10
------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------	------

FOR ALL-GLASS SERUM SYRINGE

9.	Steel, fine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/6
10.	„ medium bore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0/6
23.	Platino-iridium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4/8
24.	„ „ fine, long ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6/0

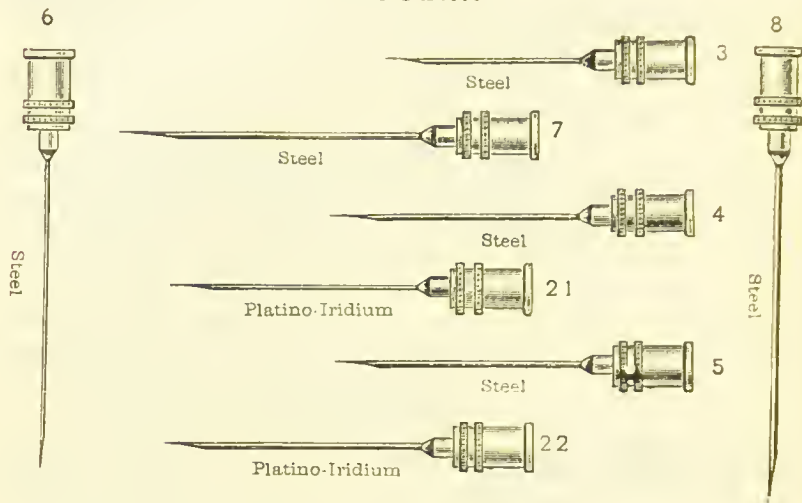
When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

* Prices subject to market fluctuations

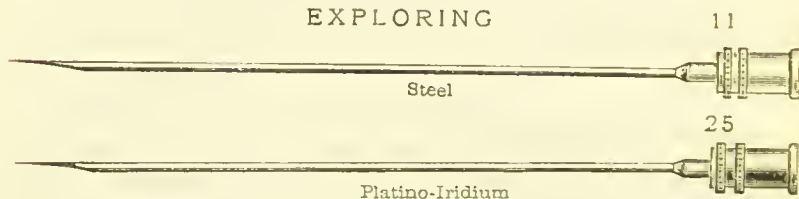
Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Needles for B. W. & Co. Syringes (*Actual Size*)

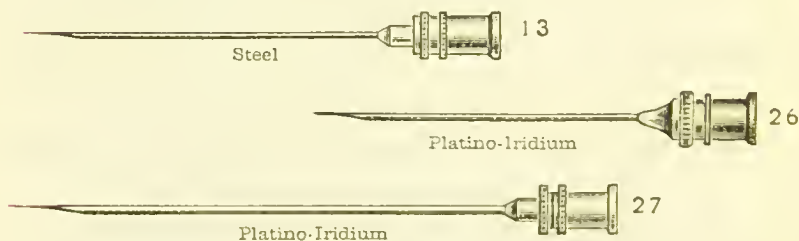
REGULAR



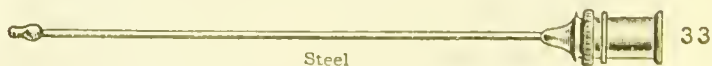
EXPLORING



INTRAMUSCULAR



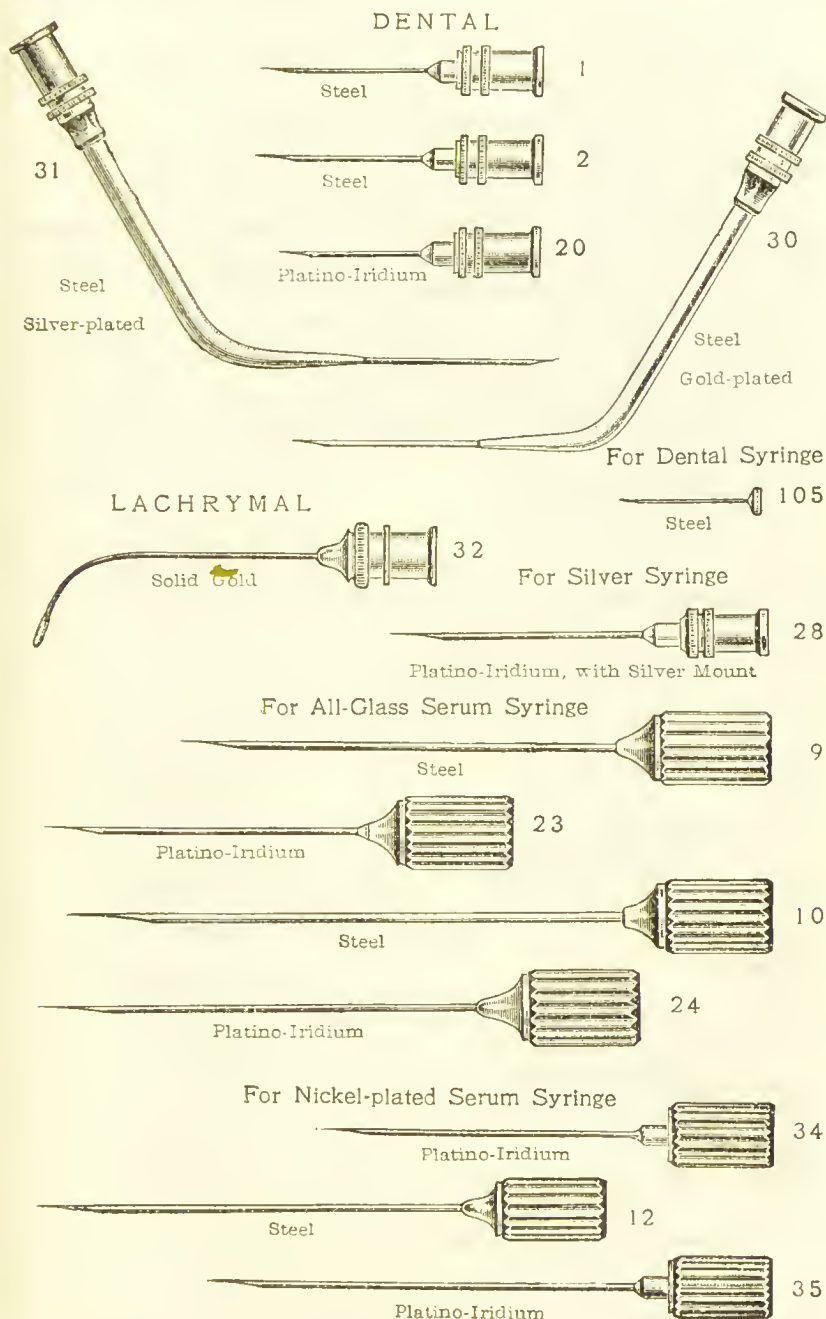
AURAL



When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Needles for B. W. & Co. Syringes (*Actual Size*) (continued)



When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers
Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Hypodermic Apparatus (continued)

NEEDLES for B. W. & Co. Syringes (continued)		Prices in London
No.	FOR NICKEL-PLATED SERUM SYRINGE	Each
12.	Steel, fine	0/6
34.	Platino-iridium	*4/8
35.	" " fine, long	*6/0

* Prices subject to market fluctuations

When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

Hypodermic Pocket-cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages xxv-xxviii)

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products contain accurate doses of pure medicaments. They are rapidly soluble, and of uniform activity, while they keep perfectly.

In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing number, for instance—"R 'Tabloid' Hypodermic, No. 36."

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic) —		Prices in London
No.		Per doz. tubes
" 36.	Aconitine Nitrate	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$... 8/0
" 300.	" "	0.0001 gm. ... 8/0
" 71.	*Anæsthetic Compound, A ... ..	... 10/0
" 70.	* " " B ... ..	... 10/0
" 80.	* " " C ... ..	... 6/0
" 87.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$... 6/0
" 51.	" "	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$... 6/0
" 19.	" "	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$... 6/0
" 323.	" "	0.0025 gm. ... 6/0
" 301.	" "	0.005 gm. ... 6/0
" 93.*	{Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ }
	{Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ }
" 15.	Atropine Sulphate... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$... 6/0
" 14.	" "	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$... 6/0
" 13.	" "	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$... 6/0
" 324.	" "	0.0005 gm. ... 6/0
" 302.	" "	0.001 gm. ... 6/0
" 121.	{Atropine Sulphate... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }
	{Strychnine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }
" 122.	{Atropine Sulphate... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }
	{Strychnine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ }
" 43.	*Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$... 8/0
" 303.	* " "	0.03 gm. ... 8/0
" 328.	* " "	0.05 gm. ... 8/0
" 329.	* " "	0.1 gm. ... 8/0
" 23.	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$... 6/0
" 22.	" "	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$... 6/0
" 54.	* " "	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$... 6/0

(Cocaine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(continued)

Prices in
London

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Hypodermic)—

Per doz.
tubes

No.							
" 40.	*Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	8/0
" 304.	"	"	...	...	0.01 gm.	...	6/0
" 322.	* "	"	...	...	0.015 gm.	...	6/0
" 305.	* "	"	...	...	0.02 gm.	...	6/0
" 326.	* "	"	...	...	0.03 gm.	...	8/0
(Cocaine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)							
" 44.	Codeine Phosphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	8/0
" 327.	"	"	...	...	0.015 gm.	...	8/0
" 77.	*Cotarnine Hydrochloride...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	8/0
" 330.	* "	"	...	...	0.015 gm.	...	8/0
" 331.	* "	"	...	...	0.025 gm.	...	8/0
" 46.	Curara	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	8/0
" 30.	Digitalin (Amorphous)	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	6/0
" 80.	{ Digitalin (Amorphous)	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	6/0
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$		
" 125.	{ Digitalin (Amorphous)	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	8/0
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$		
	{ Trinitrin	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	8/0
" 306.	Digitalin (Crystalline)	...	...	...	0.0005 gm.	...	8/0
" 130.	*Emetine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	...	16/0
" 362.	* 'Ergamine' (Trade Mark)	...	...	...	0.001 gm.	...	8/0
" 38.	Ergotinine Citrate...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	8/0
" 37.	"	"	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	8/0
" 307.	"	"	...	...	0.0005 gm.	...	8/0
" 92.*	{ Ergotinine Citrate...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	10/0
	{ Morphine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$		
" 81.*	{ Ergotinine Citrate...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	8/0
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$		
" 116.	*Ergotoxine	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	8/0
" 119.*	{ Ergotoxine	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	10/0
	{ Morphine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$		
" 120.*	{ Ergotoxine	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	}	8/0
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$		
"	Eserine (see <i>Physostigmine</i>)	...	...	...
" 79.	*Eucaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	...	6/0
" 78.	* "	"	...	...	gr. 1	...	12/0
" 112.	*Eucaine Lactate	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6/0
" 113.	* "	"	...	...	gr. 1	...	12/0
" 102.	Heroin Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	...	6/0
" 101.	"	"	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	...	6/0
" 127.	"	"	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	...	8/0
" 47.	Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	...	8/0
" 332.	"	"	...	...	0.00025 gm.	...	8/0
" 29.	Hydrargyri Perchloridi	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	...	6/0
" 28.	"	"	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	...	6/0
" 308.	"	"	...	...	0.001 gm.	...	6/0
" 333.	"	"	...	...	0.01 gm.	...	6/0
" 124.	Hydrargyri Succinimidi	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	...	6/0
" 98.	"	"	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	...	6/0

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand
(continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Hypodermic)—

Prices in
London
Per doz.
tubes

No.								
" 49.	Hyoscine Hydrobromide...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{2}{100}$	...	6/0	
" 100.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{100}$	...	6/0	
" 48.	* " "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{75}$	...	6/0	
" 334.	" "	...	...	0.0003 gm.	...	...	6/0	
" 95.	*Hyoscine Compound, A	...	...	...	...	...	10/0	
" 66.	Morphine Hydrochloride...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	8/0	
" 96.	*Hyoscine Compound, B	...	...	...	...	...	10/0	
" 31.	*Hyoscyamine Sulphate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{50}$	...	6/0	
" 41.	* " "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{20}$	...	8/0	
" 335.	* " "	...	...	0.001 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 55.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	8/0	
" 90.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	8/0	
" 91.	* " "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	8/0	
" 336.	" "	...	...	0.005 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 309.	" "	...	...	0.01 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 310.	" "	...	...	0.015 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 311.	" "	...	...	0.02 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 337.	* " "	...	...	0.03 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 74.	* {Morphine Hydrochloride...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	}	8/0	
	{Atropine Sulphate...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{10}$			
" 325.	{Morphine Hydrochloride...	...	...	0.01 gm.	}	8/0		
	{Atropine Sulphate...	...	...	0.0003 gm.				
" 27.	Morphine Meconate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	10/0	
" 26.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	10/0	
" 25.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	10/0	
" 24.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	10/0	
" 6.	Morphine Sulphate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{12}$	...	8/0	
" 5.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	8/0	
" 4.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{6}$	...	8/0	
" 3.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	8/0	
" 2.	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	8/0	
" 1.*	" "	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	8/0	
" 76.*	" "	...	...	gr.	1	...	12/0	
" 312.	" "	...	...	0.01 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 313.	" "	...	...	0.015 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 314.	" "	...	...	0.02 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 315.*	" "	...	...	0.03 gm.	...	...	8/0	
" 316.*	" "	...	...	0.05 gm.	...	...	10/0	
" 12.	{Morphine Sulphate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	}	8/0	
	{Atropine Sulphate...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{200}$			
" 11.	{Morphine Sulphate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	}	8/0	
	{Atropine Sulphate...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{200}$			
" 10.	{Morphine Sulphate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	}	8/0	
	{Atropine Sulphate...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{100}$			
" 9.	{Morphine Sulphate	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	}	8/0	
	{Atropine Sulphate...	...	...	gr.	$\frac{1}{100}$			

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Hypodermic) -

Prices in
LondonPer doz.
tubes

No.						
" 8.	{Morphine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ }					8/0
"	{Atropine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }					
" 85.	{Morphine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ }					8/0
"	{Atropine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }					
" 7.*	{Morphine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ }					8/0
"	{Atropine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }					
" 89.	{Morphine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ }					8/0
"	{Strychnine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ }					
" 88.	Morphine Tartrate gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ }					8/0
" 355.	†New Tuberculin (W), Human, 0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance					12/0
" 356.	† " " " 0.0001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance					12/0
" 357.	† " " " 0.001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance					12/0
" 358.	†New Tuberculin (W), Bovine, 0.00001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance					12/0
" 359.	† " " " 0.0001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance					12/0
" 360.	† " " " 0.001 mgm. of tubercle bacillary substance					12/0
" 39.	Physostigmine (Eserine) Salicylate ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$					6/0
" 339.	" " " " 0.0005 gm.					6/0
" 84.	Picrotoxin gr. $\frac{1}{100}$					8/0
" 338.	Pilocarpine Hydrochloride 0.001 gm.					8/0
" 34.	Pilocarpine Nitrate gr. $\frac{1}{10}$					9/0
" 64.	" " " " gr. $\frac{1}{6}$					12/0
" 33.*	" " " " gr. $\frac{1}{3}$					14/0
" 32.*	" " " " gr. $\frac{1}{3}$					18/0
" 317.	" " " " 0.01 gm.					12/0
<i>(Pilocarpine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)</i>						
" 82.	*Potassium Permanganate gr. 2					6/0
" 83.	*Quinine Bihydrochloride gr. 1					6/0
" 73.*	" " " " gr. 3					8/0
" 97.*	" " " " gr. 5					10/0
" 103.	*Quinine Bisulphate gr. 5					10/0
" 42.	*Quinine Hydrobromide gr. $\frac{1}{2}$					8/0
" 318.*	" " " " 0.03 gm.					8/0
" 319.*	" " " " 0.05 gm.					8/0
" 56.	*Sparteine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{2}$					8/0
" 52.	Strophanthin gr. $\frac{1}{500}$					8/0
" 109.	Strychnine Hydrochloride gr. $\frac{1}{200}$					6/0
" 110.	" " " " gr. $\frac{1}{100}$					6/0
" 111.	" " " " gr. $\frac{1}{80}$					6/0
" 62.	Strychnine Nitrate gr. $\frac{1}{15}$					8/0
" 61.	" " " " gr. $\frac{1}{10}$					8/0
" 320.	" " " " 0.0005 gm.					6/0
" 321.	" " " " 0.001 gm.					6/0

* In tubes of 12. † In tubes of 6. Others in tubes of 20

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

Prices in
London

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)

Per doz.
tubes

No.							
" 18.	Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ o	...	6/0
" 17.	" "	...	...	...	gr. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ o	...	6/0
" 16.	" "	...	...	...	gr. 5a	...	6/0
" 104.	" "	...	...	...	gr. 5o	...	6/0
" 99.	" "	...	...	...	gr. 4 $\frac{1}{6}$	...	6/0
" 75.	" "	...	...	...	gr. 3 $\frac{1}{6}$	...	6/0
" 123.	" "	...	...	...	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$	...	6/0
" 126.	{Strychnine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. 5o	}	6/0
	{Trinitrin ...	...	...	...	gr. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ o		
" 65.	Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)...	...	...	...	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ o	...	6/0
" 115.	" ( " )...	...	...	...	gr. 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	...	6/0
	Tuberculin, New, (W), (see <i>New Tuberculin (W)</i> , page lv)						
" 361.	**Tyramine' (Trade Mark) (Para-hydroxy-phenylethylamine)	...	...	...	0.02 gm.	...	16/0

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20

Also other Hypodermic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand
Hypodermic Veterinary Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page xci)
Ichthyol Soap (see 'Dartring' Brand products, page xlii)

Inhaler

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand ... complete, 5/0

(For Accessories, see page xci)

Iodic-Hydrarg. (Mercuric Potassium Iodide) (see 'Soloid' Brand products, page lxxvi; and 'Tabloid' Brand products, page lxxviii)

Ionic Medication, 'Soloid' products for (see page xevi)

Iron, Dialysed (B. W. & Co.) (see Dialysed Iron, page xlii)

TRADE
MARK

'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt products and it is necessary to take precautions against substitution, as malt preparations vary greatly in dietetic value.

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations

'Kepler' Malt Extract presents all the valuable principles of the finest barley-malt in an active condition. It provides the best vehicle for the administration of cod-liver oil.

Prices in
London

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT...	per doz.	
Ditto, large bottles	22/0	39/0
Ditto with Beef and Iron	28/0	28/0
Ditto with Cascara Sagrada	28/0	33/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound)	26/0	26/0
Ditto with Hæmoglobin	48/0	24/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites	33/0	28/0
Ditto ditto, large bottles	24/0	33/0
Ditto with Iron	28/0	
Ditto with Iron and Quinine Citrate		
Ditto with Iron Iodide		

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Kepler' Malt Products (*continued*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT (<i>continued</i>)						<i>Prices in London</i>	
Ditto with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (Easton)	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	33/0
Ditto with Pepsin	...	...	...	...	...	"	28/0
Ditto with Pepsin and Pancreatin	...	...	...	...	...	"	28/0
Ditto with Phosphorus	...	...	...	...	...	"	28/0

'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)

'KEPLER' SOLUTION	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	22/0
Ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	...	"	39/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound)	...	...	...	...	...	"	33/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites	...	...	...	...	...	"	26/0
Ditto ditto, large bottles	...	...	...	...	...	"	48/0
Ditto with Iron Iodide	...	...	...	...	...	"	28/0
Ditto with Phosphorus	...	...	...	...	...	"	28/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

'Lanesine,' 'Dartring' Brand, for counteracting insect stings,
Collapsible tubes per doz. 5/0

Lanoline (*see 'Dartring' Brand products, page xli*)

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xliii*)

Mallein, 'Wellcome' Brand, for diagnosis of glanders (*see page lxxxix*)

Malt Extract and Preparations (*see 'Kepler' products, page lvi*)

Meat 'Enule' Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Suppositories, page xliv*)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xxv*)

Menthol Compound Plasters (B. W. & Co.)—

Regular size ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 5 in.), each in a tin per doz. 8/6

1 yard rolls, in tins " 39/0

Menthol Snuff, Compound (B. W. & Co.), in enamelled
tin boxes " 6/0

Mercurial Cream, Blue (Lambkin), 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page xcvi*)

Methyl Alcohol (*Pure*), for use in microscopic staining—

Hermetically-sealed glass phials containing 15 c.c. per doz. 8/0

Microscopic Stains (*see 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains, page lxxviii*)

Milk 'Enule' Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Suppositories, page xliv*)

Mucin (*in scales*), 1 oz. bottles per doz. 54/0

Needles, for Hypodermic and Serum Syringes (*see page xlix*)

Needles, Urethral, silver-plated, 8-inch, with bulb the size
of the point of a No. 12 French bougie each 3/6

Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page lxxvii*)

'Nizin' (*Trade Mark*)—A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid

1 oz. bottles per doz. 12/0

4 oz. " " 42/0

16 oz. " each 12/0

Nozzles, Vulcanite, for collapsible tubes (*see page xcii*)

Nutritive Suppositories (Meat or Milk) (*see 'Enule' Suppositories,
page xliv*)

'Opa' (*Trade Mark*) Liquid Dentifrice—Aromatic and antiseptic.

Bottles containing 2 fl. oz., with sprinklers per doz. 15/0

" " 4 fl. oz., " " " " " " " " " " 24/0

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xxviii*)

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' BRANDS

The words 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' are brands which designate fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, and as thin as notepaper; they contain exact quantities of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

Prices in
London

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic) —

Per doz.
tubes

„ T	Alum ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	9/0
„ EE	Argyrol ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	9/0
„ B	{ Atropine Hydrobromide ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ }	9/0
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ }	
„ KK	{ Atropine Hydrobromide ... ..	... 0.0003 gm. }	9/0
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... 0.0003 gm. }	
„ X	Atropine Sulphate ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$	9/0
„ A	„ „ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$	9/0
„ LL	„ „ ... ..	... 0.0003 gm.	9/0
„ MM	* „ „ ... ..	... 0.0003 gm.	9/0
„ AA	Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	9/0
„ C	* „ „ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	9/0
„ NN	* „ „ ... ..	... 0.0003 gm.	9/0
„ BB	Dionin ... ..	... 0.0005 gm.	9/0
„ FF	* „ „ ... ..	... 0.0005 gm.	9/0
„ OO	Duboisin Sulphate ... ..	... 0.00025 gm.	9/0
„ AC	* 'Epinine' (Trade Mark) ... ..	... 0.0006 gm.	12/0
„	Eserine (see Physostigmine)		
„ Y	*Euphthalmine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	9/0
„ Z	*Fluorescein ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{320}$	9/0
„ CC	* 'Hemisine' (Trade Mark) ... ..	... 0.00006 gm.	12/0
„ H	Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$	9/0
„ E	* „ „ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	9/0
„ SS	„ „ ... ..	... 0.00015 gm.	9/0
„ O	* { Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ }	9/0
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ }	
„ W	* { Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ }	9/0
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ }	
„ TT	* { Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ..	... 0.00025 gm. }	9/0
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... 0.00025 gm. }	
„ U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{800}$	9/0
„ AD	Physostigmine Salicylate ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{4000}$	9/0
„ GG	„ „ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{8000}$	9/0
„ F	„ „ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{800}$	9/0
„ PP	„ „ ... ..	... 0.0001 gm.	9/0
„ G	* { Physostigmine Salicylate ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ }	9/0
	{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ }	
„ RR	* { Physostigmine Salicylate ... ..	... 0.0001 gm. }	9/0
	{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ..	... 0.0006 gm. }	
„ AE	Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{8000}$	9/0
„ K	„ „ ... ..	... gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	9/0

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 25

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

Per doz.
tubes

A supply of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Control is included with each tube of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin.

Also other Ophthalmic Products issued under the 'Tahloid' Brand

For other 'Soloid' Brand products suitable for ophthalmic use

see pages lxx-lxxii

'Panopepton' (Trade Mark) (see 'Fairchild' Preparations, page xlv)

'Paroleine' (Trade Mark)—An odourless, colourless, tasteless and perfectly stable oil. Prices in /

Prices in London

Bottles containing 4 fl. oz.	... ..	per doz.	9/0
" " 1 lb. (18½ fl. oz.)	... ..	"	24/0

'Paroleine' Atomisers (*see Atomisers, page xxiv*)

(Trade Mark)

'Paroleine' Spray Compound (*see page xcv*)

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Pastilles embody the latest investigations as to the best means of applying certain medicaments to the throat, and are also very suitable as a method of administration for drugs intended to produce a general effect. They are made by skilled pharmacists, and are pure, palatable and accurate. *Prices in London*

Prices in London

In boxes of 2 sizes

No.

1.	Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	...	...	...	6/0	12/0
2.	Benzoic Acid Compound	...	...	...	8/0	16/0
3.	Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	...	...	...	6/0	12/0
4.	Codeine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	9/0	18/0
5.	Glycerin	...	...	...	6/0	12/0
6.	Glycerin and Black Currant	...	...	...	6/0	12/0
7.	Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant	...	...	...	6/0	12/0
8.	Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant	...	...	...	6/0	12/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*) *Prices in London*

		<i>In boxes of 2 sizes</i>	
No.		<i>Per doz.</i>	
18.	Laxative Fruit [= Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5]	12/0	24/0
10.	Lemon Juice	6/0	12/0
11.	Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne [= Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$]	6/0	12/0
16.	Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	6/0	12/0
17.	Menthol and Eucalyptus	6/0	12/0
12.	Morphine and Ipecacuanha	6/0	12/0
20.	Pectoral	8/0	16/0
19.	Pine Tar Compound	6/0	12/0
13.	'Pinol,' min. 1	6/0	12/0
14.	Red Gum and Cocaine	6/0	12/0
15.	Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine	6/0	12/0
	'Pepsencia' (<i>Trade Mark</i>)	} (<i>see 'Fairchild' Preparations, page xlv</i>)	
	Pepsin		
	Peptogenic Milk Powder		
	'Pepule' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Brand Products		
	Phenacetin, 'Tabloid' Brand (<i>see page lxxix</i>)		

'Phenofax' (*Trade Mark*) Brand Carbolic Acid Ointment—A combination which presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains 4 per cent.) in a form convenient for application.

Price in London
Glass pots per doz. 10/0

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are much more convenient than ordinary chemicals. Their superior quality and accurate weight ensure the best results, whilst they entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities, and the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions.

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' Reducing Agent and the 'Tabloid' Accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND		<i>Prices in London</i>	
(Photographic) —		<i>Per doz.</i>	
„	'Rytol' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Universal Developer...	cartons	12/0
„	Amidol Developer	„	12/0
„	Edinol Developer	„	12/0
„	Eikonogen Developer	„	12/0
„	Glycin Developer	„	12/0
„	Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer	„	12/0
„	Metol Developer	„	12/0
„	Metol-Quinol Developer	„	12/0
„	Ortol Developer	„	12/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Photographic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

Developers (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND					
(Photographic)—					
					Prices in London
					Per doz.
„	Paramidophenol Developer	...	...	...	cartons 12/0
„	Pyro Developer	...	...	...	„ 12/0
„	Pyro-Metol Developer (<i>Imperial Standard Formula</i>)	...	...	...	„ 12/0
„	*Pyro-Soda Developer (<i>Ilford Formula</i>)	...	...	...	„ 12/0

NOTE.—In addition to the complete developers as above, 'Tabloid' Brand 'Rytol,' Amidol, Edinol, Eikonogen, Glycin, Hydroquinone, Metol, Metol-Quinol, Ortol, Paramidophenol, Pyro and Pyro-Metol are supplied without their respective accelerators, in tubes, at 9/0 per doz., and the accelerators only, at 6/0 per doz.

Intensifiers

'TABLOID' BRAND					
(Photographic)—					
					Prices in London
					Per doz.
„	Chromium Intensifier	...	...	...	bottles of 25 6/0
„	Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite	...	...	...	tubes of 15 6/0

Toners

'TABLOID' BRAND					
(Photographic)—					
					Prices in London
					Per doz.
„	Gold Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with Borax, gr. 15	...	...	B 1	cartons 12/0
„	„ „ „ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15	...	...	B 2	„ 12/0
„	„ „ „ Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15	...	...	B 3	„ 12/0
„	„ „ „ Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15	...	...	B 4	„ 12/0
„	„ „ „ Sodium Formate Compound	...	...	B 5	„ 12/0
„	„ „ „ Sulphocyanate Compound	...	...	B 6	„ 12/0
„	„ „ „ Thiosulphate Compound	...	...	B 10	„ 12/0

(Combined Bath)

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths. For convenience, they may be ordered by their numbers, thus: "'Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 1, B 2," etc.

„	Sepia Toner (for bromide prints and lantern slides),	cartons	12/0
„	Bleaching Compound	...	...
„	Blue Toner	...	...
„	Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound	...	...
„	Green Toner	...	...
„	Platinum Toning Compound	...	...
„	Sulphiding Compound	...	...

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND					
(Photographic)—					
„	ALKALI—				
„	'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate, gr. 44	...	...	bottles of 22	6/0
„	DENSITY REDUCERS—				
„	'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate, gr. 11	...	...	tubes of 15	6/0
„	'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide, gr. 2	...	...	„ 22	6/0
„	FIXER—				
„	'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28.5 (= gr. 44 of crystals)	...	...	bottles of 25	6/0
„	HARDENER—				
„	'Tabloid' Alum, gr. 10	...	...	bottles of 30	6/0

* In ordering this special developer it is always necessary to quote "Ilford Formula."

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Photographic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)
Accessories (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

*Prices in
London*

„ **HARDENER AND CLEARER—**

Per doz.

'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound ... bottles of 25 6/0

„ **PRESERVATIVES—**

'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite, gr. 10 ... bottles of 25 6/0

'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5 (= gr.
10 of ordinary sodium sulphite crystals) ... bottles of 50 6/0

„ **RESTRAINERS—**

'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide, gr. 1 ... tubes of 30 6/0

'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1 ... „ 30 6/0

'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 1 ... „ 25 6/0

„ **SENSITISER (for carbon tissue, etc.)—**

'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr. 24...tubes of 6 6/0

For Direct Colour Photography

(with Autochrome, Dufay, Omnicolor and other Colour Plates)

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

„ Reversing Compound... tubes of 15 12/0

„ Colour Plate Intensifier ... cartons 12/0

(In development, 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer is
used, *see page 1x*)

Also other Photographic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Photographic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND—

Price in London

Photographic Stain (Red, Yellow, Green, Blue or Salmon) Per doz.
tubes of 6 6/0

Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, The 'Wellcome'

Published annually in November. The most popular pocket-book for photographers. Contains a mechanical calculator which, by *one* turn of *one* scale, indicates correct exposure under any conditions. Ruled pages for recording exposures, etc., memoranda and diary pages. Also numerous useful articles and tables. Three Editions are issued: Northern Hemisphere and Tropics; Southern Hemisphere and Tropics; and the Edition (in red cloth) for the United States of America.

Prices in London

Bound in art green canvas with wallet and pencil ... per doz. 12/0

Photographic Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand, No. 905

(Registered)

A complete outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide and gaslight paper and for toning and fixing P.O.P.
Measurements: $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue, Imperial Green or Bright Scarlet

Enamelled Metal ... each 5/0

When ordering, please specify which colour is desired

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Pinol' (Trade Mark). Distilled Essence of *Pinus pumilio*—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles	...	...	...	...	per doz.	20/0
1 oz. "	...	...	...	...	"	33/0

Plasters, Menthol Compound (B. W. & Co.) (see page lvii)

Quinine (see 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, page lv; 'Tabloid' products, pages lxxx-lxxxii; and 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

Quinine Injection Pocket-Case, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page xxvii)

Remington's *Practice of Pharmacy*—A profusely illustrated treatise on official and unofficial preparations, with descriptions of their uses, doses, etc. By Prof. J. P. REMINGTON each, net 25/0

Saccharin (see 'Tabloid' Brand products, page lxxxii)

Saline Solutions for Intravenous Injection (see 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, Saline Compound, etc., page lxvii)

Sanitary Towels, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Compact, portable, convenient. In four sizes; each size being issued in cartons of one dozen towels.

No. 1	...	...	...	...	per doz. cartons	20/0
No. 2	...	...	...	...	"	24/0
No. 3	...	...	...	...	"	27/0
No. 4	...	...	...	...	"	30/0

'Saxin' (Trade Mark), (see 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' page lxxxiii; also page xcv)

SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

A telegraphic and cable code for ordering Sera has been adopted. It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS. The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the names of the sera they indicate. The TERMINATIONS are given below, and indicate quantities and sizes.

EXAMPLES:—

Send six phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, each containing 5000 units = *KOBERASEDO*.Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Anti-venom Serum, each containing 25 c.c. = *FIVE HITETENOBA*.

TERMINATIONS

				One	Three	Six	1 doz.
Regular size	...	...	...	ARYCE	ASATA	ASEDO	ASEZA
10 c.c.	...	...	...	ENEWE	ENEYU	ENEZA	ENGRA
25 c.c.	...	...	...	ENOBA	ENOGU	ENRIO	ENTAO
50 c.c.	...	...	...	ENYHA	ENYMO	EPAVA	EPESO

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission

ic
ble
" 'WELLCOME' BRAND—

" Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum*

Prices in London

Hermetically-sealed
phials, each

00Z	.....	Phials containing 1000 Ehrlich units	...	...	...	1/6
UN	.....	" " 2000 " "	...	...	...	2/9
AK	.....	" " 3000 " "	...	...	...	4/0
EV	.....	" " 4000 " "	...	...	...	5/0

* 1000 units are contained in 2.5 c.c. or less

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

* Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand (continued)

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Prices in London
Hermetically-sealed
phials, each

,, Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin†									
KLIAO	.....	Phials containing 1000 Ehrlich units	...	...	...	...	...	2/0	
KLOEL	.....	,, ,, 2000 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	3/6	
KNAIR	.....	,, ,, 3000 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5/0	
KNEIB	.....	,, ,, 4000 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6/0	
KOBER	.....	,, ,, 5000 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	7/0	
† 1000 units are contained in 1 c.c. or less									
Larger doses are supplied to special order									
LIGUP	,,	Tetanus Antitoxic Serum—							
		Phials of 10 c.c. containing 1500 units	...	...	...	...	...	3/9	
LIHAZ	,,	Tetanus Antitoxic Serum, Veterinary—							
		Phials of 10 c.c. containing 1000 units	...	...	...	...	...	2/9	
HIRUB	,,	Anti-colon bacillus Serum—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HITAX	,,	Anti-dysentery Serum—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HISIT	,,	Anti-gonococcus Serum—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HISUK	,,	Anti-meningococcus Serum—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HISEW	,,	Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HIPOB	,,	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HIPIM	,,	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent—							
		Phials containing 10 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	2/9	
		,, ,, 25 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HIRAZ	,,	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HIREX	,,	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HIRID	,,	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HIROS	,,	Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
JOVOF	,,	Anti-typhoid Serum—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	
HITET	,,	Anti-venom Serum—							
		Phials containing 25 c.c.†	...	...	...	...	...	11/0	
HITUL	,,	Normal Horse Serum, No. 1—							
		Phials containing 10 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	1/0	
		,, ,, 25 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	2/6	

† 10 c.c. phials of these Sera are supplied to special order

Serum Syringes, Needles, etc. (*see Hypodermic Apparatus, page xlviii*)

'Soamin' (Trade Mark) (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)—

Bottles of 5 gm. per doz. 18/0

,, 30 gm. ,, 72/0

(*See also 'Tabloid' 'Soamin,' page lxxxiii*)

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, *see page lxiii*

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE
MARK

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

THE series of 'SOLOID' Brand Products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents, anæsthetics, etc. Their portability, accuracy, activity and ready solubility, render them preferable to stock solutions.



TRADE MARK

Prices in London

Per doz.

bts. of bts. of

'SOLOID' BRAND—

		25 :	100 :
„ Alkaline Compound (Nasal) ...	...	6/0	13/0
„ Alum, gr. 10 ...	...	—	12/0
„ Alum and Zinc Sulphate ...	...	8/6	—
„ Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong ...	...	12/0	—
„ Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound (Nasal) ...	...	6/0	13/0
„ Argylol, gr. 1, tubes of 12 ...	... per doz. tubes, 8/6	—	—
„ „ gr. 5.45 „ 6 ...	... „ „ 16/0	—	—
„ Atropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6 ...	... „ „ 14/0	—	—
„ Atropine Sulphate, gr. 0.545, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 10/0	...	—	—
„ Black Ink ...	...	6/6	—
„ Black Mercurial Lotion ...	...	8/0	—
„ Boric Acid, gr. 6 (<i>Otto of Rose scented</i>) ...	...	8/0	—
„ „ „ gr. 15 (<i>unscented</i>), bottles of 50, per doz., 8/0	...	—	—
„ „ „ 1 gm. „ „ 50 „ „ 8/0	...	5/0	—
„ Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (<i>Otto of Rose scented</i>) ...	...	8/0	—
„ Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 5, tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 6/0	...	—	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 20 „ 12 „ „ 7/0	...	—	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 60 „ 6 „ „ 8/0	...	—	—
„ „ „ „ 1 gm. „ 10 „ „ 7/0	...	—	—
„ Chinosol, gr. 1.75 ...	...	7/0	—
„ „ gr. 8.75 ...	...	13/0	46/0
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	—	—
	tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 11/0	—	38/0
„ „ „ gr. 1	...	—	—
	tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 20/0	—	72/0
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	...	84/0	—
„ „ „ 0.05 gm.	...	—	—
	tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 20/0	—	72/0
„ „ „ 0.25 gm. ...	...	70/0	—
<i>Cocaine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price</i>			
„ Cocaine and Eucaïne, of each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	—	—
	tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 18/0	—	—
„ „ „ No. 2, of each 0.025 gm.	...	—	—
	tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 18/0	—	—
„ Copper Sulphate, gr. 1 ...	...	—	12/0
„ Corrosive Sublimate (<i>Ophthalmic</i>), gr. 10.00 (<i>see page lix</i>)	...	—	—
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.), gr. 1.75 ...	...	—	8/0
„ „ „ „ gr. 8.75 ...	...	6/0	16/0
„ „ „ „ gr. 17.5 ...	...	12/0	32/0
„ „ „ „ 0.5 gm. ...	...	6/0	16/0
„ „ „ „ 1 gm.	...	—	—
	tubes of 10 ... per doz. tubes, 6/0	10/0	30/0
„ Eucaïne Hydrochloride, gr. 1	...	—	—
	tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 18/0	—	—
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	...	72/0	—
„ „ „ 0.05 gm., tubes of 25,	...	—	—
	per doz. tubes, 18/0	—	—
„ „ „ 0.25 gm. ...	...	66/0	—

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (continued)

Prices in London

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz.	
	bots. of 25:	bots. of 100:
„ Eucaïne Lactate, gr. 1	18/0	—
„ „ „ gr. 5	72/0	—
„ 'Eucalyptia' Compound (Nasal)	9/0	26/0
„ 'Hemisine' (Trade Mark), 0.0012 gm., tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—
„ 'Hemisine' 0.005 gm., tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 30/0	—	—
„ 'Hemisine' and Cocaine, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—
„ 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaïne, No. 1, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 20/0	—	—
„ 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaïne, No. 2, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—
„ 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate (for intravenous injection), tubes of 12 ... per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—
„ Homatropine Hydrobromide, gr. 0.545, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 50/0	—	—
„ Homatropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 54/0	—	—
„ Homatropine Methylbromide and Cocaine, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes, 54/0	—	—
„ Iodic-Hydrarg. (see Mercuric Potassium Iodide, below)		
„ Lead and Opium Lotion	7/0	—
„ Lead Subacetate, gr. 10	7/0	—
„ L. G. B. (forms the solution of Corrosive Sublimate advised by the Local Government Board)	—	16/0
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.), gr. 1.75, tubes of 25 ... per doz. tubes, 8/6	—	20/0
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.), gr. 4.37	11/0	36/0
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.), gr. 8.75	18/0	60/0
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.), 0.5 gm.	18/0	—
„ Mercury Oxycyanide, 0.1 gm. tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 6/0	—	18/0
„ „ „ 0.25 gm.	8/0	24/0
„ „ „ 0.5 gm.	10/0	30/0
„ Mucin and Menthol Compound	20/0	60/0
„ (Nasal)— (See Alkaline Compound, page lxx; Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound, page lxx; 'Eucalyptia' Compound, above; Phenol Compound, below; Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, page lxxvii; Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated, page lxxvii.)		
„ Naso-Pharyngeal Compound	11/0	33/0
„ 'Nizin' (Trade Mark), gr. 2	—	12/0
„ „ „ „ gr. 20	24/0	—
„ „ „ „ 0.15 gm.	—	12/0
„ „ „ „ 1 gm.	20/0	—
„ Paraform, gr. 5	—	20/0
„ Phenol Compound (Nasal)	7/0	—
„ Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	7/0
„ „ „ „ gr. 5	5/6	11/0
„ „ „ „ 0.5 gm.	6/0	12/0
„ Potassium Permanganate and Alum	—	20/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (continued)

Prices in London

'SOLOID' BRAND

							Per doz.	
							bots. of 25:	bots. of 100:
,, Protargol, gr. 1							—	30/0
,, " gr. 4							33/0	96/0
,, Saline Compound ... tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 7/0							—	—
,, " " No. 2 " 12 " " 7/0							—	—
,, Scarlet Ink							7/0	—
,, Silver Nitrate, gr. 1 ... tubes of 25, per doz. tubes, 12/0							—	—
,, " " gr. 5							24/0	—
,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 44							8/0	—
,, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound (Nasal)							6/0	13/0
,, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated (Nasal)							6/0	13/0
,, Sodium Chloride, gr. 40... tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 7/0							—	—
,, " " gr. 80... " 6 " " 6/0							—	—
,, " " 0.23 gm., " 12 " " 3/0							—	—
,, Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride							12/0	36/0
,, Zinc Chloride, gr. 5 (<i>prepared with ammonium chloride</i>)							9/0	—
,, Zinc Permanganate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$							—	10/0
,, Zinc Sulphate, gr. 1							—	8/0
,, " " gr. 10							—	12/0
,, Zinc Sulphocarbolate, gr. 2							—	11/0
,, " " gr. 10							—	26/0
,, " " 0.5 gm.							8/0	—

Also various other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

FOR URINE ANALYSIS—

Prices in London

'SOLOID' BRAND—

							Per doz.	
							tubes of 20:	
,, Citric Acid, gr. 1							8/0	
,, Fehling's Test, cartons of 24 per doz. cartons. 9/0								
,, Indigo Test for sugar (Sodium Nitrophenylpropionate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)							8/0	
,, Picric Acid, gr. 1							8/0	
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, gr. 1							8/0	
,, Salicyl-sulphonic Acid, gr. 2, tubes of 16 .. per doz. tubes, 8/0								

FOR WATER ANALYSIS—

Per doz.
packages
of 25:

'SOLOID' BRAND—

,, Ammonium Chloride, 0.00016 gm.							8/0	
,, Lead Acetate, 0.0184 gm.							8/0	
,, Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate, 0.01 gm.							8/0	
,, Nessler's Solution, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules								
,, 0.5 c.c. boxes of 30 per doz. boxes, 30/0								
,, 2 c.c. " 24 " " 38/0								
,, Oxalic Acid, 0.1 gm.							8/0	
,, Potassium Chromate, 0.0065 gm.							8/0	
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, 0.013 gm.							8/0	
,, Potassium Nitrate, 0.00144 gm.							8/0	
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0.00395 gm.							8/0	
,, Silver Nitrate, 0.0096 gm.							8/0	
,, Soap							8/0	
,, Sodium Acid Sulphate, 0.324 gm.							8/0	
,, Zinc Dust, 0.13 gm.							8/0	
,, Zinc Sulphide, 0.25 gm.							8/0	

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*) *Prices in London*
FOR SEWAGE ANALYSIS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—								Per doz. packages of 25:
„	Oxalic Acid, 0.0079 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Potassium Permanganate, 0.00395 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Pyrogalllic Acid, 0.032 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Sodium Hydroxide, 0.13 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0

TEST INDICATORS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—				'SOLOID' BRAND—			
„	Indigo-Carmine	...	...	„	Phenolphthalein	...	...
„	Lacmoid	...	...	„	Rosolic Acid	...	...
„	Methyl-Orange	...	...	„	Starch, 0.5 gm.	...	...
	Tubes of 10	...	...		per doz.,	8/0	

MICROSCOPIC STAINS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—								Per doz. tubes of 6:
„	Bismarck Brown, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Borax Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Ehrlich Triple Stain	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/0
„	Eosin, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa Staining), 0.038 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/0
„	Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain), 0.05 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Fuchsin (Basic), pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Gentian Violet, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Hæmalum	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Methyl Violet, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Methylene Blue, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0.015 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Romanowsky Stain (Wright's Modification), 0.05 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Sodium Carbonate, 0.05 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Thionin Blue, pure, 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„	Toison Blood Fluid	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/0

Methyl Alcohol (*see page lvii*)

CULTURE MEDIA—

'SOLOID' BRAND—								Per doz. tubes of 6:
„	Bile Salt Agar-Agar (MacConkey)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/0
„	Nutrient Agar-Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/0
„	Nutrient Broth	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/0

'Soloid' Brand Analysis Cases (*see page xl*)

- „ „ Antiseptic Cases (*see page xxxix*)
„ „ Veterinary Ophthalmic Products (*see page xcii*)

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.), B.P., 1898 (*Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome's Physiological Research Laboratories*)

Bottles containing	1/2 fl. oz.	...	...	...	...	per doz.	5/6
„	1 fl. oz.	...	...	...	...	„	7/6
„	1 lb. (18 fl. oz.)	...	...	...	...	„	66/0

(*See also 'Tabloid' Brand products, page lxxxiv; and 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List*)

Sulphonol, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page lxxxiv*)

Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page xlv; and 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page xlvii*)

Supra-renal Gland (*see 'Tabloid' Brand products, page lxxxiv*)

Supra-renal Gland Extract (*see 'Hemisinc,' page xlvii*)

Surgical Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page xlii*)

Syringes, Hypodermic and Serum (*see pages lxviii and xciv*)

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The sale of articles of any other manufacture, when the word 'Tabloid' is used in ordering, is an infringement and unlawful.

'TABLOID' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are now so universally recognised, are made under the supervision of specially-trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. They contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried and keep well in any climate.

For the convenience of the medical profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. undertake the preparation, according to the private formulæ of medical men, of drugs and combinations of drugs which are suitable for this method of administration. Plain, in quantities of 1000 and upwards; sugar-coated, in quantities of 3000 and upwards.

Prices in London

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bott.	Per doz. bott. of 100:
„ Acetanilide (<i>see Antifebrin, page lxx</i>)			
„ Acetyl-salicylic Acid (<i>see 'Asava,' page lxxxv</i>)			
„ †Aconite Tincture, min. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	8/0	—
„ † „ „ min. 1	100	8/0	—
„ † „ „ min. 5	36	8/0	12/0
„ *Aloes and Iron (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4	—	—	12/0
„ §Aloes and Myrrh (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4	—	—	12/0
„ †Aloin, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	100	10/0	—
„ * „ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	7/0	16/0
„ §Aloin Compound	50	7/0	14/0
„ *Ammoniated Quinine	25	10/0	24/0
„ †Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	9/0
„ † „ „ gr. 10	—	—	14/0
„ † „ „ 0.5 gm.	25	6/0	12/0
„ † „ „ 1 gm.	25	9/0	—
„ †Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3	—	—	15/0
„ † „ „ 0.25 gm.	—	—	16/0
„ †Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3	25	5/0	10/0
„ † „ „ gr. 5	—	—	12/0
„ † „ „ gr. 10	—	—	18/0
„ † „ „ 0.25 gm.	25	6/0	12/0
„ † „ „ 0.5 gm.	25	8/0	18/0
„ †Ammonium Chloride and Borax	—	—	15/0
„ †Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	25	6/0	14/0
„ †Ammonium Chloride Compound	25	6/0	14/0
„ †Ammonium Ihippurate, gr. 1	—	—	20/0

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)							Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval botts.:	Per doz. botts. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—									
„	†	Antifebrin (Acetanilide),	gr. 2	...	...	...	25	6/0	11/0
„	†	„	„	gr. 5	...	...	25	7/0	14/0
„	†	„	„	0.1 gm.	...	...	25	6/0	—
„	†	„	„	0.25 gm.	...	...	25	7/0	14/0
„	†	Antifebrin Compound	...	...	...	...	—	—	16/0
„	†	Antimony, Tartarated,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	...	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	*	Antipyrine (Phenazone),	gr. 2½	...	...	...	25	5/0	12/6
„	§	„	„	gr. 5	...	...	25	7/0	20/0
„	§	„	„	0.25 gm.	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
„	†	„	„	0.5 gm.	...	...	25	9/0	27/0
„		'Aol' (Trade Mark),	0.3 gm. (Capsule), boxes	...	...	...	—	—	—
		of 50 ...	per doz. boxes, 42/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
„	†	Apomorphine Compound	...	...	...	...	25	8/0	18/0
„	†	Apomorphine Hydrochloride,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	...	...	...	50	12/0	—
„	†	„	„	0.0025 gm.	...	...	25	10/0	—
„	†	Apomorphine Hydrochloride and Morphine	Hydrochloride, of each 0.0025 gm.	...	...	...	25	12/0	—
„	†	Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, B.P.,	gr. 5	...	...	...	25	8/0	16/0
„	*	Arsenical Compound	...	...	...	...	—	—	16/0
„	†	Arsenious Acid,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	„	„	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	„	„	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	„	„	0.001 gm.	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	„	„	0.0025 gm.	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	„	„	0.005 gm.	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	Asafetida and Opium Compound	...	...	...	...	—	—	27/0
„		Asafetida Compound Pill (see Galbanum	Compound, page lxxv)	...	...	...	—	—	—
„	†	'Aspirin,'	gr. 5...	...	...	...	25	12/0	36/0
„	†	„	„	0.5 gm.	...	...	25	16/0	48/0
„	†	Astringent Mixture	...	...	...	...	—	—	30/0
„	†	Atropine Sulphate,	0.0005 gm.	...	...	...	25	6/0	—
„	†	Belladonna Tincture,	min. 1...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„	„	min. 5...	...	...	48	8/0	12/0
„	†	Benzoic Acid,	gr. 5	...	...	...	—	—	22/0
„	†	Benzoic Acid Compound	...	...	...	...	25	12/0	36/0
„	†	Benzo-naphthol,	gr. 5	...	...	...	—	—	22/0
„	†	Beta-naphthol,	gr. 3	...	...	...	—	—	14/0
„	†	„	„	0.25 gm.	...	...	—	—	16/0
„	„	Beta-naphthol Compound (gelatin-coated)	...	...	...	...	25	9/0	22/0
„	†	Bismuth Carbonate,	gr. 5	...	...	...	25	9/0	24/0
„	†	„	„	0.5 gm.	...	...	25	12/0	36/0
„	†	Bismuth Salicylate (Physiologically Pure),	gr. 5	...	...	...	25	10/0	30/0
„	†	„	„	„	0.3 gm.	...	25	10/0	30/0
„	†	„	„	„	0.5 gm.	...	—	—	40/0
„	†	Bismuth Subgallate,	gr. 5	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)						Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval botts.:	Per doz. botts. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—								
„	†	Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5	...	...	...	25	7/0	20/0
„	†	„ „ gr. 10	...	...	...	—	—	30/0
„	†	„ „ 0.3 gm.	...	...	...	25	7/0	20/0
„	†	„ „ 0.5 gm.	...	...	...	25	9/0	27/0
„	†	Bismuth and Dover Powder	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†	Bismuth and Soda (Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 2½)	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	†	„ „ No. 2 (Bismuth Subnitrate, 0.25 gm.)	...	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
„	†	Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda	...	...	...	25	6/0	16/0
„	†	Bismuth Subsantonate Compound (<i>chocolate basis</i>)	...	...	...	—	—	108/0
„	*	Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin), gr. 5, representing 20%	...	...	...	—	—	9/0
„	*	Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin), gr. 10, representing 20%	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	*	Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin), 0.25 gm. representing 20%	...	...	...	—	—	9/0
„	*	Blaud Pill and Aloin	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	„ „ „ No. 2	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	Blaud Pill and Arsenic	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	„ „ „ No. 2	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	Blaud Pill and Cascara	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	„ „ „ No. 2	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	Blaud Pill Compound	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	*	„ „ „ No. 2	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	*	Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	*	„ „ „ „ No. 2	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	†	Blue Pill, gr. 4	...	...	...	25	6/0	12/0
„	†	Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†	Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
„	*	Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„		Bone Medulla, gr. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50,	...	...	...	—	—	—
„	†	Borax, gr. 5	...	...	...	25	6/0	10/0
„	†	Boric Acid, gr. 5	...	...	...	—	—	8/0
„		Bromides Compound (<i>see Sodium Bromide Compound, page lxxxiii</i>)	...	...	...	—	—	—
„	†	Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine	...	...	...	—	—	26/0
„	†	Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†	„ „ 0.01 gm.	...	...	...	25	6/0	—
„	†	„ „ 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†	Caffeine Citrate, Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60,	...	...	...	—	—	—
„	†	tubes of 25 ... per doz. tubes, 12/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
„	†	Caffeine Compound	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
„	†	„ „ No. 2	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
„	†	Calcium Carbonate Compound	...	...	...	25	7/0	20/0
„		Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, gr. 3 (Capsule), boxes	...	...	...	—	—	—
„		of 50 ... per doz. boxes, 36/0	...	...	...	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

							<i>Prices in London</i>		
'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)							Each	Per	Per
'TABLOID' BRAND—							oval	doz.	doz.
							con-	oval	bots.
							tains:	bots.:	of 100:
„	†	Calcium Lactate, gr. 5	...	...	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
„	*	Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	*	„ „ gr. 1 ¹ / ₄	...	...	...	...	—	—	9/0
„	*	„ „ gr. 1 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	*	„ „ gr. 1	...	...	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	†	Calomel, gr. 1 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„ gr. 1 ¹ / ₃	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„ gr. 1 ¹ / ₄	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„ gr. 1 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„ gr. 1	...	...	...	...	—	—	9/0
„	†	„ gr. 2	...	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	†	„ gr. 3	...	...	...	...	—	—	11/0
„	†	„ gr. 5	...	...	...	...	—	—	14/0
„	†	„ 0.005 gm.	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„ 0.01 gm.	...	...	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	†	„ 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	†	Calomel and Creosote...	...	...	...	...	—	—	18/0
„	†	Calomel and Jalap	...	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†	Calomel and Piperine, of each gr. 1 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	—	—	26/0
„	†	Calomel, gr. 1 ¹ / ₂ , and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2 ¹ / ₂ ...	25	7/0	12/0				
„	†	„ gr. 1 „ „ gr. 5	25	7/0	14/0				
„	†	Calomel Compound (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4	25	7/0	14/0				
„		Camphor Compound Tincture							
		(Paregoric), (gelatin-coated), min. 2	100	8/0	—				
„	„	„ „ „ min. 5	48	8/0	12/0				
„	„	„ „ „ min. 15	36	8/0	12/0				
„	†	Camphor Essence (Saturated)	25	7/0	14/0				
„	†	Cane Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	9/0				
„	†	Cannabis Indica Tincture, B.P., min. 5	48	8/0	16/0				
„	†	„ „ „ (1 in 10), 0.1 gm.	48	8/0	16/0				
„	†	Capsicum Tincture, min. 1	100	8/0	—				
„	†	„ „ min. 5	—	—	12/0				
„		Capsules—							
		(See 'Aol,' page lxx; Bone Medulla, page lxxi; Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, page lxxi; Carbolic Acid below and page lxxiii; Castor Oil, page lxxiii; Juniper Oil, page lxxvii; Phenol and Menthol Compound, page lxxix; Sandal Wood Oil, page lxxxii; Terebenc, page lxxxiv; Turpentine Oil, Rectified, page lxxxv)							
„	†	Carbolic Acid (Phenol), for the throat, gr. 1 ¹ / ₄	25	7/0	20/0				
„	†	„ „ „ „ „ gr. 1 ¹ / ₂	25	7/0	20/0				
„	†	„ „ „ „ „ 0.015 gm.	25	7/0	20/0				

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)						Each oval con- tains :	Per doz. oval botts. :	Per doz. oval botts. of 100 :
'TABLOID' BRAND —								
..	Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1 (Capsule), boxes					—	—	—
	of 24 per doz. boxes, 14/0							
..	† Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm,					—	—	48/0
	bottles of 25 per doz., 16/0							
..	† Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial,					—	—	—
	tubes of 25 per doz. tubes, 9/0							
..	§ Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), gr. 1	25	5/0	10/0				
..	§ " " " " gr. 2	25	6/0	14/0				
..	§ " " " " gr. 3	25	8/0	16/0				
..	§ " " " " gr. 4	25	9/0	20/0				
..	§ " " " " gr. 5	25	10/0	22/0				
..	§ " " " " 0.15 gm.	25	6/0	14/0				
..	§ " " " " 0.25 gm.	25	9/0	20/0				
..	* Cascara and Gentian Compound	25	9/0	20/0				
..	§ Cascara Compound	25	9/0	20/0				
..	Castor Oil, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50,					—	—	—
	per doz. boxes, 18/0							
..	§ Cathartic Compound	25	7/0	14/0				
..	† Cerebrin, gr. 5	—	—	24/0				
..	† " 0.3 gm.	—	—	24/0				
..	† Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5	—	—	24/0				
..	Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium (see							
	<i>Aromatic Chalk Powder, with Opium,</i>							
	<i>page lxx)</i>							
..	† Charcoal (<i>Pure Willow</i>), gr. 5,					—	—	12/0
	bottles of 40 per doz., 6/0							
..	† Charcoal (<i>Pure Willow</i>), 0.25 gm.	25	6/0	12/0				
..	* Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr. ½ ...	25	7/0	16/0				
..	* " " " " dr. 1	25	10/0	22/0				
..	* Chinosol, gr. 5	25	10/0	30/0				
..	† Chloralamide, gr. 5	—	—	26/0				
..	† Chloral Hydrate, gr. 5	—	—	16/0				
..	† " " gr. 10	—	—	22/0				
..	† " " 0.25 gm.	25	6/0	15/0				
..	† " " 1 gm.	25	14/0	—				
..	† Chocolate, gr. 60, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes, 12/0	—	—	—				
..	† Cinchona Tincture, min. 30	36	8/0	18/0				
..	† Cinchona Compound Tincture, min. 30	25	8/0	20/0				
..	† Citric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	14/0				
	Cocaine Hydrochloride (see <i>Voice</i> , page lxxxv ;							
	also ' <i>Soloid</i> ' Brand products, page lxxv)							
..	† Cocoa Essence, gr. 60, boxes of 12,					—	—	—
	per doz. boxes, 14/0							
..	† Codeine, gr. ¼	25	15/0	45/0				
..	† " gr. ½	25	24/0	66/0				
	<i>Codeine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price.</i>							

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)				Each oval con- tains :	Per doz. oval bott. :	Per doz. bott. of 100 :
'TABLOID' BRAND—						
„	†Codeine and Nux Vomica	...	...	25	36/0	—
„	†Codeine Phosphate, 0.03 gm.	...	...	100	54/0	—
„	†'Coffee-Mint'	...	...	25	6/0	12/0
„	†Colchicine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†Colchicum Compound	...	...	—	—	18/0
„	§Colocynth and Hyoscyamus (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4	...	...	—	—	24/0
„	§Colocynth Compound (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4	...	...	—	—	24/0
„	†Cotarnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$, bottles of 25	...	...	per doz., 30/0	—	—
„	Cretæ Arom. ē Opīi. Pulv. (<i>see Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, page lxx</i>)	...	...	—	—	—
„	†Cubeb and Belladonna, Effervescent	...	...	—	—	24/0
„	†Cubeb Compound	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
„	†Dentifrice	...	...	—	—	12/0
„	†Didymin (Testicular Substance), gr. 5	...	...	—	—	30/0
„	† „ „ „ 0.3 gm.	...	...	—	—	30/0
„	†Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	...	50	9/0	—
„	†Digitalis Tincture, min. 1	...	...	100	8/0	—
„	† „ „ min. 5	...	...	48	8/0	12/0
„	† „ „ (1 in 10), 0.1 gm.	...	...	48	8/0	—
<i>Prepared from physiologically-standardised tincture</i>						
„	†Donovan Solution, min. 5	...	...	—	—	18/0
„	†Dover Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	100	9/0	—
„	§ „ „ gr. 5	...	...	25	7/0	16/0
„	† „ „ 0.25 gm.	...	...	25	6/0	14/0
„	*Easton Syrup, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	25	7/0	16/0
„	* „ „ dr. 1	...	...	25	10/0	24/0
„	* „ „ 2 C.C.	...	...	25	7/0	16/0
„	* „ „ 4 C.C.	...	...	25	10/0	24/0
„	†Egg and Milk, bottles of 25	...	...	per doz., 16/0	—	—
„	†Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	...	...	25	9/0	—
„	†'Epinine' Compound	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
„	*Ergotin (Ergot Extract, B.P.), gr. 1	...	...	—	—	18/0
„	* „ „ „ gr. 2	...	...	—	—	28/0
„	* „ „ „ gr. 3	...	...	—	—	38/0
„	* „ „ „ 0.25 gm.	...	...	25	15/0	44/0
„	*Ergotin and Strychnine	...	...	—	—	46/0
„	†Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, tubes of 25	...	...	per doz. tubes, 16/0	—	—
„	†Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	25	30/0	—
„	† „ „ „ gr. 1	...	...	12	26/0	—
„	†Euonymin (Euonymus Dry Extract, B.P.), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	50	8/0	—
„	† „ „ „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	50	9/0	—
„	†Euquinine, gr. 5	...	...	25	30/0	108/0
„	†Exalgine, gr. 2	...	...	—	—	30/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

Each	Per	Per
oval	doz.	doz.
con-	oval	bots.
tains :	bots. :	of 100 :

„ †Ferric Chloride, min. 10	—	—	14/0
„ †Ferric Chloride and Arsenic	—	—	14/0
„ 'Forced March' (<i>see Kola Compound, page lxxvii</i>)			
„ †Galbanum Compound (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4	—	—	14/0
„ †Gelsemium Tincture, min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
„ †Gentian and Soda Compound	—	—	14/0
„ †'Gingament' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (Neutralising Compound)	25	5/0	10/0
„ †Ginger Essence (<i>B.P. '85</i>), min. 5... ..	48	8/0	12/0
„ † „ „ „ min. 10... ..	—	—	12/0
„ *Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12/0	36/0
„ * „ „ „ 2 C.C.	25	12/0	36/0
„ †Green Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 14/0	—	—	
„ §Gregory Powder (Rhubarb Compound Powder), gr. 5	25	6/0	12/0
„ †Grey Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	6/0	—
„ † „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	100	6/0	—
„ † „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6/0	—
„ † „ „ gr. 1	100	7/0	—
„ † „ „ gr. 2	—	—	8/0
„ † „ „ gr. 3	—	—	9/0
„ † „ „ gr. 5	—	—	12/0
„ † „ „ 0.05 gm.	100	7/0	—
„ † „ „ 0.15 gm.	—	—	8/0
„ †Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	—	—	10/0
„ † „ „ „ „ „ „ gr. 1	—	—	12/0
„ †Grey Powder and Opium	—	—	10/0
„ †Grey Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	12/0
„ † „ „ „ gr. 1 „ „ „ gr. 5	25	6/0	12/0
„ †Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine	—	—	22/0
„ †Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5... ..	25	24/0	72/0
„ † „ „ „ 0.5 gm.	25	36/0	—
„ †Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5	25	11/0	33/0
„ † „ „ „ 0.3 gm.	25	11/0	33/0
„ †Guaiacum and Quinine Compound... ..	—	—	26/0
„ †Guaiacum and Sulphur	25	8/0	20/0
„ †Guaiacum Resin, gr. 5	25	8/0	20/0
„ *Hæmoglobin, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
„ †'Hemisine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), 0.0003 gm., tubes of 12 per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—	—
„ †'Hemisine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), 0.001 gm., tubes of 12 per doz. tubes, 18/0	—	—	—
„ †Herbal Smoking Mixture, gr. 50, boxes of 16, per doz. boxes, 12/0	—	—	—
„ †Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	7/0	16/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

						Prices in London		
'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)						Each	Per	Per
'TABLOID' BRAND —						oval	doz.	doz.
						contains:	oval	of 100:
							bots.:	bots.
,, †Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$						—	—	22/0
,, † " " " 0.0025 gm.						25	7/0	16/0
,, Hydrarg. et Colocynth. et Hyoscy. (see <i>Blue Pill and combinations, page lxxi</i>)								
,, Hydrarg. c̄ Cretā and combinations (see <i>Grey Powder and combinations, page lxxv</i>)								
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$						25	6/0	14/0
,, † " " " 0.025 gm.						100	18/0	—
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$						50	8/0	—
,, † " " " gr. $\frac{1}{16}$						50	8/0	—
,, † " " " 0.01 gm.						100	12/0	—
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$						50	8/0	—
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$						100	8/0	—
,, † " " " gr. $\frac{1}{18}$						100	8/0	—
,, † " " " 0.01 gm.						100	9/0	—
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$						—	—	20/0
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{18}$, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5						—	—	32/0
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. (see <i>Calomel, page lxxii</i>)								
,, §Hydrastine Compound						25	24/0	90/0
,, §Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride						25	32/0	96/0
,, †Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$						—	—	84/0
,, †Hydrastis Canadensis (Fluid Extract), gtt. 10						25	8/0	—
,, †Hyoscin Hydrobromide, 0.0003 gm.						—	—	24/0
,, †Hyoscyamus Tincture, min. 10						36	8/0	12/0
,, Hypodermic Products (see <i>page lii</i>)								
,, §Hypophosphites Compound, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ = dr. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Syrup						25	7/0	16/0
,, § " " " gr. 3 = dr. 1 of Syrup						25	10/0	24/0
,, * " " " 0.1 gm.						25	7/0	16/0
,, * " " " 0.2 gm.						25	10/0	24/0
,, †Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote ...						—	—	30/0
Each contains: Creosote, min. 1, and gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite (equivalent to 1 fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites).								
,, Ichthyol, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar)						25	9/0	27/0
,, Ichthyol, 0.1 gm. (coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar)						25	9/0	27/0
,, †Ink						—	—	22/0
,, †Ipecacuanha Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$						100	8/0	—
,, † " " " gr. 5						—	—	22/0
,, † " " " 0.25 gm.						—	—	20/0
,, †Ipecacuanha deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5						—	—	32/0

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND

	Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bottles:	Per doz. bottles of 100:
„ †Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each gr. 1 ¹ / ₁₀	—	—	8/0
„ †Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each 0.005 gm.	25	6/0	—
„ †Ipecacuanha Wine, min. 5	50	9/0	14/0
„ Ipecacuanha with Opium (<i>see Dover Powder</i>)			
„ §Ipecacuanha with Squill (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4 ...	—	—	14/0
„ †Iridin Compound	25	11/0	33/0
„ §Iron and Arsenic Compound	—	—	20/0
„ §Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P., gr. 3	25	9/0	20/0
„ * „ „ „ 0.2 gm.	25	9/0	20/0
„ *Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	25	8/0	20/0
„ †Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin	25	8/0	20/0
„ †Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
„ *Iron Citrate Compound	25	10/0	26/0
„ †Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	25	11/0	26/0
„ Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (<i>see Easton Syrup, page lxxiv</i>)			
„ Iron Pill (<i>see Bland, page lxxi</i>)			
„ Iron Reduced (<i>see Reduced Iron, page lxxxii</i>)			
„ †Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3	—	—	14/0
„ *Iron Valerianate, gr. 1	—	—	18/0
„ †Jalap, gr. 5	—	—	12/0
„ Juniper Oil, min. 3 (Capsule), boxes of 50, per doz. boxes, 26/0	—	—	—
„ †Kino Compound Powder, B.P., gr. 5	—	—	16/0
„ †Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 per doz. tubes, 9/0	—	—	—
„ †Kola Compound (<i>formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'</i>) bottles of 25, per doz., 14/0	—	—	40/0
„ †Krameria and Cocaine	25	6/0	14/0
„ Laudanum (<i>see Opium Tincture, page lxxix</i>)			
„ §Laxative Vegetable	25	7/0	15/0
„ §Lead with Opium (<i>B.P. Pill</i>), gr. 4	—	—	20/0
„ †Lead with Opium, No. 2	25	8/0	—
„ †Liquorice Compound Powder, gr. 30	25	7/0	16/0
„ † „ „ 2 gm.	25	7/0	16/0
„ §Lithium Benzoate Compound	—	—	33/0
„ †Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2	—	—	16/0
„ † „ „ 0.15 gm.	—	—	16/0
„ †Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, Effervescent, bottles of 25 per doz., 10/0	—	—	30/0
„ †Lithium Citrate, 0.25 gm., Effervescent ...	25	10/0	30/0
„ †Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
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* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

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Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)		Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—				
„ †Mucin Compound ... ..	...	25	22/0	66/0
„ Nitroglycerin (<i>see Trinitrin, pages lxxxiv-lxxxv</i>)	...	—	—	—
„ †Nuclein, gr. 1 ... ..	...	—	—	44/0
„ *Nux Vomica Compound ... ..	...	25	8/0	20/0
„ †Nux Vomica Tincture, min. 1 ... ..	...	100	8/0	—
„ † „ „ „ min. 5 ... ..	...	48	8/0	12/0
„ † „ „ „ min. 10 ... ..	...	36	8/0	12/0
„ † „ „ „ (1 in 10), 0.1 gm. ... ..	...	48	8/0	—
„ Ophthalmic Products (<i>see page lviii</i>)	...	—	—	—
„ †Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	...	—	—	12/0
„ † „ gr. 1 ... ..	...	—	—	16/0
„ † „ 0.025 gm. ... ..	...	—	—	12/0
„ †Opium Tincture, B.P. (Laudanum), min. 2 ... ..	...	48	8/0	12/0
„ † „ „ „ min. 5 ... ..	...	48	8/0	12/0
„ † „ „ „ min. 10 ... ..	...	36	8/0	12/0
„ † „ „ „ (1 in 10), 0.2 gm. ... ..	...	25	6/0	12/0
Each represents Opium, 0.02 gm.				
„ Ovarian Substance (<i>see 'Varium,' page lxxxv</i>)	...	—	—	26/0
„ Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4 (<i>keratin-coated</i>) ... ..	...	—	—	26/0
„ †Papain, gr. 2 ... ..	...	25	16/0	48/0
„ Paregoric (<i>see Camphor Comp. Tinct., page lxxii</i>)	...	—	—	—
„ †Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2 ... ..	...	25	48/0	—
„ *'Pepana' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) ... ..	...	25	10/0	33/0
„ †Pepsin and Strychnine ... ..	...	25	9/0	24/0
„ †Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal ... ..	...	25	9/0	30/0
„ †Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine ... ..	...	25	9/0	33/0
„ †Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5 ... ..	...	—	—	16/0
„ †Phenacetin, gr. 1 ... ..	...	25	4/6	8/6
„ † „ gr. 5 ... ..	...	25	6/0	14/0
„ † „ 0.1 gm. ... ..	...	25	4/6	10/0
„ † „ 0.25 gm. ... ..	...	25	5/0	12/0
„ † „ 0.5 gm. ... ..	...	25	7/0	18/0
„ †Phenacetin and Quinine Compound ... ..	...	—	—	26/0
„ †Phenacetin Compound ... ..	...	25	7/0	20/0
„ † „ „ „ No. 2 ... ..	...	25	7/0	20/0
„ Phenazone (<i>see Antipyrine, page lxx</i>)	...	—	—	—
„ Phenol and Menthol Compound (Capsule), boxes of 25 per doz. boxes, 18/0	...	—	—	—
„ Phosphates Compound (<i>see Chemical Food, page lxxiii</i>)	...	—	—	—
„ Photographic Products (<i>see page lx</i>)	...	—	—	—
„ Pig Bile (Purified), gr. 4 (<i>keratin-coated</i>) ... ..	...	—	—	26/0
„ †Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ ... ..	...	25	11/0	—
„ † „ „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ... ..	...	25	22/0	—

*Pilocarpine is liable to sudden and wide
fluctuations in price*

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

		Prices in London		
'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)		Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval botts.:	Per doz. botts. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—				
„ †Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25,	per doz., 48/0	—	—	—
„ †Piperazine, gr. 5, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 12	per doz. tubes, 30/0	—	—	—
„ †Pituitary Gland, gr. 2... ..	...	—	—	75/0
„ Plummer Pill, B.P. (<i>see Calomel Comp.</i> , page lxxii)		—	—	—
„ †Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ... ..	...	100	9/0	—
„ †Podophyllin and Euonymin ... ..	...	—	—	26/0
„ Podophyllin Compound (<i>gelatin-coated</i>) ... ..	...	—	—	20/0
„ †Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 ... ..	...	40	6/0	9/0
„ † „ „ 0.3 gm. ... ..	...	40	6/0	9/0
„ †Potassium Bromide, gr. 5 ... ..	...	—	—	8/0
„ † „ „ gr. 10 ... ..	...	—	—	12/0
„ † „ „ 0.5 gm. ... ..	...	25	6/0	12/0
„ † „ „ 1 gm. ... ..	...	25	9/0	—
„ †Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5... ..	...	40	5/0	8/0
„ † „ „ „ in white-metal boxes— 40 in each, per doz. boxes, 4/6		—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 100 „ „ „ 8/0		—	—	—
„ † „ „ 0.1 gm. 100 „ „ „ 7/6		40	4/6	7/6
„ † „ „ 0.25 gm. ... ..	...	25	5/0	8/0
„ †Potassium Chlorate and Borax ... ..	...	40	5/0	8/0
„ † „ „ „ in white-metal boxes— 40 in each, per doz. boxes, 4/6		—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 100 „ „ „ 8/0		—	—	—
„ †Potassium Chlorate and Borax, No. 2 ... ..	...	40	4/6	7/6
„ Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co. (<i>see Voice</i> , page lxxxv)		—	—	—
„ †Potassium Iodide, gr. 1 ... ..	...	—	—	14/0
„ † „ „ gr. 3 ... ..	...	—	—	18/0
„ † „ „ gr. 5 ... ..	...	—	—	26/0
„ † „ „ 0.1 gm. ... ..	...	—	—	16/0
„ † „ „ 0.5 gm. ... ..	...	—	—	32/0
„ †Potassium Nitrate, gr. 5 ... ..	...	—	—	8/0
„ †Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1 ... ..	...	—	—	7/0
„ † „ „ gr. 2 ... ..	...	—	—	8/0
„ †Prostate Gland, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	...	—	—	48/0
„ †Pyramidon, 0.3 gm. ... ..	...	25	32/0	—
„ † „ 0.5 gm. ... ..	...	25	44/0	—
„ Quinine Acetyl-salicylate (<i>see 'Naxaquin'</i> <i>and 'Naxa' and 'Naxaquin'</i> , page lxxxv)		—	—	—
„ Quinine, Ammoniated (<i>see Ammoniated Quinine</i> , page lxix)		—	—	—
„ ††Quinine and Camphor ... ..	...	25	6/0	16/0
„ ††Quinine and Rhubarb Compound (<i>well known</i> <i>for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone</i> <i>Rouser</i>) ... ..	...	25	9/0	26/0

† Plain

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these
'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)						Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bott.: of 100:	Per doz. bott. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND								
..	††	Quinine and Strychnine	...	...	...	25	6/0	16/0
..	††	Quinine, Arsenic and Strychnine	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
..	††	Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor	...	...	...	25	8/0	22/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 2	...	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 3	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 5	...	...	...	25	11/0	34/0
..	††	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 10	...	...	...	25	20/0	65/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), 0.25 gm.	...	...	...	25	10/0	30/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), 0.5 gm.	...	...	...	25	18/0	56/0
..	‡§	Quinine Bisulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	50	3/9	6/6
..	‡§	" " gr. 1	...	...	...	36	3/9	8/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 2	...	...	...	25	4/0	12/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 3	...	...	...	25	5/6	17/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 4	...	...	...	25	7/0	21/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 5	...	...	...	25	8/6	26/0
..	††	" " gr. 10	...	...	...	25	16/0	48/0
..	‡§	" " 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	25	4/0	12/0
..	‡§	" " 0.25 gm.	...	...	...	25	7/0	21/0
..	††	" " 0.5 gm.	...	...	...	25	13/0	40/0
..	††	Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ...per doz. tubes, 12/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
..	††	Quinine, Camphor and Aconite	...	...	...	25	9/0	22/0
..	††	Quinine Compound	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
..	‡§	Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 1	...	...	...	25	6/0	16/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 2	...	...	...	25	7/0	18/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 3	...	...	...	25	9/0	20/6
..	‡§	" " gr. 4	...	...	...	25	10/6	26/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 5	...	...	...	25	12/0	31/0
..	†*	" " 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	25	6/0	18/0
..	†*	" " 0.25 gm.	...	...	...	25	10/0	28/0
..	‡§	Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	...	...	...	25	4/0	10/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 2	...	...	...	25	5/0	15/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 3	...	...	...	25	6/6	20/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 4	...	...	...	25	8/0	25/0
..	‡§	" " gr. 5	...	...	...	25	10/0	30/0
..	‡§	" " 0.1 gm.	...	...	...	25	5/0	15/0
..	‡§	" " 0.25 gm.	...	...	...	25	8/0	25/0

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these 'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100:
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"	†Quinine Hydrochloride, 0·5 gm.	25	15/0	45/0
"	†Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 1	25	8/0	18/0
"	† " " " " gr. 3	..	..	..	25	14/0	40/0
"	† " " " " " gr. 5	..	..	..	25	18/0	54/0
"	†Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4 and gr. 5. Prices are the same as for Quinine Bisulphate	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	†*Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2 ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	26/0
"	†* " " " 0·1 gm. .... .	..	..	..	—	—	26/0
"	†Red Gum ... .. .	..	..	..	25	6/0	15/0
"	†Reduced Iron, gr. 2 ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	12/0
"	†Reduced Iron Compound ... .. .	..	..	..	25	7/0	18/0
"	†Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound ... .. .	..	..	..	25	7/0	18/0
"	†Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5 ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	18/0
"	†Resorcin, gr. 3 ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	20/0
"	†Rhubarb, gr. 3 ... .. .	..	..	..	25	6/0	14/0
"	† " 0·25 gm. .... .	..	..	..	25	7/0	18/0
"	† " 0·5 gm. .... .	..	..	..	25	9/0	27/0
"	†Rhubarb and Gentian Compound (Stomachic Compound) ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	20/0
"	§Rhubarb and Soda ... .. .	..	..	..	25	6/0	12/0
"	* " " No. 2 ... .. .	..	..	..	25	6/0	12/0
"	§Rhubarb Compound Pill, B.P., gr. 4 ... .. .	..	..	..	25	6/0	12/0
"	Rhubarb Compound Powder (<i>see Gregory Powder,</i> <i>page lxxv</i>)	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	†Rhubarb Extract, gr. 2 ... .. .	..	..	..	25	7/0	16/0
"	†Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia ... .. .	..	..	..	25	6/0	12/0
"	†Saccharin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ... .. .	..	..	..	100	7/0	—
"	† " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	200	11/0	—
"	† " " bottles of 500 per doz., 26/0	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	†Salicin, gr. 5 ... .. .	..	..	..	25	11/0	36/0
"	† " 0·25 gm. .... .	..	..	..	25	10/0	30/0
"	†Salicylic Acid (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 3 ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	14/0
"	† " " " " " gr. 5 ... .. .	..	..	..	—	—	18/0
"	† " " " " " 0·5 gm. .... .	..	..	..	25	8/0	—
"	†Salol, gr. 5 ... .. .	..	..	..	25	7/0	14/0
"	† " 0·5 gm. .... .	..	..	..	25	9/0	20/0
"	Sandal Wood Oil, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 25, per doz. boxes, 24/0	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	Sandal Wood Oil, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20, per doz. boxes, 30/0	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	†Santonin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ... .. .	..	..	..	50	14/0	—
"	† " gr. 1 ... .. .	..	..	..	50	20/0	36/0
"	† " gr. 2 ... .. .	..	..	..	50	32/0	—
"	† " gr. 3 ... .. .	..	..	..	50	42/0	—

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)						Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval botts.:	Per doz. botts. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—								
„	†Santonin,	0.025 gm.	...	...	...	100	21/0	—
„	†Santonin and Calomel		...	...	...	25	15/0	39/0
„	†'Saxin' (Trade Mark),	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	—	—	7/0
„	†	„	„	„	bots. of 200	—	—	—
					per doz., 11/0	—	—	—
„	†	„	„	„	bots. of 500	—	—	—
					per doz. 26/0	—	—	—
„	†Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial,					—	—	—
	tubes of 25	...	...	...	per doz. tubes, 9/0	—	—	—
„	†Slippery Elm, bottles of 25	...	...	...	per doz., 9/0	—	—	30/0
„	†'Soamin' (Trade Mark) (Sodium Paro-amino-phenylarsonate),	gr. 1				—	—	28/0
„	†	„	„	„	gr. 3	—	—	—
	and 0.2 gm., bottles of 25...				per doz., 21/0	—	—	—
„	†Soda-Mint (Neutralising)		...	...	...	30	5/0	10/0
„	†Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	...	...	...	...	40	6/0	9/0
„	†	„	„	„	gr. 10	40	8/0	14/0
„	†	„	„	„	0.5 gm.	25	7/0	13/0
„	†Sodium Bromide, gr. 5	...	...	...	...	—	—	10/0
„	†	„	„	„	gr. 10	—	—	14/0
„	†	„	„	„	0.5 gm.	25	8/0	—
„	†	„	„	„	1 gm.	25	12/0	—
„	†Sodium Bromide Compound	...	...	...	...	—	—	18/0
„	†Sodium Citrate, gr. 2	...	...	...	...	—	—	18/0
„	†	„	„	„	gr. 5	25	8/0	24/0
„	†Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, B.P.,	gr. 60,				—	—	—
	tubes of 25	...	...	...	per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—	—
„	†Sodium Salicylate (Natural),	gr. 3	...	...	...	25	12/0	—
„	†	„	„	„	gr. 5	25	18/0	—
„	†Sodium Salicylate (Physiologically Pure),	gr. 3				25	7/0	12/0
„	†	„	„	„	gr. 5	25	8/0	16/0
„	†	„	„	„	0.5 gm.	25	10/0	20/0
„	†	„	„	„	1 gm.	25	18/0	—
„	†Sodium Salicylate (Physiologically Pure),	gr. 5,				—	—	—
	Effervescent, tubes of 25	...	...	...	per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—	—
„	†Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate,					—	—	—
	of each gr. 5	...	...	...	...	25	10/0	20/0
„	†Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent,					—	—	—
	tubes of 20	...	...	...	per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—	—
„	†Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent, B.P.,	gr. 60,				—	—	—
	tubes of 25	...	...	...	per doz. tubes, 12/0	—	—	—
„	†Sodium Sulphocarbonate, gr. 5	...	...	...	...	—	—	20/0
„	†Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25,	per doz. 9/0				—	—	—
„	†Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	—	—	40/0
„	†Spleen Substance, gr. 5	...	...	...	...	—	—	40/0
„	†Strontium Bromide, gr. 5	...	...	...	...	—	—	18/0

† Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

		Prices in London		
'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)		Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval botts.:	Per doz. botts. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—				
„ †Strontium Bromide, 0.5 gm. ...	...	—	—	21/0
„ †Strophanthus Tincture, B.P., min. 5 ...	...	50	8/0	12/0
„ †Strophanthus Tincture (1 in 10), 0.1 gm. ...	...	25	5/0	12/0
Each represents Strophanthus Seed, 0.01 gm.				
„ †Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ ...	...	50	9 0	—
„ † „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ ...	...	50	9/0	—
„ † „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ...	...	50	9/0	—
„ † „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ...	...	50	9/0	—
„ † „ „ 0.001 gm. ...	...	100	12/0	—
„ Sugar of Milk (see <i>Milk Sugar</i> , page lxxviii)				
„ †Sulphonal, gr. 5 ...	...	25	8/0	24/0
„ † „ 0.25 gm. ...	...	25	7/0	21/0
„ † „ 1 gm., bottles of 25 per doz., 18/0	...	—	—	54/0
„ †Sulphur Compound... ..	...	25	6/0	10/0
„ †Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5 ...	...	—	—	54/0
„ † „ „ 0.3 gm. ...	...	—	—	54/0
„ †Tannin, gr. 2½ ...	...	—	—	12/0
„ † „ 0.1 gm. ...	...	25	5/0	—
„ †Tar, gr. 1 ...	...	50	7/0	11/0
„ †Tar and Codeine ...	...	25	10/0	30/0
„ Tea (see page lxxxvi)				
„ Terebene, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50.	...	—	—	—
per doz. boxes, 20/0				
„ Tetranitrin (see <i>Erythrol Tetranitrate</i> , page lxxiv)	...	25	7/0	14 0
„ †Thirst Quencher ...	...	—	—	—
„ †Three Bromides, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ...	per doz. tubes, 15/0	—	—	—
„ *Three Syrups, dr. 1 ...	...	25	10/0	26/0
„ *Three Valerianates... ..	...	—	—	33/0
„ †Thymol, gr. 1 ...	...	25	7/0	—
„ † „ gr. 2 ...	...	25	10/0	—
„ † „ gr. 5 ...	...	—	—	36/0
„ †Thymus Gland, gr. 5 ...	...	—	—	33/0
„ † „ „ 0.3 gm. ...	...	—	—	33/0
„ †Thyroid Colloid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	...	—	—	33/0
„ †Thyroid Gland (Standardised), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	...	—	—	7/0
„ † „ „ „ gr. 1 ...	...	—	—	11/0
„ † „ „ „ gr. 1½ ...	...	—	—	14 0
„ † „ „ „ gr. 2½ ...	...	—	—	18/0
„ † „ „ „ gr. 5 ...	...	—	—	24/0
„ † „ „ „ 0.05 gm. ...	...	—	—	11/0
„ † „ „ „ 0.1 gm. ...	...	—	—	14/0
„ † „ „ „ 0.3 gm. ...	...	—	—	24/0
„ §Tonic Compound ...	...	25	9 0	20/0
„ †Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	...	25	7 0	14 0
„ † „ „ „ gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	...	25	7/0	14 0

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

§ Sugar-coated or Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)				Each oval con- tains:	Per doz. oval bottles:	Per doz. bottles of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND						
.. †Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ...	...	...	...	25	7/0	14/0
.. † " " 0.0005 gm. ...	...	...	...	25	7/0	14/0
.. †Trinitrin Compound ...	...	...	...	25	11/0	26/0
.. †Trional, gr. 5 ...	...	...	...	25	14/0	42/0
.. † " 0.25 gm. ...	...	...	...	25	12/0	36/0
.. † " 1 gm. ...	...	...	...	25	30/0	96/0
.. Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20 ... per doz. boxes, 12/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Urotropine, gr. 3 ...	...	...	...	25	10/0	30/0
.. † " gr. 5 ...	...	...	...	25	14/0	44/0
.. † " 0.5 gm. ...	...	...	...	25	18/0	60/0
.. † Varium' (Trade Mark) (Ovarian Substance), gr. 5	...	...	...	—	—	50/0
.. † " " " 0.3 gm. ...	...	...	...	—	—	50/0
.. Vegetable Laxative (<i>see Laxative Vegetable</i> , page lxxvii)	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Veronal, gr. 5 ...	...	...	...	25	40/0	—
.. † " 0.5 gm., bottles of 25 ... per doz., 56/6	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2 ...	...	...	...	—	—	18/0
.. †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... per doz. tubes, 9/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial and Lithium Citrate, tubes of 25 ... per doz. tubes, 9/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Violet Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 14/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Voice (Cocaine Co., Potass. Chlor. and Borax), metal boxes, 25 in each, per doz. boxes, 6/0	...	...	...	25	6/0	—
.. " 80 " " 10/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. † " bottles, 80 " per doz., 12/0	...	...	...	—	—	—
.. †Warburg Tincture, min. 30 ...	...	...	...	—	—	24/0
.. † " " dr. 2 ...	...	...	...	25	24/0	72/0
.. † 'Xaxa' (Trade Mark) (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), gr. 5	...	...	...	25	8/0	18/0
.. † " " 0.5 gm. ...	...	...	...	25	10/0	24/0
.. † 'Xaxa' and Caffeine ...	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
.. † 'Xaxa' and Dover Powder, of each gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ...	...	...	...	25	8/0	20/0
.. † 'Xaxa' and Phenacetin, of each gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ...	...	...	...	25	8/0	20/0
.. † 'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin' ...	...	...	...	25	8/0	24/0
.. † 'Xaxaquin' (Trade Mark) (Quinine Acetyl- salicylate), gr. 3	...	...	...	25	9/0	27/0
.. † " " " 0.25 gm. ...	...	...	...	25	12/0	40/0
.. †Zinc Oxide, gr. 2 ...	...	...	...	—	—	9/0
.. *Zinc Valerianate, gr. 2 ...	...	...	...	—	—	24/0
.. *Zinc Valerianate Compound ...	...	...	...	—	—	24/0
.. *Zinc Valerianate and Asafetida Compound ...	...	...	...	—	—	24/0
.. *Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic ...	...	...	...	—	—	24/0

Also various other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

* Sugar-coated.

† Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Hypodermic (*see page lii*)

"	"	"	"	for Veterinary use (<i>see page xci</i>)
"	"	"	Ophthalmic (<i>see page lviii</i>)	
"	"	"	"	for Veterinary use (<i>see page xcii</i>)
"	"	"	Photographic (<i>see pages lx</i>)	

'Tabloid' Brand Tea. The most convenient, portable and effective means of preparing tea.

					Prices in London
Pure Tea, in tins of 100	...	...	...	...	per doz. tins, 6/0
" " " 200	...	...	...	...	" 12/0
Special blend, in tins of 100	...	...	...	...	" 12/0
" " " 200	...	...	...	...	" 24/0

Tar, Wine of (*see Wyeth, page xciii*)

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)—

1 oz., 2 oz. and 16 oz. bottles...per doz., respectively, 9/0, 14/0 and 48/0

Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see Analysis Cases, page xl*)

Tincture of Strophanthus (*see page lxviii*)

Tow, Carbolised, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page lxliii*)

Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page lxliii*)

TUBERCULINS, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

* Tele-
graphic
and Cable
Code
Roots

Exotoxic—

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Prices in London
Hermetically-
sealed phials:
Each

„ Old Tuberculin, Human (T.)—

LAMOG.....	1 c.c. containing 0.0002 c.c. of Old Tuberculin, Human	...	1/0
KATAC.....	1 c.c. „ 0.001 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LANUM.....	1 c.c. „ 0.01 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LAPAL.....	1 c.c. „ 0.1 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LAPEW.....	† 1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Human	...	1/3

„ Old Tuberculin, Bovine (P.T.)—

LAPIF.....	1 c.c. containing 0.0002 c.c. of Old Tuberculin, Bovine	...	1/0
KAVAG.....	1 c.c. „ 0.001 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LAPOD.....	1 c.c. „ 0.01 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LAPUS.....	1 c.c. „ 0.1 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LARAV.....	† 1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Bovine	...	1/3

„ Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Human (T.O.A.)—

LAREK.....	1 c.c. containing 0.0001 c.c. of (T.O.A.)	...	1/0
LARIZ.....	1 c.c. „ 0.001 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LAROF.....	1 c.c. „ 0.01 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LARUT.....	1 c.c. „ 0.1 c.c. „ „ „	...	1/0
LASAG.....	† 1 c.c. of undiluted T.O.A....	...	1/3

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, *see page lxliii*

† These strengths are for dilution by the user

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Tuberculins, 'Wellcome' Brand (continued)

		<i>Exotoxig</i> (continued)—		Prices in London	
		'WELLCOME' BRAND—		Hermetically-sealed phials:	
		,, Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Bovine (P.T.O.)—		Each	
SEH	1 C.C. containing 0.0001 C.C. of P.T.O. ...	...	...	...	1/0
SIX	1 C.C. ,, 0.001 C.C. ,, ...	...	...	...	1/0
SOZ	1 C.C. ,, 0.01 C.C. ,, ...	...	...	...	1/0
SUV	1 C.C. ,, 0.1 C.C. ,, ...	...	...	...	1/0
TAT	1 C.C. of undiluted P.T.O....	...	...	...	1/3

Endotoxig—

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, New Tuberculin (W), Human—

RAPID	1 C.C. containing 0.00001 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance				0/9
PEG	1 C.C. ,, 0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				0/9
PAR	1 C.C. ,, 0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				0/9
POL	1 C.C. ,, 2 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				8/0

,, New Tuberculin (W), Bovine—

ROB	1 C.C. containing 0.00001 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance				0/9
RIG	1 C.C. ,, 0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				0/9
REC	1 C.C. ,, 0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				0/9
RUS	1 C.C. ,, 2 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				8/0

,, Tubercle Vaccine, Human—Bacillary Emulsion (B.E.)—

ITEM	1 C.C. containing 0.00001 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance				1/0
AYON	1 C.C. ,, 0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				1/0
TIB	1 C.C. ,, 0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				1/0
AKIK	5 C.C. ,, 25 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				12/0

,, Tubercle Vaccine, Bovine—Bacillary Emulsion (P.B.E.)—

ATOX	1 C.C. containing 0.00001 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance				1/0
AZAP	1 C.C. ,, 0.0001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				1/0
ATUP	1 C.C. ,, 0.001 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				1/0
AKOC	5 C.C. ,, 25 mgm. ,, ,, ,,				12/0

† These strengths are for dilution by the user

For Diagnosis only—

OFEX Tuberculin (Human), B. W. & Co.—*For Calmette's Ophthalmic Reaction.* Hermetically-sealed tubes containing a sterile solution of a strength of 10 mgm. dried purified Tuberculin per c.c. ... per box of 6 tubes, 3/0

OFIZ Tuberculin (Bovine), B. W. & Co.—*For Calmette's Ophthalmic Reaction.* Hermetically-sealed tubes containing a sterile solution of a strength of 10 mgm. dried purified Tuberculin per c.c. ... per box of 6 tubes, 3/0

OLAF Tuberculin (Human), B. W. & Co.—*For von Pirquet's Cutaneous Reaction.* Boxes of 6 hermetically-sealed tubes, per box, 3/0

OMAL Tuberculin (Bovine), B. W. & Co.—*For von Pirquet's Cutaneous Reaction.* Boxes of 6 hermetically-sealed tubes, per box, 3/0

(See also 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin, page lix)

UYAX Tuberculin, 'Wellcome'—*For Veterinary Diagnosis.* Phials of 4 C.C. ... 1/0

(See also 'Tabloid' Hypodermic New Tuberculin (W), page lv, and New Tuberculin, Koch (T.R.), page xcvi)

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page lxiii

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

*Tele- graphic and Cable Code Roots		Tuberculins, 'Wellcome' Brand (continued)		Prices in London	
		'WELLCOME' BRAND—		Per tube :	
		For Laboratory Tests—			
KAZIL	„	Tubercle Bacilli (Human), killed—For Opsonic Estimations	...	5/0	
KAZUK	„	Tubercle Bacilli (Bovine), killed—For Opsonic Estimations	...	5/0	
KEBIZ	„	Tubercle Bacilli (Human), killed and finely ground—For Agglutination Tests	... ..	5/0	
KEDAT	„	Tubercle Bacilli (Bovine), killed and finely ground—For Agglutination Tests	... ..	5/0	
'Tyramine' (Trade Mark) (Para-hydroxyphenylethylamine) (see page lvi)					
Urethral Needles (see Needles, page lvii)					
Urine Test Case, No. 510, 'Soloid' Brand (see page xli)					

VACCINES, ^{TRADE MARK} 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

		Prices in London	
		Hermetically-sealed phials : Each	
'WELLCOME' BRAND—			
„ Acne Bacillus Vaccine			
KIMAK	.....I c.c. containing 10 million organisms	...	2/6
„ Acne Vaccine, Mixed			
KIMIN	.....I c.c. containing 10 million acne bacilli and 250 „, staphylococci, mixed	...	2/6
„ B. Coli Vaccine			
KEFAN	.....I c.c. containing 10 million organisms	...	2/6
KEFIP	.....I c.c. „ 50 „ „	...	2/6
„ Cholera Vaccine			
KOKUG	.....I c.c. containing 1000 million organisms	...	2/6
„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 1			
KUDAH	.....I c.c. containing 100 million <i>B. septus</i>	...	2/6
„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 2			
KUDEB	.....I c.c. containing 100 million <i>M. catarrhalis</i>	...	2/6
„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 3			
KUDOX	.....I c.c. containing 100 million <i>B. septus</i> and 100 million <i>M. catarrhalis</i>	...	4/0
„ Gonococcus Vaccine			
LAKEG	.....I c.c. containing 5 million organisms	...	2/0
KEHUF	.....I c.c. „ 20 „ „	...	2/0
KEGOP	.....I c.c. „ 200 „ „	...	3/6
JUNOS	.....I c.c. „ 1000 „ „	...	6/0
„ Influenza Vaccine			
KUCIS	.....I c.c. containing 10 million <i>B. Influenza</i>	...	3/0
KUCUD	.....I c.c. „ 50 „ „	...	3/0
„ Mediterranean Fever Vaccine			
KOKEW	.....I c.c. containing 100 million organisms	...	2/6
„ Pneumococcus Vaccine			
KEDEW	.....I c.c. containing 10 million organisms	...	3/0
KEDIF	.....I c.c. „ 50 „ „	...	3/0

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page lxiii

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Vaccines, 'Wellcome' Brand (continued)

Prices in London

'WELLCOME' BRAND—		Hermetically-sealed phials:		
		Each		
„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus				
„ GAS I c.c. containing 200 million organisms	1/6
„ GER I c.c. „ 1000 „ „	1/6
„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed				
„ FOY I c.c. containing 200 million organisms	1/6
„ YAF I c.c. „ 1000 „ „	1/6
„ Streptococcus Vaccine, Dental				
„ AVIN I c.c. containing 10 million organisms	2/0
„ VUG I c.c. „ 50 „ „	2/0
„ Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent				
„ EDOK I c.c. containing 10 million organisms	2/0
„ EDUP I c.c. „ 50 „ „	2/0
„ Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheumatic Fever				
„ BAM I c.c. containing 10 million organisms	2/6
„ BIH I c.c. „ 50 „ „	2/6
„ Typhoid Vaccine				
„ DZEK I c.c. containing 500 million organisms	3/0
„ DZOB I c.c. „ 1000 „ „	3/0
„ LIS I c.c. „ 2000 „ „	3/0
„ Mallein, for diagnosis of Glanders				
„ WEF I c.c. (sufficient for one injection)	0/9

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page lxiii

TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VALOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Valoid' products provide extracts of definite standard strength, for making tinctures, syrups and other official and unofficial preparations. The strength of each 'Valoid' preparation is indicated on the label.

'VALOID' BRAND—

Prices in London

„ Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, bottles containing 4 fl. oz.	...per doz.	30/0
„ Ergot „ „ 4 fl. oz.	... „	30/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valoid' Brand

TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VALULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Products for the easy administration of accurate doses of medicaments.

'VALULE' BRAND—

Prices in London

„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5 (flexible capsules), bottles of 100	...per doz.	60/0
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(See also 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, page lxxi)

Also other products issued under the 'Valule' Brand

'Vana' (Trade Mark) Brand Tonic Wine,

botts. of 16 fl. oz., per doz. 30/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE
MARK

'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VAPOROLE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

For Hypodermic Injection

Issued in hermetically-sealed containers

Each contains the stated weight of medicament, dissolved in water or suspended in a fluid vehicle, sterilised and ready for immediate hypodermic injection. Unless otherwise stated, the contents of each are sufficient to enable 1 c.c. (approx. min. 16) to be injected.

Prices in London

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

Per doz. boxes of 10:

„ Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gm. [gr. 1/13]...	...	...	30/0
„ Atropine Sulphate, 0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130] ...	...	...	30/0
„ Caffeine Sodio-benzoate, 0.25 gm. [gr. 3.3/4] ...	...	...	30/0
„ Calomel, 0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]. Suspension in a neutral fatty basis, with Creosote and Camphor ...	...	...	30/0
„ Camphor, 0.1 gm. [gr. 1.1/2], Solution in Olive Oil ...	...	...	30/0
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6] ...	...	...	30/0
„ „ „ 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] ...	...	...	30/0
„ Digitalin (Crystalline), 0.0001 gm. [gr. 1/650] ...	...	...	30/0
„ Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] ...	...	...	36/0
„ 'Epinine' (Trade Mark), 1 in 100 ...	...	...	30/0
„ 'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride) (Trade Mark) ...	...	...	30/0

Rx 'Epinine' ... 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]
Aquam ... ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11, in each 10 minims.

„ 'Ernutin' (Trade Mark), min. 10, boxes of 6...per doz. boxes, 36/0	...	...	36/0
„ „ „ 0.6 c.c. „ „ „ „ „ 36/0	...	...	36/0
„ Eucaine Lactate, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6] ...	...	...	30/0
„ Grey Oil. Suspension of 0.1 gm. [gr. 1.1/2] of Mercury in a neutral fatty basis ...	...	...	30/0
„ 'Hemisine' (Trade Mark), 1 in 1000... ..	...	...	30/0
„ 'Hemisine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	...	...	30/0

Rx 'Hemisine' ... 0.00003 gm. [gr. 1/2160]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]
Aquam ... ad 1 c.c.

This formula is equivalent to 'Hemisine,' gr. 1/3650, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11, in each 10 minims.

„ 'Hemisine' and Eucaine Hydrochloride ...	...	...	30/0
Rx 'Hemisine' ... 0.00016 gm. [gr. 1/400]	...	...	...
Eucainæ Hydrochloridi ... 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]	...	...	...
Aquam ... ad 1 c.c.	...	...	...

This formula is equivalent to 'Hemisine,' gr. 1/675, and Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/5, in each 10 minims.

„ Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130] ...	...	...	30/0
„ Iron and Arsenic ...	...	...	30/0
Rx Ferri Citratis Viridis ... 0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]	...	...	...
Sodii Arsenatis ... 0.002 gm. [gr. 1/32]	...	...	...
Aquam ... ad 1 c.c.	...	...	...

„ Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6] ...	...	...	30/0
„ „ „ 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3] ...	...	...	30/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Vaporole' Brand Products (continued) *Prices in London***'VAPOROLE' BRAND—** *Per doz. boxes of 10:*

„ Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, 0.5 c.c., boxes of 6,	per doz. boxes, 28/0
„ „ „ „ 1 c.c., boxes of 6,	per doz. boxes, 48/0
„ Quinine Bihydrochloride, 0.2 gm. [gr. 3]	30/0
„ „ „ „ 0.4 gm. [gr. 6]	30/0
„ Strychnine Sulphate, 0.001 gm. [gr. 1/65]	30/0
„ „ „ „ 0.002 gm. [gr. 1/32]	30/0

For Inhalatio*Issued in thin glass capsules, surrounded with absorbent material and enclosed in silken netting.***'VAPOROLE' BRAND—** *Prices in London*
Per doz. boxes of 12:

„ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 [0.178 c.c.]	24/0
„ „ „ min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]	30/0
„ Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts"	18/0
„ Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound,	boxes of 6, per doz. boxes 12/0
℞ Chloroformi min. 10 [0.592 c.c.]	
Ethyl Iodidi min. 5 [0.296 c.c.]	
Menthol gr. 1/8 [0.008 gm.]	

Also other products issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand

'VAPOROLE' AMMONIUM CHLORIDE INHALER**'VAPOROLE' BRAND—**

„ Ammonium Chloride Inhaler—

A compact apparatus for conveniently and quickly preparing perfectly neutral vapour of ammonium chloride for inhalation.

Complete with 1 dozen each 'Vaporole' Acid and 'Vaporole'

Alkali each 5/0

„ Acid, for use in above Inhaler, boxes of 12 ... per doz. boxes 15/0

„ Alkali, for use in above Inhaler, boxes of 12... „ „ 15/0

Nasal Attachment, for use with above Inhaler each 0/6

VETERINARY HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS**'TABLOID' BRAND**

Supplied in tubes containing 12, with the exception of Physostigmine

Hydrobromide, gr. 1 (No. 220), which is in tubes of 6

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Veterinary Hypodermic)—***Prices in London*

No.				Per doz. tubes:
„ 202.	Aconitine Nitrate (Crystals)	... ..	gr. 1 1/10	8/0
„ 203.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	... ..	gr. 1	20/0
„ 201.	Atropine Sulphate ... ..	... ..	gr. 1/2	12/0
„ 204.	Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	... ..	gr. 15	20/0
„ 205.	Cocaine Hydrochloride	... ..	gr. 2	*18/0
„ 207.	Coniine Hydrobromide	... ..	gr. 1	20/0
„ 208.	Digitalin (Amorphous)	... ..	gr. 1/4	8/0
„ 209.	Ergotinine Citrate	... ..	gr. 1/20	24/0
„ 210.	Hyoscyamine Sulphate	... ..	gr. 1/8	12/0
„ 211.	Morphine Sulphate	... ..	gr. 1	12/0
„ 212.	„ „	... ..	gr. 2	20/0

* This price is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

Per doz. tubes :

"	213.	{Morphine Sulphate gr. 2}	
		{Atropine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ }	... 24/0
"	220.	Physostigmine Hydrobromide gr. 1	... *54/0
"	215.	Pilocarpine Nitrate gr. 1	... *32/0
"	216.	Sodium Arsenite gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$... 8/0
"	217.	Strychnine Sulphate gr. 1	... 8/0
"	218.	Veratrine Hydrochloride gr. $\frac{1}{4}$... 8/0

Veterinary Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. No. 50 (*see page xxvii*)

'TABLOID' BRAND

Supplied in tubes containing 25, with the exception of Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, which is in tubes of 12 Pr

Prices in London

(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—

Per doz.
tubes :

"	Alum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	8/o
"	Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	Boric Acid "	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	" " "	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	Chinosol... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	" " "	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	" " "	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	Eucaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	{Eucaine Lactate	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	} 8/o
"	{Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	
"	Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylatc)	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	Zinc Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o
"	" " "	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	8/o

'SOLOID' BRAND

Prices in London

(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—

Per doz.
tubes of 25 :

„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.)	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	7/0
„ „ „ „ „	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	...	7/0

Also various other veterinary products issued under the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands

Veterinary Tuberculin, for diagnosis (*see page lxxxvii*)

Vulcanite Nozzles, curved or straight, for screwing on collapsible tubes of 'Hazeline' Cream per doz. 5/0

Water Analysis, A Simple Method of (7th Edition),
by J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., etc. each, net 2/0

Water Analysis Casks, 'Soloid' Brand (see page xl)

Water and Sewage Analysis Case, 'Soloid' Brand, No. 502 (see page xl)

'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

* These prices are liable to sudden and wide fluctuations

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

Wyeth Beef Juice, The Perfected	...	...	per doz. bottles	33/0
Wyeth Dialysed Iron—				
Bottles containing 4 fl. oz., with dropper	...	..	..	26/0
" 16 fl. oz.	...	...	..	42/0
Wyeth Glycerole of Chloride of Iron, bottles approxi-				
mately 1 lb.	...	...	..	34/0
Wyeth Wine of Tar, bottles approximately 1 lb.			..	26/0

'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page lxxxv*)
(Trade Mark)

'Zymine' and its preparations (see 'Fairchild' preparations, page xlv)
(Trade Mark)

SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS

Not at present included in the General Price List

Prices in London

Analyse de l'Eau, Une Méthode simple pour l', par J. C. THRESH,
 M.D., D.Sc., etc. Traduction en français each, net 2/0
 Antigen (*see Wassermann Reaction products, page xcvi*)

TRADE MARK 'BIVO' BRAND—

„ Pastilles, No. 24 per doz. boxes 12/0
Calomel Cream (Lambkin), 'Wellcome' Brand, containing 5 per
cent. of Calomel, 2 oz. bottles per doz. 30/0
(See also Mercurial Cream, Blue (Lambkin), page xcvi)

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

No. 600. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements :
 $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ in. Fitted with eight oval bottles of 'Tabloid'
 Brand products. Space for bandage or lint. In metal
 case, japanned black outside, enamelled white inside,
 complete each 10/0
 If desired, the cases are supplied empty ,, 5/0

No. 706. 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket First-Aid (*Registered*).
Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains bandage, boric
gauze, Carron oil (solidified), 'Vaporole' Aromatic
Ammonia, adhesive plaster, court plaster, jaconet, pins,
etc. In Aluminium, complete each 7/6

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND—

Prices in London

„ Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, in bottles of 4 fl. oz. per doz. 18/0

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS

Acid Extract Duodenum, 4 oz. bottles	...	...	...	per doz.	29/0
Bile Salts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. bottles	...	...	...	..	30/0
Diazyme	...	...	...	4 oz. bottles,	22/0
"	...	...	...	8 oz. "	40/0
'Enemose' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), boxes of 6 hermetically-sealed vials	...	...	...	per doz. boxes	60/0
'Hormonadin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), 4 oz. bottles	...	...	...	per doz.	27/0
Injectio Amylopsini, in ampoules of min. 20—boxes of 12	...	...	...	..	77/0
Injectio Trypsini, in ampoules of min. 20—boxes of 12	...	...	...	..	77/0
Lotio Pancreatis, 2 oz. bottles	...	...	...	..	39/0
'Oxyntin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), 1 oz. bottles	...	...	...	..	30/0
'Trypsalin,' 1 oz. bottles	...	...	...	..	58/0
Trypsin, 1 dr. bottles	...	...	...	..	54/0

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Fairchild' Digestive Preparations (*continued*)

'PEPULE' BRAND—

Prices in London

„ Hormonadin, bottles of 50	... ..	per doz.	30/0
„ Lecibrin, bottles of 50	... ..	„	28/0
„ Pancro-Hepatic, bottles of 50	... ..	„	22/0
„ Pepsin, gr. 1, <i>sugar-coated</i> , bottles of 500	... ..	„	77/0
„ „ gr. 3 „ „ „ „	... ..	„	128/0
„ Secretin, gr. 1, bottles of 100	... ..	„	58/0
'Hazeline' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Cream, 1 lb. jars	... ..	„	66/0
'Hazeline' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Soap, boxes of 3 tablets	per doz. tablets		6/0

Hypodermic Apparatus—

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic and Serum Syringes (Plug-in),
the B. W. & Co.—

The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic and Serum
Syringes, *as listed on page xlviii*, are also supplied fitted with
special nozzles suitable for use with plug-in needles, at the
same prices.

PLUG-IN NEEDLES

*Prices in
London*

No.	FOR THE ALL-GLASS HYPODERMIC SYRINGE		
54	Steel, short	... ..	each 0/5
57	„ medium length	... ..	„ 0/5
58	„ long	... ..	„ 0/5
71	Platino-iridium	... ..	„ *4/0

FOR THE ALL-GLASS SERUM SYRINGE

59	Steel	... ..	„ 0/9
73	Platino-iridium	... ..	„ *5/0

When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (H Pattern), B. W. & Co.
—Constructed specially for intramuscular injection.

Min. 20, complete with two intramuscular steel needles	each	8/0
Min. 40 „ „ „ „ „ „ „	„	12/0

* Prices subject to market fluctuations

Mercury Succinimide Outfit, The B. W. & Co.—

Contents: The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic
Hypodermic Syringe (H Pattern), min. 20; two platino-
iridium needles; and 2 tubes 'Tabloid' Hypod., No. 98,
Mercuric Succinimide, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. In metal case, complete, each 20/0

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

'TABLOID' BRAND

No. (Hypodermic) —

*Prices in
London*

„ 129	Atropine Sulphate, gr. $1\frac{1}{16}$	... ..	per doz. tubes of 20	6/0
„ 128	Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	... ..	„ „ „	6/0
Ichthyol Ointment (<i>collapsible tubes</i>)	... ..	per doz. tubes		5/0

Inhalers—

'Pinol-Eucalyptia' Dry Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)	... ..	per doz.	14/0
The Inhaler tubes separately	... ..	„	8/6
Menthol Pocket Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)	... ..	„	12/0
'Vereker' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)	each		6/0

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil—

(*Trade Mark*)

Bottles containing 8 fluid oz.	... ..	per doz.	
„ „ 16 fluid oz.	... ..	„

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—“Tabloid, London”

Prices in London

Mercurial Cream, Blue (Lambkin), 'Wellcome' Brand, containing
10 per cent of metallic Mercury, 2 oz. bottles ... per doz. 30/0
(See also Calomel Cream (Lambkin), page xciii)

Mercury Succinimide Outfit (see Hypodermic Apparatus, page xciv)

TRADE MARK 'OPA' BRAND—

„ Antiseptic Tooth Tablet, in metal boxes	...	...	per doz.	12/0
„ Perfume, glass-stoppered bottles	...	...	„	24/0
„ Tooth Powder, 1 oz. tins...	...	...	„	8/0
'Paroleine' Spray Compound, 1 oz. amber-coloured bottles	...	...	„	8/0
℞ Menthol,	gr. 5			
Chlorbutol,	gr. 6			
'Eucalyptia,'	min. 15			
'Paroleine,'	ad. fl. oz. 1			
Pepsin, Saccharated (Wyeth) 1 oz. bottles	...	...	„	9/0
'Saxin' (Trade Mark) (Powder), ¼ oz. bottles	...	...	„	24/0

SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Hæmolytic Serum (see Wassermann Reaction products, page xcvi)
 „ Normal Horse Serum, No. 2. In bulk (for media-making, etc.)
 Bottles containing 1 litre ... each 25/0

This contains no non-volatile antiseptic, but a small proportion of chloroform is used as a preservative. It is not tested for sterility or toxicity, and is specially intended for the preparation of bacteriological media sterilised by heat. The only guarantee given is that the serum is obtained from a healthy horse, with the usual aseptic precautions. *Not less than 1 litre supplied.*

SS „ Normal Horse Serum, No. 3. Fresh (without preservative),
 less than 48 hours old. Phials containing 100 c.c. ... each 9/0
 No sterility or toxicity tests. Guarantee as for No. 2.
Not less than 100 c.c. supplied.

Orders for this serum must reach us two clear working days before the serum is required.

Anti-pneumococcus Serum (Panc)—

ES.....No. 1	...	...	per tube	4/6
C.....No. 2	...	...	„	9/0

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Prices in London

'SOLOID' BRAND—

„ Borax Compound (Nasal)	...	...	...	Per doz. bots.	Per doz. bots.
℞ Sodii Chloridi,				of 25 :	of 100 :
Boracis,				—	21/0
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	āā	gr. 5			
Acidi Carbolici,		gr. 1			
„ Calcium Chloride Compound for the preparation of hypertonic saline solutions					
℞ Sodii Chloridi,		gr. 30			
Potassii Chloridi,		gr. 1-1/2			
Calcii Chloridi,		gr. 1			
In tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 6/0	...	...	...	—	—
„ Ferric Chloride, gr. 10...	...	...	...	—	18/0

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page lxiii

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (continued)

Prices in London

For Ionic Medication—

Per doz.
bott. of 25:

„ Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	77/0
„ Copper Sulphate, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	6/0
„ Lithium Sulphate, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„ Magnesium Sulphate, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	6/0
„ Mercuric Succinimide, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	30/0
„ Potassium Iodide, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	9/0
„ Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	7/6
„ Sodium Chloride, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	6/0
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	8/0
„ Zinc Sulphate, gr. 4·37	...	...	...	...	...	6/0

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

Prices in London

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Each
oval
con-
tains:

Per
doz.
oval
bott.:

Per
doz.
bott.
of 100:

'TABLOID' BRAND—

„ Bismuth Beta-naphtholate Compound	...	...	—	—	36/0
℞ Bismuthi Beta-naphtholatis,	gr. 1-1/2				
Bismuthi Subnitratris,	gr. 2-1/2				
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio,	gr. 1				
„ Cachets—					
„ Antipyrine, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. boxes,	12/0	—	—	—	
„ Phenacetin, gr. 5, „ „ „ „	12/0	—	—	—	
„ Quinine Sulphate, gr. 5, boxes of 6,	per doz. boxes, 24/0	—	—	—	
„ Sulphonol, gr. 5, boxes of 6 „ „	12/0	—	—	—	
„ Calomel and Colocynth Compound	...	...	—	—	23/0
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr. 1-1/2				
Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami,	gr. 3				
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2				
„ Cascara and Belladonna, <i>sugar-coated</i>	...	...	25	9/0	20/0
℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 2				
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,	gr. 1/4				
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/3				
Capsicini,	gr. 1/5				
„ Coffee and Milk, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes,	36/0	—	—	—	
„ Glycogen, gr. 1	...	25	48/0	—	
„ Hydrargyri Salicylatis (Mercuric Salicylate),	gr. 1/5	...	—	—	9/0
„ Ichthyol and Quinine, <i>keratin-coated</i>	...	...	—	—	33/0
℞ Ichthyol,	gr. 2-1/2				
Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1/2				
„ Ipecacuanha Powder, gr. 5, <i>keratin-coated</i>	...	—	—	—	24/0
„ Kidney Substance, gr. 5	...	—	—	—	26/0
„ Kô-sam, <i>sugar-coated</i>	...	—	—	—	30/0
Each represents 0·2 gm. of Kô-sam Seeds					
„ Lithium Hippurate, gr. 1	...	—	—	—	20/0
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate, with Quinine (Soluble), gr. 3, <i>sugar-coated</i>	...	25	10/0	—	
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate, with Quinine (Soluble), gr. 5, <i>sugar-coated</i>	...	25	12/0	—	
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate, with Strychnine (Soluble), gr. 1, <i>sugar-coated</i>	...	25	6/0	15/0	
„ Manganese and Iron Phosphate (Soluble), gr. 3, <i>sugar-coated</i>	...	25	8/0	24/0	

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

Prices in London

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)		Each oval con- tains :	Per doz. oval bott. :	Per doz. bott. of 100 :
'TABLOID' BRAND—				
„ Manganese and Iron Phosphate (Soluble), gr. 5, sugar-coated		25	10/0	30/0
„ Medulla Compound		—	—	33/0
℞ Medullæ Ossis, Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, ãã gr. 1				
„ Milk, boxes of 12 per doz. boxes, 12/0				—
„ Pills—				
„ „ Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth Com- pound, coated		25	12/0	—
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, Pil. Rhei Comp., Pil. Colocynth. Comp., ãã gr. 2				
„ „ Camphor, Opium and Asafetida Compound...		25	12/0	—
℞ Camphoræ, Pulv. Opii, Asafetidæ, Pulv. Capsici, Pulv. Piperis Nig., ãã gr. 1½				
„ Potassium Permanganate, gr. 2, keratin-coated ...		—	—	10/0
„ Quinine, Arsenic and Iron		25	8/0	24/0
℞ Quininae Hydrochloridi, gr. 2 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/24 Ferri Redacti, gr. 3				
„ Soap (Toilet), boxes of 3 tablets, per doz. tablets, 6/0		—	—	—
„ Sodium Cacodylate, gr. 1/4		—	—	26/0
„ Sodium Nitrite, gr. 1		—	—	14/0
„ Sodium Salicylate (Natural) and Potassium Bromide, of each gr. 2½		25	12/0	36/0
„ Suppositories—	In boxes of 12			
„ „ Glycerin (Anhydrous), 95 per cent., Adults' size, per doz. boxes, 16/0		—	—	—
„ „ 'Hazeline' Compound, per doz. boxes, 33/0		—	—	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

TUBERCULIN—Endotoxic

New Tuberculin, Koch (T.R.)

Prices in London
Per phial :

HEP.....I c.c. containing 0.00001 c.c. T.R. (representing 0.0001 mgm. of dried tubercle bacilli)	1/0
EHIN.....I c.c. „ 0.0001 c.c. T.R. (representing 0.001 mgm. of dried tubercle bacilli)	1/0
EHOB.....I c.c. „ 0.001 c.c. T.R. (representing 0.01 mgm. of dried tubercle bacilli)	1/6

WASSERMANN REACTION PRODUCTS

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Each

„ Alcoholic Extract of Guinea-pig's Heart (for use as antigen in the Wassermann reaction)	phials of 1 c.c. 1/0
„ Hæmolytic Serum for Sheep's Corpuscles (for use in the Wassermann and other complement-deviation tests), phials of 1 c.c.	2/6

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page lxiii

Cables, Telegrams and Radiotelegrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS

INSTANTLY SOLUBLE

Every product an accurate dose, perfectly intact and free from preservatives.

Examine a tube of products. Note the clean-cut finish of each dose, a perfect counterpart of its neighbour. Note how accurately they fit the tube. Thus they are protected from damage and their accuracy is preserved.

(See Therapeutic Notes, pages 87-90)



TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

This series includes all the important drugs used in ophthalmic practice.

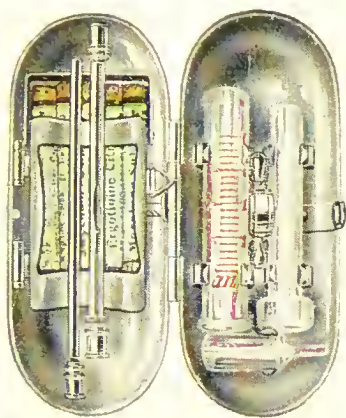
Each product presents an accurate and stable dose of pure medicament which can be applied direct to the eye, thus obviating the inaccuracy, waste and deterioration which attend the use of solutions.

(See Therapeutic Notes, pages 128, 129)

SOME CHARACTERISTIC 'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' CASES

For full particulars and prices, see Price List Section

NO. 40 'TABLOID' BRAND ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASE (*Registered*)



No. 40 Pocket-Case,
in Nickel-plated
Metal, with
Doeskin Cover

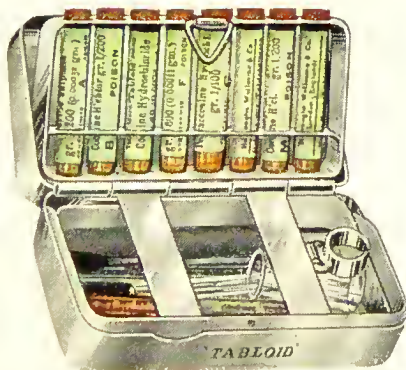
Measurements :
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Cases contain a series of pure medicaments, ready for use, together with a Hypodermic Syringe and a supply of needles. They can be carried conveniently in the pocket, and the metal cases may readily be sterilised after removal of their contents.

NO. 91 'TABLOID' BRAND ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASE (*Registered*)

Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid'
Ophthalmic products, Camel-
hair Brushes, Mortar and
Pestle, etc.

Measurements :
 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.



No. 91 Pocket-Case (Nickel-plated Metal)

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases are the most compact and complete equipments for ophthalmic work. In a space of two or three cubic inches they contain supplies of active and accurately-divided ophthalmic drugs, solution dropper, etc.

NO. 133 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



In Black Morocco
Leather and in
Cowhide, with
wallet for papers

No. 133 Pocket-Case (Cowhide)

Measurements : $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

An ideal Medicine Pocket-Case. Closes without straps or external fastening of any kind. Metal body, covered with leather. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand Products, etc.

NO. 232 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(Physician's Emergency Case) (*Registered*)

Specially designed
for emergency
requirements



No. 232
Emergency Case
(Cowhide)—Open

Measurements :
 $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

NO. 231 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(Registered)

(As suggested by Sir W. MOORE)



No. 231 Case (Black Japanned Metal)

Measurements : $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in.

Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz.

This outfit, owing to its strong, well-built metal case and the very comprehensive nature of the contents, is specially adapted for use as a home medical equipment for residents in foreign countries or in out-of-the-way places.

It was suggested by, and is fitted up in accordance with, the instructions of Sir W. Moore in his *Manual of Family Medicine for India*, and contains phials of 'Tabloid' Brand Products, minor surgical instruments and dressings, etc.

When fitted with thick felt cover, this case will bear the strain of rough transit to the most distant parts of the world without damage to its contents.

NO. 143 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE
(Registered)



Supplied in
Cowhide

Completely dust-proof
and rain-proof

Measurements :
 $8 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in.

No. 143 Case (Open)

NO. 200 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE HANDLE-BAR)



In Black Enamelled
Cowhide

Measurements :
 $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Weight, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

No. 200 Case (Open)

Specially designed for practitioners who utilise the cycle for making professional visits.

AND 'SOLOID' CASES

NO. 500 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE
(Registered)

This case provides in a compact and convenient form all the requirements for examining samples of water at the source of supply, and for drawing up the usual reports concerning the suitability of the water for drinking and domestic purposes.



No. 500 Case (Polished Wood)

Measurements: $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The outfit is particularly suitable for medical officers of health and medical officers in charge of expeditions, as the case, being very strongly made, is enabled to withstand the rough usage inseparable from travel.

It contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders, capsules of 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' Brand Products of Silver Nitrate, Potassium Permanganate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Metaphenylenediamine Sulphate, Soap, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Zinc Dust; also stirring-rods, report forms, etc.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

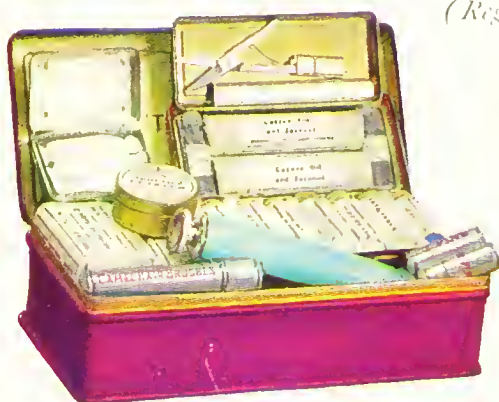
FOR

Automobilists, Aviators, Aeronauts, Yachtsmen,
Sportsmen, Travellers, Tourists, Nurses,
Boy Scouts, etc.

Compact outfits of bandages and first-aid accessories,
etc., suitable for emergencies in the home, farm or work-
shop, especially where medical aid is not immediately
available: or for use when travelling.

NO. 707 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(Registered)



Also supplied in
Royal Blue
or Brewster Green
Enamelled Metal, or
in Aluminised Metal

Measurements :
 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Rex Red Enamelled Metal)

NO. 715 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

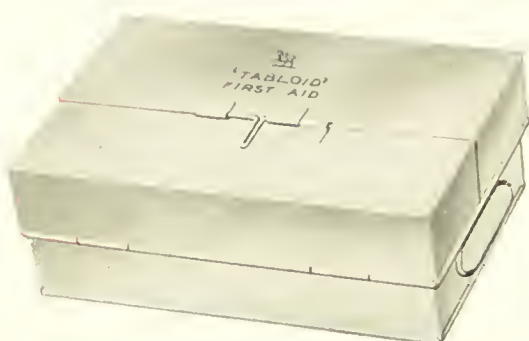
(Registered)



No. 715
'Tabloid' First-Aid
(Royal Blue
Enamelled Metal.
Also supplied in
Rex Red or
Brewster Green
Enamelled Metal,
or in Aluminised
or Black
Japaned Metal

Measurements :
 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

NO. 722 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID
(Registered)



Also supplied
in Rex Red,
Royal Blue or
Brewster Green
Enamelled Metal

No. 722 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Aluminised Metal)

Measurements: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

NO 905 'TABLOID' BRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT
(Registered)

A complete outfit of the celebrated 'Tabloid' Chemicals for developing, sepia toning, intensifying, reducing, gold toning, fixing, etc.

Fresh, reliable solutions without weighing or waste.

Enables medical practitioners to keep in small bulk and ready for immediate use reliable chemicals for use in clinical photography, radiography, etc. Also extremely useful for travellers.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue, Imperial Green or Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal.

When ordering, please state colour desired.



No. 905 'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit
(Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal)

Measurements: $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' BRAND CHESTS AND CASES were awarded a Grand Prize at the International Exhibition, St. Louis, 1904; a Grand Prize at the International Exhibition, Liege, 1905; a Grand Prize at the International Exhibition, Milan, 1906; a Grand Prize at the Franco-British Exhibition, London, 1908; a Grand Prize at the Japan-British Exhibition, London, 1910; a Grand Prize at the International Exhibition, Brussels, 1910; and a Grand Prize at the International Exhibition, Turin, 1911.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

FOR

Automobilists, Aviators, Aeronauts, Mountaineers, Yachtsmen, Sportsmen, Travellers, Tourists, etc.

Compact outfits of bandages and first-aid accessories, etc., for use in case of accident.

Cases and contents are of the B. W. & Co. world-famed quality



No. 702. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Royal Blue Enamelled Leather)—closed. Measurements. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in.

NO. 702. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID (*Registered*)

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), tourniquet, jaconet, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., and eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather.

Price 50/0



No 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green Enamelled Leather)—open

'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

NO. 707. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID (*Registered*)

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings. 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., and seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.



No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid 'Rex Red Enamelled Metal'. Measurements $5 \times 3 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal.

Price 7/6

NO. 712. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID (*Registered*)

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings. 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., and seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.



In Royal Blue Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal.

No. 712 'Tabloid' First-Aid 'Royal Blue Enamelled Metal'

Measurements $6 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in

Price 10/0

'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

The contents of these cases are specially adapted for emergencies in the home, farm or workshop, and other places where medical aid is not immediately available. Invaluable when travelling in remote districts. 'Tabloid' First Aid is always ready for instant use, and, being extremely compact, is never in the way.

NO. 715. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID (*Registered*)



No. 715. 'Tabloid' Brand First Aid Case. Dimensions.

Measurements: $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$.

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., and eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal.

Price 10 6

NO. 723. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID (*Registered*)

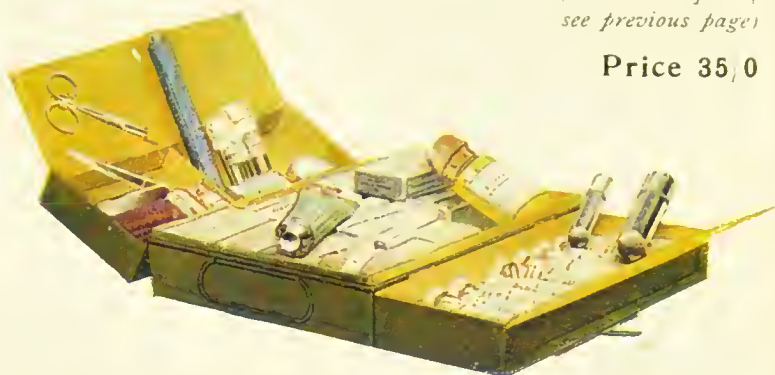
Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), lancet, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., and nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal. (*See illustration overleaf*).

'TABLOID' PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT

(For description,
see previous page)

Price 35/0



No. 723. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green Enamelled Metal)
Measurements: $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

NO. 905. 'TABLOID' Brand PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT
(Registered)

A complete compact chemical outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide and gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P.O.P., etc.

Contents make over one-and-a-half gallons of solution.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue, Imperial Green or Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal.

Price 5/0

When ordering, please specify colour desired.



No. 905

'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit
(Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal;
Measurements $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ in.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.. LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN
SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY

NOTES ON EQUIPMENTS

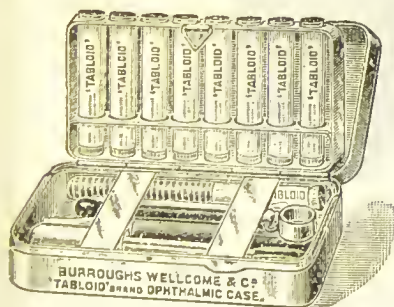
(‘TABLOID’ and ‘SOLOID’ Brands)

‘TABLOID’ and ‘SOLOID’ Equipments have been used in every part of the globe; they have been submitted to the severest trials under the most diverse conditions; they have emerged triumphantly from all tests. In their range, compactness, and detailed completeness, they are recognised as being unique.

The ‘Tabloid’ Equipments provide easily portable outfits of ophthalmic, hypodermic and general drugs and of anti-septics, etc., for use in medical practice. Their variety is such that all needs can be supplied. The country physician, in particular, finds that, armed with a ‘Tabloid’ outfit, he can meet emergencies, and can undertake long journeys, free from the worry and difficulty otherwise connected with obtaining or carrying supplies of dependable medicines. Suitable equipments are available should the physician be called upon to select outfits for travellers or explorers.

The ‘Soloid’ Equipments present portable outfits of apparatus and materials for the analysis of urine, water, etc., and for making bacteriological examinations and blood tests. They enable the practitioner, in many cases, to complete his diagnosis much more rapidly than would be possible if he had to depend on laboratory workers for the carrying out of these operations.

No. 91 ‘Tabloid’ Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case (*Registered*)



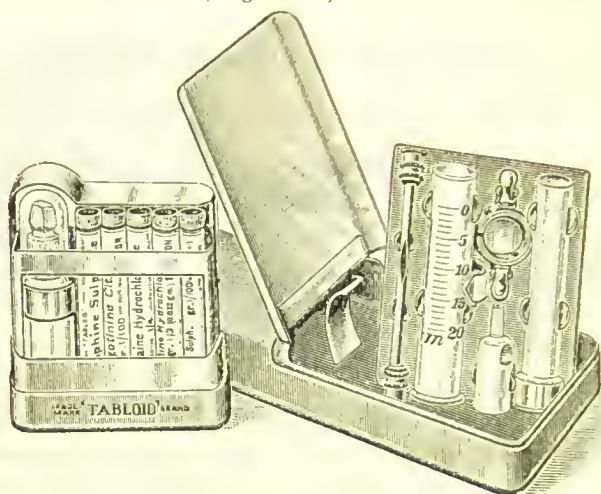
No. 91. ‘Tabloid’ Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case, (*Registered*)
Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

In nickel-plated metal. Fitted with nine tubes of ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Ophthalmic products, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper, mortar, pestle, and two camel-hair brushes.

The ‘Tabloid’ Ophthalmic products of this case are fitted in a nickel-plated rack. The case and contents form a triumph of lightness and compactness.

For full list and prices, see pages xxv-xli

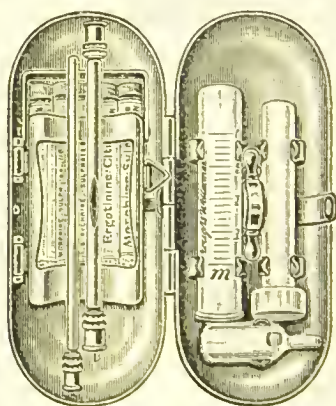
No. 20 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (Registered)



No. 20. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket Case (Registered)
Measurements: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

This elegant and compact hypodermic equipment contains a rack fitted with ten tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products and a small stoppered phial, together with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, finger-grip and needles. Each part of the All-Glass Syringe is held in a separate clip.

No. 40 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (Registered)



No. 40. 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case (The Mussel Shell)
(Registered) Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

The component parts of this outfit are held securely in separate clips and rack; the spring catch is of improved design and most effective in use. The case, by reason of its mussel-shell shape, fits well to the pocket.

For full list and prices, see pages xxv-xli

No. 211 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*Registered*)

This case contains, in addition to a large and comprehensive selection of medicaments ('Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.), a hypodermic syringe with needles, a medicine measure, etc., all arranged securely and conveniently for instant use. There are also extra pockets, and loops for instruments. The whole is a model of compactness and utility.

No. 216 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*Registered*)

An extremely useful, compact and convenient medicine case. It contains nine 1 oz. and twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and is fitted with loops for instruments, wallets for papers, etc. Made in cowhide or in morocco leather.

No. 221 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*Registered*)

No. 221. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. (*Registered*)

Measurements: $14 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Shaped like the usual physician's bag; provides a comprehensive and reliable dispensary which can be carried conveniently in the motor-car or carriage; eminently suitable also for expeditionary and station use. The phials are arranged in tiers so that the labels may easily be seen and the required medicine removed without disturbing the rest of the contents. Supplied in *extra finish* morocco, crocodile or cowhide, and in pigskin.

For full list and prices, see pages xxv-xli

No. 222 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)

A comprehensive outfit of medicaments, apparatus, etc., suitable for the physician's carriage or car, or for use on expeditions. The case is so constructed and arranged as to open flat, displaying the whole of the contents, with a pyramid of bottles in the centre, and, on either side of the pyramid, two drawers for instruments and sundries. Everything is thus instantly accessible.

No. 232 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Physician's Emergency Case) (Registered)



No. 232. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)
Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

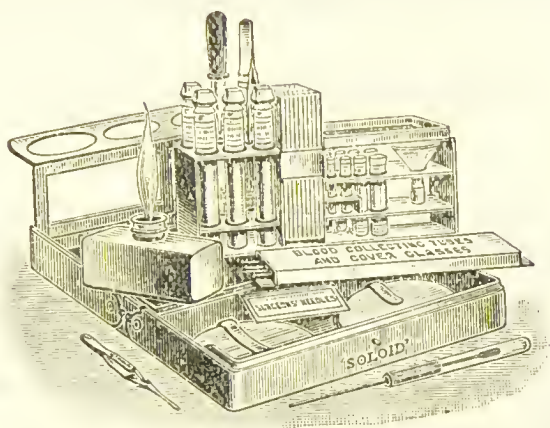
This equipment forms an exceedingly useful adjunct to the midwifery bag, the contents being specially selected with a view to emergencies which may arise in obstetric practice. Among them are a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Hypodermic Syringe with 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Ernutin,' 'Epinine,' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, Chloroform, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, antiseptics, apparatus and materials for intravenous injection, stomach tube, surgical needle, etc.

No. 730 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (Registered)

A comprehensive First-Aid outfit, in the form of a mahogany wall-case with glass front, suitable for offices, theatres, assembly halls, etc. It provides, in small compass and so arranged as to be readily available, a selection of medicaments and first-aid requisites, sufficient in variety and quantity to meet all ordinary emergencies.

For full list and prices, see pages xxv-xli

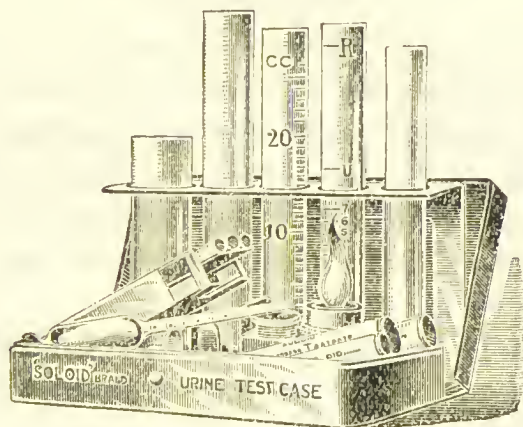
No. 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case
(Registered)



No. 505. 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case (Registered)
Measurements: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

An aseptic nickel-plated pocket-case with doeskin cover, providing the apparatus and reagents necessary to enable the general practitioner himself to carry out ordinary bacteriological tests. Small in size and light in weight, it can easily be carried in the pocket and used, if necessary, at the bedside.

No. 510 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (Registered)



No. 510. 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (Registered)
Measurements: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

A compact aseptic nickel-plated pocket-case with doeskin cover, containing the essentials for making a complete analysis of urine, including qualitative and quantitative tests for albumin, sugar, etc,

For full list and prices, see pages xxv-xli

RELIABLE HYPODERMIC
APPLIANCES

THE B. W. & CO. ALL-GLASS
ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

Accurately constructed of glass. Four parts only—barrel, piston, nozzle and needle. Easily sterilised. One physician reports on its durability :—

“I have used the enclosed regularly for ten years or more . . . much regret that it has gone at last, having been left in the steriliser, which dried up.”

(See page xlviii)



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES

Designed for convenience, compactness and satisfactory service. Finest materials, workmanship and finish. The contents of these equipments are easily renewable in any part of the world.

'TABLOID' Hypodermic Medicaments retain their activity for years in the most adverse climates.

(See pages xxv-xxviii)

PRODUCTS FOR EMERGENCIES

TRADE 'EPININE' MARK

THE SYNTHETIC HÆMOSTATIC

Possesses the characteristic physiological action of the extract of the supra-renal gland, being approximately one-tenth as active as the supra-renal active principle, according to measurements of their effects on the blood-pressure of the cat.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 62)



TRADE
MARK

'VAPOROLE' BRAND

PITUITARY (INFUNDIBULAR)
EXTRACT

IN SURGICAL SHOCK OR COLLAPSE

It produces a rapid and persistent rise of blood-pressure and slows and strengthens the heart-beat. In one case of severe shock following hysterectomy the patient was put back to bed with the pulse imperceptible at the wrist. 'VAPOROLE' Pituitary Extract was injected just before she left the table, and saline infusions were afterwards administered. This patient made an excellent recovery.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 141)

TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

LAXATIVE VEGETABLE

This combination of vegetable agents forms an excellent laxative or purgative according to the dose ordered. Its constituents are pure and active, and the formula is carefully balanced to ensure efficient action without griping.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 106)



TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

LAXATIVE FRUIT PASTILLE

One of the most attractive products for the administration of a laxative to fastidious children and invalids.

It is as palatable and as pleasing to the eye as a sweetmeat. Each presents Extract of Senna Fruit combined with a demulcent base.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 105)

TRADE
MARK 'ENULE' BRAND

RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The rational shape ensures easy insertion and certain retention. Their active principles are exceptionally pure and active, and are evenly distributed throughout the mass.

'ENULE' Brand Glycerin, containing 95 per cent. of pure Anhydrous Glycerin, is especially noteworthy.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 60)



TRADE 'PAROLEINE' MARK

A pure, neutral, colourless, tasteless and odourless liquid paraffin. Given internally in constipation it acts as a lubricant to the alimentary canal and modifies the fæcal consistence.

Clinical results show that 'PAROLEINE' is very effective in those classes of constipation in which it is indicated.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 133)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND 'SAXIN' TRADE MARK

Said to be the "sweetest thing on earth."
About 600 times sweeter than sugar. When sugar is contra-indicated, as in diabetes, gout, obesity, etc., 'SAXIN' is safe and acceptable. It imparts its sweetness to tea, coffee, foods, etc., and passes harmlessly through the system.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 155)



TRADE 'XAXA' MARK

Pure acetyl-salicylic acid. A valuable anti-pyretic and anti-rheumatic. 'TABLOID' 'XAXA' conduces to easy administration and the most satisfactory results. It passes unchanged into the intestine where the salicylic acid is liberated.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 204)

TRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND

CONCENTRATED DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

A scientific advance. Prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. Presents the antitoxic globulins separated by a method of salt-precipitation from Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum.

One thousand Ehrlich units are contained in, at most, 1 c.c. as compared with 2.5 c.c. necessary to contain 1000 units of an average unconcentrated serum.

(See Therapeutic Notes, pages 160 and 165; also page lxiv)



TRADE
MARK

'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

ERGOT IDEALISED

'ERNUTIN' presents 'Tyramine,' 'Ergamine,' Ergotoxine, in fact all the known active therapeutic principles of Ergot, in stable solution and in a state of chemical purity. 'ERNUTIN' is much more reliable than ordinary preparations of Ergot. Its superiority is especially marked in post-partum hæmorrhage.

(See Therapeutic Notes, page 69)

TYPICAL AWARDS

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

CONFERRED UPON BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
FOR THE SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE
OF THE FIRM'S PRODUCTS

LIÈGE 1905	SIX GRAND PRIZES THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR THREE GOLD MEDALS
MILAN 1906	THREE GRAND PRIZES THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR ONE GOLD MEDAL
LONDON (Franco-British) 1908	SEVEN GRAND PRIZES ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR TWO GOLD MEDALS
LONDON (Japan-British) 1910	FIVE GRAND PRIZES ONE GOLD MEDAL
BRUSSELS 1910	EIGHT GRAND PRIZES THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR ONE GOLD MEDAL
BUENOS AIRES 1910	ONE GRAND PRIZE
LONDON (Festival of Empire) 1911	TWO GRAND PRIZES ONE GOLD MEDAL
TURIN 1911	EIGHT GRAND PRIZES TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR THREE GOLD MEDALS

MAKING IN ALL

MORE THAN 260 HIGHEST AWARDS

THE

Trade Marks

'Tabloid' }
AND }
'Soloid' }
Invented
by
B. W. & Co.

Are
B. W. & Co.

Hall Marks

They *mark* the work of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co

They *mean* "Issued by
Burroughs Wellcome & Co."

They *stand* for

24 CARAT

products









